

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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ROMAN REMAINS LATELY FOUND AT CAERLEON.

THE excavations which have lately been made at Caerleon are of considerable interest; it seldom happens that so excellent an opportunity of observation has been afforded to the antiquary. The alterations which have been made in the grounds of John Jenkins, jun., Esq., have fortunately been on the site of a mediæval castle and of a Roman villa, the former having been built on the ruins of the latter. His garden contains the well-known hill, called the "Castle Mound," which appears to have been situated just on the outside of the city walls, and, whatever may have been its origin, to have been included within the defences of the Norman castle: this seems clear from the remains of two towers at its foot, evidently forming a narrow gateway, in front of which a mass of masonry, at a short distance, makes it nearly conclusive that a drawbridge had been thrown across to the entrance. The staples for the hinges were to be seen a short time since. These two towers have occasionally been considered to be of Roman workmanship, but they do not seem to agree in any manner with the foundations of the Roman villa; besides which, if it be true that there were a drawbridge, this would necessarily imply a moat, and we shall shortly see that the ground, which in all probability was thrown out in making the moat, contains no Roman remains.

No traces of walls surrounding the mound are now to be seen; but, within the last few years, many alterations have been made here, and it is quite probable that they may have existed one or two generations since, and yet that

there should now be no tradition respecting them. It is a singular fact that there are persons now living at Caerleon, who can remember the main street of the town running under the gateway of the castle, above which was a room large enough to be inhabited, and yet that this gateway has hardly been mentioned by the many tourists who have visited and described Caerleon. In all probability it gave the idea of the seal of the mayor of Caerleon, engraved in the last number of the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

The purport of the present paper, however, is not to describe mediæval antiquities; they are merely mentioned here incidentally, to illustrate the locality of the Roman villa in Mr. Jenkins's garden.

It appears probable, that in forming the moat around the mound, (of which, however, the late alterations have almost obliterated all traces,) the earth was thrown out to a sufficient distance, and thus completely buried the ruins of the Roman villa. A section of the ground here is highly instructive; near the surface, are found coins of a late date, Nuremberg tokens, and remains of rather singular Dutch or Flemish glass vessels; beneath this bed is another, evidently not accumulated by degrees, but carried there, containing coins of the earlier English reigns, and remains of iron armour and other implements, nearly decayed by the damp; while underneath this mass of earth are to be found the ruins of a large Roman villa, evidently destroyed by fire, but still sufficiently perfect to allow of a plan of the building being taken as the excavation proceeds. In some places the stucco seems to be as fresh as ever, and still retains its original colours.

Though the alterations which Mr. Jenkins is making do not allow of the preservation of the whole entire, yet he has kindly afforded every facility for the examination, and has repeatedly delayed the work till the necessary plans could be made: he has also taken a lively interest in the preservation of whatever antiquities were found, and by liberal rewards to the workmen, has succeeded in rescuing from destruction a large number of remains, as the accompanying series of etchings will shew.

The excavation is still proceeding when the weather is favourable, and it will therefore be better to delay giving a plan until the whole has been examined; but, in all proba-

bility, a future number of the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* will contain a general ground plan of the foundations, and also a perspective view of a portion of them which is of great interest, and which it is hoped that Mr. Jenkins will be able to preserve, consistently with the alterations in his garden.

The portion referred to appears in fact to be the impluvium and the surrounding court. A few months ago the bases of a series of four columns were brought to light, standing on a pavement of large stones; when first discovered, it had all the appearance of a portico, but still the position of the columns with respect to the rest of the building rendered this doubtful; when, however, the workmen had proceeded further, a portion, apparently of a tank on a lower level, surrounded by a low wall, was brought to light, and appears to be the impluvium, the higher pavement being that of the surrounding court, the pillars supporting the roof: in all probability when the other side of the tank has been cleared, a series of columns will be found corresponding with those now visible; but further excavations will prove whether the supposition is correct. The low wall just alluded to is built of stone, with bricks inserted here and there, and as far as it has yet been opened, it seems to have had a step, or low seat, running along the side towards the court.

One of the rooms was warmed by a somewhat singular flue, a drawing of which, and also a ground plan, are given in *plate ix*. The floor of the room was of concrete more than a foot thick; the under part very coarse, while the surface was fine and smooth. The flue ran along two of the walls, on one side being narrow and a mere passage for air; on the other it consisted of a very neatly formed and well stuccoed passage, sunk so far beneath the level of the floor as to allow a number of the well-known square flue tiles (one of which is drawn in the plate,) to stand upright within it, and support the covering, which was formed of the large square or oblong tiles or bricks, so constantly observed in every Roman building. These bricks were most singularly of very different sizes; no regularity appears to have been observed in laying them down, though by means of the fine surface of concrete the floor was brought to an exact level. The flue tiles may have answered the double purpose of a support to the floor above the flue, and

also a means of detaining the hot air as long as possible; it will be seen from the sketch, that one of them is placed crossways so as to allow very little passage for air. The drawing represents the flue, just after the whole of the bricks had been removed but one, which has been left to shew the mode in which the flue was covered. Nearly all the large square bricks bear the usual mark of the second Augustan legion.

It has been observed in other Roman stations that the square flue tiles (*plate ix.*) were occasionally used together with stone, in common building; a curious instance of this was found in a drain, a section of which is given in *plate viii. fig. 1.* Several drains were discovered amongst the foundations, all of which will be laid down in the general plan; they varied exceedingly, both in size and materials; in some cases they were merely built of coarse stones, in others they were neatly stuccoed; some were lined with large square roofing tiles, and others with concrete; but the drain in question, when first opened, excited the curiosity of those present, as it seemed to be double; a smaller drain, made of the square flue tiles, placed end to end, forming part of one of the walls, and running of course parallel with the large one: these flue tiles were observed to run nearly thirty feet, and then suddenly to cease. On further examination, it was found that they had merely been used as a substitute for stone, probably during a temporary scarcity of it, for that portion of the wall where they appeared was not built of squared stone like the other, but of concrete like the bottom of the drain, *bb fig. 1*; the section of the flue tile is shewn at *a*. Where the flue tiles and concrete ceased, the wall was continued of stone.

Having thus described what particularly relates to the building of the villa, as far as the present etchings exhibit them, it only remains to give a brief account of the various objects drawn in the accompanying plates. Unless otherwise specified, the whole of them were found in or near the ruins of the villa, and are now in the possession of Mr. Jenkins. They will most materially increase the interest of the Antiquarian Museum now in the course of erection at Caerleon, but which unfortunately is unfinished for want of sufficient funds.

SAMIAN WARE.—*Plate i. figs. 1 and 2,* are portions of

a large bowl, of which several fragments were discovered, but unfortunately not sufficiently perfect to allow of the whole being restored. The combat of gladiators appears on every fragment; they are of the class called Samnites, a description of whose armour will be found in *Livy* ix. 40, corresponding in many particulars with that now drawn. The crested helmet, especially mentioned, is not very distinctly shewn on the large fragment; another portion drawn, *fig. 2*, exhibits it rather more clearly.

But little can be said about *fig. 3*, except that it is a female figure drawing a bow, and that the head-dress bears a ludicrous resemblance to a lady's bonnet of the present day.

Plate ii. figs. 1 and 2, also require no particular remark. In *fig. 2*, which represents a combat between wild beasts and gladiators, the figures of the animals are very spirited.

Fig. 8, is of a rather coarser material and polish, though evidently of the same character as the Samian ware. The form is somewhat singular; a lion's head, on the outside, some distance below the rim, is perforated so as to form a kind of spout: only a portion of the vessel remains, so that it cannot be ascertained whether there was a similar ornament on the opposite side; if so, they would have the appearance of handles. The perforation is so far below the rim as to allow only about one-half, or even less, of the vessel to hold liquid; the bottom is encrusted with the small pieces of pebble or large sand, which are so constantly found on the inner surface of the vessels called *mortaria*, and the actual use of which seems so little known: probably therefore this vessel may be considered one of the same sort; but, if so, it is the first which has been found at Caerleon of what is called Samian, or, indeed, of any other fine pottery. Is it possible that the side perforations may have been used to float off a decoction, or the finer parts of a mixture, the refuse or sediment remaining within? This specimen is not the only one of its kind; a small fragment, somewhat similar as to the perforation, was found a few years since, but it was not sufficiently perfect to afford a drawing.

POTTERS' MARKS.—A few unpublished marks, as far as Caerleon is concerned, may be noted here: they are given in *plate ii. figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7*.

MERCATOR is a well-known mark; it has been found in London and elsewhere. Specimens have been discovered at

Caerleon very distinct, and as usual at the bottom of the vessels. *Fig. 3* has, however, the peculiarity of being placed at the side of the bowl, amongst the embossed figures of the Samian ware; it is reversed, and the letters, (of which only a part are distinct,) instead of being in relief, are sunk into the earthenware, so that it appears as if one of the usual impressions of this name in clay, after having been dried and burnt, had been used in this instance as a stamp.

Fig. 4 is a mark on a portion of a *mortarium*; it is deeply impressed, and rather more ornamented than usual; it is reversed, and most probably may be read GATTIVS MANSINVS.

Figs. 5 and 6 are marks, which will be understood better by the drawings than by the description; it is difficult to say for what they are intended. *Fig. 7*, OF COTTO, is a stamp well-known in London and elsewhere.

ANTEFIXA.—Two of these singular tiles are shewn in *plate iii.* There is nothing very peculiar in the front of that drawn *fig. 1*, but the back, or left-hand figure, shews very distinctly the mode by which it was fixed to the roof. It appears that a sort of ridge tile was fastened on behind the antefix at right angles; and as it is well-known that the large roofing tiles were placed side by side, and their joinings covered by ridge tiles, (as universally practiced in Italy at present,) those to which the antefixa were attached would be placed the lowest in the row, and make an appropriate completion of the eaves. The antefixa it is evident would appear at intervals of the breadth of a roof tile, the whole length of the eaves. A very handsome antefix, with a large portion of the ridge still adhering to it, is now preserved in the museum at Chester.

Figs. 2 and 3 are portions of two antefixa, though of the same pattern: the idea of the complete antefix may be formed from these two fragments. Mr. C. R. Smith, when at Caerleon a short time ago, pointed out that the subject was a man riding on two dolphins; the figures, as is frequently the case on antefixa, are grotesque, and the workmanship rude. The drawings are one-third of the actual size.

CORNICE BRICKS.—The two bricks drawn, *figs. 4 and 5*, were found sometime since in an excavation made in the

ancient moat by Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.; they appear to have been first made in a mould, and afterwards when burnt, finished off by the chisel or some other tool; at least it is very evident that four or five dentations in the under part of that drawn, *fig. 4*, (not very distinctly shewn in the etching,) were worked out in this manner. The Rev. C. W. King states that "mouldings of this description frequently occur in Roman buildings. The tomb commonly called the Temple of the God Rediculus, near Rome, has all its architectural details, capitals, cornices, &c., thus chiseled out in the solid brick." The drawings are one-eighth of the size of the originals.

BRONZE ORNAMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.—*Plate iv. figs. 2 and 3*, are the figures of animals. *Fig. 2* is a panther, a very frequent Bacchanalian symbol. *Fig. 3* may also have been intended for a panther, but having lost its head and neck, it is rather difficult to determine. *Fig. 5* was at once recognised by the Rev. C. W. King, who has been much in Italy, as the precise pattern of ear-rings at present in common use in Tuscany, but stamped out of thin plates of gold in the same manner as *fig. 5* must have been manufactured: the chain is still in very good preservation. *Fig. 4* may probably have been used for the same purpose. *Fig. 1* is a metal stud with a head of coloured glass. *Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12*, are all fibulæ of different kinds. *Fig. 6* is only remarkable for its great length, and *fig. 7* for its being formed of one single piece of wire throughout. *Fig. 10* is a magnified side view of the tongue of *fig. 9*; it represents a dolphin's head. *Fig. 12* has in all probability been a very large, but light and delicate fibula, fit only for very fine textures; but being imperfect, nothing very definite can be said respecting it.

Plate v. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, are bronze keys of various forms. *Fig. 5* is a very small spoon. *Figs. 6 and 7* both resemble an instrument which was found at Springhead, in Kent, and a drawing of which is given by Mr. C. R. Smith in No. vii. of his *Collectanea Antiqua*; he considers it as some appendage of the toilet. Not having access at present to any good library, I am not aware whether drawings of these instruments are given in any other work.

Figs. 13, 14, and 15, are pins of bronze or brass.

Plate vi. figs. 1, 2, and 3, are ornamental bosses. The

two first are well executed faces; the last is grotesque. These three formed part of the collection of T. C. Hooper, Esq., who has kindly sent them to be deposited in the museum, when completed. *Fig. 4* may probably have been an ear-ring. *Fig. 6* appears to have been part of a buckle.

DRUID'S BEAD.—A handsome specimen of what is commonly known under this name is drawn in *fig. 5*; it is of dark purple, marbled with yellowish white.

BONE PINS AND NEEDLES.—A variety of different forms of pins will be found in *plate v. figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12*, and also in *plate vi. figs. 7 and 8*; the last is peculiar from its having the head, or rather the upper part, for a short distance, wrapped round with a thin plate of gold; this part is smaller than the rest of the pin.

Figs. 9, 10, and 11, are bone needles of various forms. *Fig. 10* is peculiar, from the eye running through it diagonally; one end being at the side, and the other at the top. *Fig. 11* is remarkable for its great size.

INSCRIPTIONS.—*Plate vii. fig. 1*, is a sepulchral stone, which was found a short time since at Pil Bach, near Caerleon, a farm belonging to John James, Esq., near the place where a pavement was discovered at the meeting of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association in July last. It may be read thus: DIIS MANIBUS TADIA VALLAUNIUS VIXIT ANNOS SEXAGINTA QUINQUE ET TADIUS EXUPERTUS FILIUS VIXIT ANNOS TRIGINTA SEPTEM DEFUNTUS (*sic*) EXPEDITIONE GERMANICA TADIA EXUPERATA FILIA MATRI ET FRATRI PISSIMA SECUS TUMULUM PATRIS POSUIT.

Which of the German expeditions Tadius Exupertus served in cannot be decided, as there seem to be no data to enable us to form an opinion, except the shape of the letters. Mr. King remarks that "the characters are of the form used in the time of Severus, and his immediate successors. The expedition may be that undertaken by Caracalla, whence he derived his title *Germanicus*. He is, I believe, the last emperor bearing that title on his coins."

Two different interpretations may be given of the words *defunctus expeditione Germanica*; the first, which perhaps is the more agreeable to the character of the Latin language, would render them, "served, or performed his part in the German expedition;" the other mode would translate them "died in the German expedition," and in this case the tomb

would merely be a cenotaph to his manes. Though there are objections to this interpretation, yet on the whole it seems the more probable; several inscriptions might be referred to in which *defunctus* is used for died; amongst others, one given by Mr. Maitland, in his recent work on the *Church in the Catacombs*, (page 288,) DEFUNTUS. K. SEPT.; though it must be confessed that one given by Gruter rather favours the opposite view. In almost every instance where the word *defunctus* is used, either by Suetonius or Pliny, it means simply deceased. The opinions of several antiquarian friends, to whom the inscription has been referred, were nearly equally divided on the subject.

It is curious that the mason in cutting the name of Tadia Exuperata, appears to have made an error by inserting an E before the final A, and afterwards attempting to correct it by erasure, in which he only partially succeeded.

Fig. 2 was found some time since, in a field by the road side, leading from Caerleon to Bulmore, where a large number of inscriptions already published were found several years since. This field forms the side of a rather steep hill, and many remains of interments have been found there; it has now been dug over to form a potato garden, so that probably nothing further will be brought to light. The inscription may be read thus:—

DIIS MANIBUS VITALI VIXIT ANNOS * * * * *

Fig. 3 is part of a sepulchral stone, also from the same place; so much has been lost, that but little interest would attach to it were it not for the rough scoring of lines between the D and the M, of which only one-half remains. My friend, the Rev. C. W. King, on seeing the stone, pointed out the similarity between this rough scoring and the rude representation of a palm branch, which generally marks the tomb of a Christian Roman. He states that for several centuries Christian inscriptions retained the DM, without reference to its original meaning, as may be seen in many examples from the Roman catacombs. The form of the character M is only found in inscriptions of very late date.

SCULPTURE.—A very handsome sculptured stone of large dimensions was found some months since by Mr. John Jenkins, in one of the rooms of the villa in his garden; it belongs apparently to the pediment of the building, and bears a striking resemblance, though of far inferior work-

manship, to that which is now preserved in the Museum at Bath. The drawing, *plate viii. fig. 2*, will shew that a head of Medusa is sculptured in the centre, entwined with snakes. The dampness of the situation where it had been lying for so great a length of time, has caused a part of the face to scale off, and there is even some doubt whether what now remains can be preserved in its present state. A sort of lip or raised edge, of which but a small portion now remains, appears to have run around the stone. The scale of feet to the right of the drawing will shew its large size.

GLASS BOWL.—The remains of what has once been a very handsome glass vessel, were found some time since in the cutting of the railway near Caerleon, and have been kindly left by the assistant engineer of the line to be deposited in the Museum. The half-size drawing, *fig. 3*, will give some idea of the general form. A plain rim runs around, about three-quarters of an inch deep, below which the bowl has been encircled by a series of large handsome ribs. The glass is of the usual light blue colour, so well-known to be almost characteristic of the Roman manufacture.

JOHN EDWARD LEE.

THE CROMLECH.

(Read at Caernarvon.)

Sept 12. 1848

IN endeavouring to form a conception of the state of Britain previous to its occupation by the Romans, and removing that veil of mystery in which her earliest antiquities are involved, history presents but scanty materials for the work of investigation. Some writers represent her as emerging from her bogs and marshes, with a face scarcely to be distinguished for the slime and sedges by which it was disfigured, on her first collision with the Roman Legions; a comparison justified more by the want of cultivation of her natural resources, than by the absence of moral culture beneath the shades of her sacred oak groves, dedicated to philosophy, and to the pursuit of science. Without any written memorials from the hands of her sages, or any inscribed monumental pillars to direct the views of the archæologist, national predilections are apt to present objects

of research in the form most agreeable to our own private feelings or cherished impressions, and to create an historic medium for a review of ages past, the most flattering to preconceived opinions; but, in the end, and to the real and substantial development of the truth, as "baseless as the fabric of a vision."*

Among the numerous deities acknowledged in Gaul and Britain, Cæsar particularly mentions Mercury as one of the principal objects of adoration, whom they recognized as the inventor of the arts and sciences, and the patron of commerce:

"Hujus sunt plurima simulacra."

Under whatever form he was worshipped, it is well-known that Mercury was represented by the Greeks under the figure of a quadrangular stone (λίθος τετραγωνος) and, under a similar form, he is said to have been worshipped in Ireland as the great idol of Ulster. Such at least is the interpretation which the Irish antiquaries give of the term "Clog-aur," or the golden stone of Kermund Kelstach, or Mercurius Celticus.

It may be presumed at least that stone structures were employed in representing the heathen divinities; and hence we find that the figure of a cone was an emblem of Apollo;†

* Julius Cæsar being the earliest author who had ocular proofs of what he relates, it may be presumed that his account of Britain is correct; and yet the matters of fact which occur in his narrative, are often at variance with the details in which he indulges; and his testimony is not always to be depended upon when he attempts to describe the manners and customs of a nation which stood low in his estimation. When he asserts that the inhabitants had no other clothing than the skins of wild beasts, he overlooks the fact that the use of the distaff and shuttle, and the process of dyeing, were well understood in Britain; and that they possessed considerable skill in the manufacture of iron, the construction of wheel carriages, and the arts of husbandry.

† Apollo's character in mythology is mixed up with the triune principle. One of his titles was that of Triopius, being of the same import as Triglaen, or a gem with three pupils or eyes. Games were instituted in honour of him, in which brass tripods were assigned as rewards to the victors, (Herodotus' *Olio*.) Callimachus represents Apollo as the inventor of the *θραύα* or triune sprigs used in augury, and resembling the fibres of the three-lobed fig leaf. Pausanias, in *Elia*, asserts on the authority of Bæo, a priestess of Delphi, that the oracular tripod of this temple was first established by the Hyperborean bards, Pegasus, Aqueus, and Alen or Linus, whom it is easy to identify as the Plennydd, Alon, and Gwron of the British triads, who first formed the system of bardism.

and that Pliny, in his *Natural History* (35. 10,) by the term "scribere Apollinem," meant the drawing of such a figure, as the type of this deity; and what more appropriate emblem could be devised for *Iau* or *Jupiter*, the great deity of the western nations, with his three attributes of wealth, strength, and wisdom, than the tripod?

The simple, though mysterious form of the cromlech, presents to the eye of the archæologist an object of deep and intense interest, inasmuch as it may be considered as a visible and tangible memorial of an ancient system of superstition, which had exercised an extraordinary influence over the intellectual and civil government of a large portion of the world.

The few rays of light which authentic history sheds over the period to which they belong, are insufficient to dispel the gloom of obscurity which envelopes them; and conjecture, with the aid of etymology, is the only resource left which can be employed in unravelling the mystery which they seem to embody. Traditionary legends which are generally attached to Roman remains, and handed down for centuries unimpaired, are never found associated with these primæval monuments; although there is every reason to infer from their uniform and external appearance, that the motives which prompted their erection were common to a large portion of Europe; that there was some bond of union which united all the Celtic tribes in the practice of the same religious observances; and that the cromlech was an emblem of an acknowledged principle or religious tenet, whose efficacy was considered essential to the security and support of civil government.

An objection to such a theory will naturally be urged by those who maintain that the cromlech is a mere sepulchral monument, to be classed with the stele or maen-hir, and the cist-faen; and that it served no other purpose than that of designating the burial place of some renowned warrior, philosopher, or bard, distinguished above the rest of their countrymen, either on the field of battle, or in the senate; in proof of which it may be said that human bones are occasionally found beneath them. In the absence, however, of the funeral urn or cist-faen, the sepulchral character of the cromlech cannot be maintained on any historical grounds; while the presence of human bones would tend to

confirm a suspicion that sacrificial rites were occasionally performed, which cannot be contemplated without feelings of horror. On the subject of human sacrifices however it is satisfactory to find that Eusebius, who reiterates the charge of Cæsar with regard to the absence of the marriage tie among the Britons, exempts them from the imputation of the horrid practice alluded to; for in a chapter entitled "*Ἀνθρωποθυσία*" in which he enumerates those nations who were guilty of it, such as the Rhodians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Thracians, he makes no mention of Britain. (*Vid. Prepar. Evangel.*)

Modern discoveries militate against the assumption of the cromlech being of a cemeterial order. There is no district better adapted for deciding such a question than Arfon. This locality abounds with every variety of sepulchral remains of the Hydriotaphic period, and the *Bardic Muse* supplies a long list of illustrious personages, who flourished at a distant era, and whose places of sepulture are expressly defined in syllogistic stanzas, entitled *Beddau y Milwyr*, and *Englynion y Beddau*; and yet in all cases where these have been identified they are never found beneath a cromlech. Thus the grave of Gwallawg (Galgacus) the Tall, on the banks of the brook Carrog, may be traced at this day to a circular barrow near Brynrhedyn; while the remains of Bedwin the Brave, on the sloping side of Gallt Tryfan, were found in a cist-faen within a few hundred paces of the site of a cromlech; and those of Mabon, on the uplands of Nanlley, were discovered in an urn, imbedded in a carnedd, near a Druidical circle; and a stele within Glynllifon Park attests the resting place of Gwaewyn Gurgoffu, between the Llifon and the Llyfni. Had a cromlech been erected over the remains of any of these chieftains, the Bard would doubtless have alluded to it in pointing out the precise place of interment. The grave of Dylan, which is placed near Beuno's Church, has two cromlechs within the distance of half a mile, to distinguish the identical spot, had either of these been the depository of his remains.

A bedd-petryal or cist-faen is evidently pointed out in the case of Madoc, a warrior, whose remains are said to be enclosed by four stones, without any reference to the locality. The omission of the cromlech in these poetical traditionary stanzas, affords presumptive evidence that it was not regarded

as a sepulchral memorial, and that its origin must be traced to some other cause totally distinct from the funereal rites of antiquity.

The arguments adduced by Borlase and others in support of the opinion that the cromlech was an altar intended for sacrificial purposes, are not easily withstood; while at the same time the main object of its erection has been overlooked by those who advocate this view of the subject, by confining the use of it entirely to the offering of victims. Its design was undoubtedly of an augural nature, and its form emblematic. Many ancient authors agree in an united testimony, that a predilection for the art and practice of divination was a characteristic trait, which distinguished the Celtic above all other tribes:

"Augurandi studio præter ceteros callent."

and from this circumstance we are furnished with a clue to unravel the mysterious allusions, which its external form presents as a subject of contemplation.

It is a fact well authenticated, that with respect to the practice of augury and the interpretation of natural phenomena, Britain stood in the same relative position to Gaul and the Western states, that Etruria did to Rome and the other states of Italy: and as the decemviral laws of the latter did not admit the solution of any ominous appearances but through the medium of the augural colleges of the Tuscan priesthood; so the Druids of Britain claimed an exclusive privilege of determining all questions of a political or religious nature which involved the study of divination.

This art, by which the Pagan superstition had been upheld on some uniform principle, now buried in oblivion, had fallen into decay before the Roman invasion of Britain, where it continued to flourish for some time longer under the fostering care of the Druids.

The oracular responses from the Tripod at Delphi, or the groves of Dodona, were no longer resorted to, on the presumption of obtaining an insight into the issue of passing events, and a general opinion prevailed that a revival of the prophetic spirit could not take place without a communication with the Hyerborean or Druidical priesthood.

Cicero, who frequently laments the decline of the augural colleges of Etruria, in which the system was no longer re-

cognized as a science or a profession, had recourse to Divitiacus, the Aeduan Prince, who held a high rank in the Druidical order, as a physiologist, for information regarding it, but the result of his inquiries is too vague and uncertain to lead to any material discovery; nor was he more successful in the frequent interviews which he held with Deijotaurus, the king of the Gallo-Græcians, in endeavouring to obtain an insight into the mysterious language of the augural department, in which he professed himself an adept. All that can be gleaned from the lucubrations of the Roman orator, which can tend to elucidate so dark a subject, is that the sortes or lots which were cast on the altar at Præneste, bore a strong resemblance in their form to the characters of the ancient alphabet; but he is silent as to the mode of their application, and the rules according to which their various combinations and self arrangements were made to represent mental conceptions, or presages of the future. Being an utter stranger to the symbolical language and discipline of the augural schools, none of his remarks apply to the rudimental elements which appear to have belonged to this science, or the scale of interpretation according to which the art of divination was practised.

Among the British proverbs, many of which have been transmitted from time immemorial and are no longer intelligible, there is a remarkable one which emanated from the school of Druidism, and applies to the subject under consideration, viz. :—

“Awgrym pawb nis gwybydd.”

“Augurium, omnes non intelligunt.”

The word Awgrym is one of the most significant terms in the Welsh language at the present day, and in frequent use, implying the representing by a sign, token, or symbol, an abstract idea, or an allegorical truth. Crom, in the Irish, Belgic, German, and Welsh languages, means crooked or concave, and when applied to llech does not give an adequate idea of the cromlech; whereas “Grym,” (energy or power,) or more properly, Awgrym, as a prefix, would be a more appropriate designation. In this sense, Awgrym-lech might well be applied to a stone erected for sacrificial or other purposes, in practising the rites of augury, or of impressing on the popular mind a political or religious prin-

ciple. (The word Augrym is used by some of the early English poets in this mystic sense; and in a work entitled *An Introduction to Arithmetic*, published at St. Albans in 1537, the term is adopted for figures, as symbols of numbers.)

The real and full import of the apothegm above quoted, may be duly estimated when it is considered that in the augural colleges of Britain, where the muse had entrusted to her the custody of moral and religious tenets, the number of metrical stanzas in which the precepts of the one and the arcana of the other were embodied, was so great as to require a residence of twenty years in committing them to memory, and in acquiring a competent knowledge of the mystic symbols, before the novice became qualified to undertake any offices of trust under the Druidical hierarchy.

The form of the cromlech is clearly recognised in the Tripod at Delphi, from whence the oracular responses were delivered, and which may be looked upon as the model employed in the erection of altars, connected with the various modes of practising augury, and intended also for the promulgation of laws, or for proclaiming some religious observances.

With the exception however of the golden vase, on its three pedestals in the Temple at Delphi, we read of no monuments in Greece of the form of the cromlech; the Grecian altars, as described by Pausanias, being either circular or quadrangular, and elaborately formed; while the Celtic altars appear to have been reared under an express prohibition of the use of the chisel or hammer. In Italy, however, the old Etruscan altar in its main features bore a strong resemblance to the cromlech. It was of a triangular shape, each corner or ansa having in former times a pedestal to support it. An altar of this description, raised without the aid of any mechanical art, and under a law which forbade the application of the chisel to the altar, or of the adze to the funeral pile, would naturally correspond with the definition of the cromlech, according to Olaus Wormius the Danish antiquary, viz:— "*Tria ingentia saxa, quartum illudque majus, latius, ac plenius, sustinent, fulciunt et sustentant, ut instar mensæ tribus fulcris enixæ emineat ara.*"

If we compare the religious ceremonies which were prac-

tised at these altars, we shall have additional reason for classing the cromlech among the altars of Pagan Antiquity, and of considering its external form emblematical of one of the most important truths in natural philosophy, as well as of political economy.

The Corybantine dances in Greece had the name of square, or circular, applied to them, according to the forms of the altars around which they are said to have been performed.

Macrobius in his *Saturnalia*, in which he traces the origin of the drama, informs us, that these chorean ceremonies were originally intended to represent celestial phænomena, and particularly the planetary motions.

But in Etruria, where the figure of the altar was triangular, we find that these religious choruses were styled Tripudia; and we may justly infer that the Salian, like the Corybantine dances, were intended to represent, but in a more appropriate form, the great principle which regulated the harmony of the universe, and retained the planets within their respective spheres. There cannot be a form better suited than the cromlech, to embody the idea of that balancing and self-adjusting power which is found to control all the celestial motions, and to pervade the whole of the solar system.

Assuming it, therefore, if not as a type of one of the most important discoveries in the study of natural philosophy, yet as a model to which all civil institutions were to accommodate themselves in order to preserve a just equilibrium, we may inquire what countenance such a theory may derive from the character and pursuits of the Druids as detailed in history, and from the nature of those established forms of society which can be traced to them.

We have abundant evidence to prove that the Druids, like the priests of Etruria, devoted a great portion of their time to the study of astronomy, the phænomena of nature, the planetary system of the universe, and the magnitude of the earth and all visible objects. From the account given by Pliny of the latter, in a chapter entitled "*De fulminibus evocandis*," it would appear that the study of electricity came within the range of their philosophical speculations; and we may be assured that whatever progress was made in this ancient seat of augury and science, was well known

at the British colleges of discipline; both bearing a strong resemblance to each other, having many scientific terms in common, cultivating the same pursuits, and enjoying the same exclusive privileges.

The Awgrym-lech of the one bore a strong analogy to the ancient Auguraculum of the other; and a striking similarity is observable in the feudal and constitutional forms of government which were adopted in subserviency to the triune principle involved in them. Hence we find that every ordinance connected with the social system under the influence of the Druidical religion, as well as of the Etruscan priesthood, partook of a threefold character, and that the laws and institutions of both were so framed in conformity with this model, as mutually to correct their respective irregularities, and to unite jointly in promoting the public welfare.

The members of society were distributed into three principal classes, the Druidical embracing the highest and most influential; the Breyr or equestrian; and the Gwerin or commonalty, forming the third and most numerous class; each having its distinct courts of legislation, and officials invested with corresponding authority, to control any undue influence which one class might attempt to exercise over the other two. The stability of the community, like the upper stone of the cromlech, was made to depend upon the maintenance of the rights belonging to each class, and their mutual co-operation for the benefit of the whole. Each separate state, under the Celtic confederacy, appears to have had its senate, its Cantred assembly, and its Comitia, or popular meeting of the Cwmwd; analogous to which, it may be observed, that the Welsh judicature prior to the enactment of the statute of Rhyddlan, recognised three distinct courts of justice, viz., Llys y Brenhin, Llys Breyr, or Pennadur, and Llys y Cwmwd; each presided over by judges, with powers suited to their respective departments in the administration of the laws, and the settlement of disputes.

A similar classification, into the Senatorial, Equestrian, and Plebeian, or Quirine orders, is found in Etruria; three being a fundamental number, employed in obviating an undue preponderance in favour of the interest of either class.

It is admitted on all hands that the Roman Republic was

formed on the Etruscan model; and hence the tripodial principle on which it was founded is generally observed to operate in maintaining the equilibrium of the state, in a manner analogous to the triangular forces which support the cromlech. The senatorial, equestrian, and plebeian influences, are found mutually checking, or supporting each other, according to the circumstances of the times, the prevalence of faction, and in periods of violent agitations; no act of the senate being ever held valid without the concurrence and sanction of the Centuriate, and when thus obtained and united, still liable to the all-powerful veto of the popular Comitia, "Trech gwlad nag arglwydd," whenever any measures were in contemplation which had a tendency to disturb the covenanted union, and to depress the rights of the people below the standard of justice or expediency.

The subdivision of the third class into three wards, under the superintendence of a Tribune, on his curved seat of authority suited for three legs or pedestals, called the Tribunal, constituted a board admirably intended and adapted to keep in check, and within proper bounds, the powerful elements of rank, wealth, and intelligence; to counteract the designs of tyranny, avarice, and ambition; and to uphold the interests of humanity, justice, and morality. Triune allusions frequently occur in Homer, which may be referred to in illustration of this branch of the subject. In Book O, 187, the following remarkable aphorism is stated:—

"Τριχθὰ δὲ πάντα δέδασται,"

that is, all things are susceptible of a three-fold division or analysis; a maxim, which when philosophically applied, suggests one of the most important facts in natural philosophy; and in Book β, 668, the passage,

"Τριχθὰ δὲ ὠκυθεν καταφωλυδον,"

describes the establishment of a colony at Rhodes by a branch of the Heraclidæ, agreeably to the triune model which prevailed in Etruria; and it may be presumed that the erection of an altar, to commemorate and represent paternal rites and customs, would have been the first step taken in planting a new settlement.

The code of ancient laws as amended and modernised by Howel Dda, affords the strongest confirmation of the preva-

lence of the principle contended for, and typified by, the cromlech. Being derived from Molmutius Dunwallo, and composed at a period when the Druidical system was at its highest plenitude of power, these laws might naturally be expected to bear a corresponding impress; and hence there cannot be a more striking illustration of the theory in question, than what they present.

The whole system of laws, as exemplified in this code, is built upon the Tripod.

It consists of a great variety of law maxims, arranged in the form of Triads, in which may be discerned some of the principal aphorisms which constitute the foundation of the laws of England. In one department alone, which contains rules for conducting suits and processes, and occupies several chapters, there are no less than two hundred and ninety-seven of these Triads, and yet they form a very inconsiderable portion of those which may be enumerated.

If we add to these the countless moral maxims, historical notices, and poetical stanzas, all cast in the same mould, and in conformity with some established rule, we cannot account for such a coincidence without admitting some national model which guided the hand of the legislator and the poet; and though many of these tripodian compositions refer to events of a comparatively modern date, they form, upon the whole, a succession of the most interesting specimens of historical, moral, and poetical documents, from the earliest period, in the annals of Britain.

In pursuing this subject further, and in details of minor importance, the same partiality for the Tripod will be found to characterize all Druidical customs and institutions. The order itself was of a threefold character, each distinguished by a different coloured bead, or glain: the white, representing the Druid; the blue, the Bard; and the green, the Ovate; while the triglain, in which these colours were blended together, was worn by the Neophyte, or disciple, during his state of discipline and probation,—an expression (*ἔρματα τρίλγῃνα*) which Homer applies to the pendants of Juno's ear-rings in her mythological character. (ξ, 182.)

To the same triune peculiarity may be referred also the adoption of tokens, or badges, by particular tribes; such as the leek, by the Welsh, as exhibiting three distinct shades of colour; the shamrock, or trefoil, by the Irish, as com-

posed of three leaves united in one; and the figure of three legs, by the Manks.

This symbolical number was used in the computation of time; and the scale of measures, if not of weights, was composed on the same standard. The year was divided into three seasons; autumn, (a Celtic term for second growth,) not being known as a period of three months, in the old calendars of Etruria, Gaul, Germany, or Britain; and it is a singular circumstance, that both Tacitus and Giraldus Cambrensis account for the omission of it on the same ground, viz., the absence of fruit-bearing trees or orchards. Every month or lunation was divided into three parts, in suberviency to certain augural ceremonies performed at the altars, and for which the cromlech might have been appropriated. These were intended to regulate the times for sowing and reaping, recording events, observing festivals, appointing comitia, and other matters belonging exclusively to this department of augury. And lastly, the standard measure of space, as laid down in the Welsh laws, may be adduced in support of the same partiality for this number. Thus, the space, from a barleycorn to the grain, or the one-thousandth part of a mile, increases in a triple ratio; the intermediate terms being the thumb, the palm, the foot, the pace, and the naid.

The examples already given, are sufficient to show that the cromlech has something more than its slanting position, or bowing attitude, to attract the attention of the archæologist, if not to convince him that its figure has a corresponding relation to the forms and institutions of civil government under the sway of the Druids; that it is to be classed, not so much with memorials of a sepulchral character, as with those stone structures, which were intended to embody or represent the attributes and virtues of invisible agents in the Pagan Mythology; and that from its probable origin in the schools of augury, its proper appellation, when restored to its pristine sound and meaning, would be the

AWGRYM-LECH.

J. JONES.

Llanllyfni.

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED FOR ARTICLES OF BRITISH DRESS AND ARMOUR.

No. II.

BALAWG—The tongue of a buckle; a fibula; the flap of the breeches; an apron. In the "Mabinogi" of H. Peredur we read of "a knight bearing the armorial badge of a *balawg* (a fibula.)" Likewise in the "Dream of Rhonabwy," a knight is described as having on his belt "a clasp of ivory, with a *balawg* of jet black upon the clasp;" another, as having a "a jet black *balawg* upon a buckle formed of the bone of the sea-horse;" and a third, as having "a *bularwg* of yellow gold upon a clasp made of the eyelid of a black sea-horse."

BANER, OR BANIAR, from *ban*, (high or aloft)—A banner or ensign, on which the chieftain's arms were emblazoned.

"When the generous of the line of Llewelyn comes,
With his *baner* of red and of yellow;
Eager to destroy and to conquer,
He shall in truth possess the border land of Cynfyn."

Goronwy Ddu, 1320–1370.

The Herbert banner is thus described by Lewis Glyn Cothi, 1430–1470:—

"Three lions argent are upon his *baner*,
Three rampant on a field of the rule of R.*
Bundles of arrows, numerous as the stars,
Form his badge of honour."

The banner was sometimes hoisted on a proper staff called *manawyd*, mentioned in the "Gododin," and sometimes also on a lance called *paladr*, as we find in the "Dream of Rhonabwy."

BANGAW—The bandage of honour.

BARDDGWCCWLL—A hood of sky blue, which the privileged Bard wore on all occasions that he officiated, as a graduated badge or literary ornament. This habit was borrowed from the British Bards by the Druids of Gaul, and from them by the Romans, who called it *Bardocucullus* or the Bard's Cowl.—(See *James's Patriarchal Religion*, &c. p. 75.)

* i. e. red or gules.

"Gallia Santonico vestit te *bardocucullo*,
Cercopithecorum penula nuper erat."

Mart. 14. 198.

BARF—A beard. The Ancient Britons are said to have worn their beard on the upper lip only. The *barf* was looked upon as a sign of manliness, hence Llywarch Hen observes,—

"Cynddylan, thou comely son of Cyndrwyn,
It is not proper that a *barf* should be worn round the nose
By a man who was no better than a maid."

Elegy on Cynddylan ab Cyndrwyn.

And of such importance was it to preserve the honour of the beard, that "to wish disgrace upon his *barf*," was one of the three causes for which the Welsh laws empowered a man to inflict personal castigation upon his wife. Llywarch Hen thus alludes to the disgrace of beards:—

"When God separates from man,
When the young separates from the old,
Forgive to the flyer the disgrace of *barfau*."

BARFLE—The crest of a helmet, or beaver.

"And behold Gwrlas, Prince of Cornwall, with his legion drawing near to them, and dispersing the Saxons; and what did Eidol then do, under such encouragement, but took Hengist by the *barfle* of his helmet, and brought him amongst his legion, and cried with all his might, 'Bear down the Saxons under foot.'"—*Gr. ab Arthur.*

BARYFLEN, OR BARYWLEN—The upper part of a shield. Cynon, in the "Lady of the Fountain," thus describes the mode whereby he protected himself from a terrible shower of hailstones:—

"I turned my horse's flank towards the shower, and placed the beak of my shield over his head and neck, while I held the *barywlen* over my own head; and thus I withstood the shower."

BER—A spear, or a pike. This is frequently mentioned by Aneurin as one of the weapons of the heroes of Gododin. It was regarded as something similar to the lance alluded to in S. John, xix. 34; for Taliesin, in his "Ode on the Day of Judgement," represents our Saviour as addressing his crucifiers thus:—

"To you there will be no forgiveness,
For piercing me with *berau*."

BERAES—A buckler; a short shield.

BERLLYSG—A truncheon. According to the Welsh laws, the usher of the hall had to carry a *berllysg*, in order to clear the way before the king.

"The door-keeper ought to clear the way for the king with his *berllysg*, and whatever man he may strike at arms length with his *berllysg*, should such seek for redress, he ought not to have it."

The etymology of the word intimates that this official wand was but of a short size.

BLIANT—Fine linen, as cambric or lawn. This word is of frequent occurrence in the poems and Mabinogion. Thus we read of "a table cloth of *bliant*," and of a "gown or coat of *bliant*." Prydydd y Moch, 1160–1220, thus speaks of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth:—

"A man resisting reproach, powerful in opposing Lloegr
Is Llewelyn, when he is about to march
Before the covering of the shower of royalty,
Clad in green and white *bliant*."

BLIF—A warlike engine to shoot stones out of; a catapult.

"Battering with the *blif*, like a torrent,
The stones of the gloomy walls of Berwick Castle."
Iolo to Edward III.

BODRWY—A ring worn on the thumb, as we infer from the etymology of the word, viz., *bawd-rhwy*.

BOGEL—A boss.

"The man who was in the stead of Arawn struck Hafgan on the centre of the *bogel* of his shield, so that it was cloven in twain."—*Mab. Pwyll Prince of Dyved.*

BOGLWM—Id. "Boglwm tarian," the boss of a shield.

BOLLT—A bolt, dart, or quarrel, shot out of an engine.

BOREUWISG—A morning dress.

BOTAS—A buskin; also a boot. The value of *botasau cynnyglog*, (plaited greaves,) is estimated in the laws of Hywel Dda at fourpence.

BOTWM—A button; a boss. Davydd ab Gwilym calls hazel nuts—

"The pretty *botymau* of the branches of trees."

BOTH—The boss of a buckler.

BRAS—A cross-bow.

"The swift comes from the *bras*."—*Adage.*

BRASLIAIN—A coarse linen cloth.

BRAT—A clout or rag. Pwyll, when disguised as a beggar, was clad "in heavy *bratiau*, and wore large clumsy shoes upon his feet."—*Pwyll Prince of Dyved*.

BREICHDLWS—An ornament for the arm; a bracelet.

BREICHLED—Id.

BREICHLEDR—A bracelet; a leather band for the arm. It seems to have been worn by bowmen, for Lewis Glyn Cothi, in describing the kind of bow he should wish to have, and the manner in which he should handle it, adds in connection therewith,—

"I will wear a *breichledr*, if I can,
Of gold or of silver."—P. 374.

BREICHRWY—A bracelet, worn by distinguished persons of both sexes.

"*Breichrwyau* of gold were round his arms, a profusion of golden rings on his hands, and a wreath of gold round his neck, and a frontlet of gold on his head, keeping up his hair, and he had a magnificent appearance."—*Dream of Maxen Wledig. Mabinogion*.

"Greatly am I made to blush by her that is the colour of the twirling eddies of the wave,

When her breast receives the reflection of her *breichrwy*."

Cynddelw, 1150–1200, to *Eva*, daughter of
Madawg Prince of Powys.

Breichrwy was another name for the Bardic armlet, which, in the Institutes of the Round Table, was called *amrwy* and *aerwy*.—(See *Aerwy*, No. I.)

In the laws of Hywel Dda there is no fixed value attached to the *breichrwy*, but it is directed that it should be appraised upon oath.

BRENINWISG—A royal robe.

BRETHYN—Cloth; woollen cloth. Mention is made in the "Dream of Rhonabwy," of a "page having two stockings of thin greenish yellow *brethyn* upon his feet;" and in "Pwyll Prince of Dyved," of a "horseman upon a large grey steed, with a hunting horn about his neck, and clad in garments of grey *brethyn*, in the fashion of a hunting garb."

BRETHYNWISG—A woollen garment. According to the laws of Hywel Dda the officers of the royal court were

to receive their *brethynwisg* from the king at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday.

BRITHLEN—ARRAS.

BRONDOR—A breast-plate; also a shield. *Cynddelw* represents Owain Cyfeiliog as having a *brondor* in both senses of the word.

"A strong *brondor* (breast-plate) has the over-daring one, who habituates the packs of wolves

To tread upon the dead carcasses of the plain."

"Terror arises from the din of the blue sea, and a tumult
From the brave with the quick moving *brondor* (shield)."

BRONEG—A breast-plate; a stomacher.

BRONFOLL—Id.

BRONGENGL—A corslet; a poitrel or breast-leather for a horse. The *brongengl*, as a part of horse-gear, is mentioned in the laws of Hywel Dda.

BRONGLWM—A breast-knot.

BRWG—A covering.

BRYCAN—A rug, blanket, or coverlet; also a clog, brogue, or large shoe, to wear over another. The following extracts refer to it in its former acceptation:—

"The three essentials of a genuine gentleman; a *brycan*, a harp, and a cauldron; and they are his prime portion."—*Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud*.

"Three things which are not to be shared with another; a sword, a knife, and a *brycan*; for the owner will keep them by right of law."—*Ib*.

In case of separation between a man and wife, when the property is to be divided, the husband is, by the law of Hywel Dda, entitled to the *brycan*. In the same code the *brycan* of a freeholder is valued at sixty-pence.

In the "Dream of Rhonabwy," we are presented with this description of a couch in a peasant's house:—

"It (the couch) seemed to be made but of a little coarse straw full of dust and vermin, with the stems of boughs sticking up therethrough, for the cattle had eaten all the straw that was placed at the head and the foot; and upon it was stretched an old russet coloured *brycan*, threadbare and ragged; and a coarse sheet, full of slits, was upon the *brycan*; and an ill-stuffed pillow, and a worn out cover, upon the sheet."

BRYCH—A rough, streaked, or spotted covering; a tartan, or plaid.

"Apud plures extat authores Gallos vestimentis quibusdam usos fuisse, quæ *Brachas* patrio sermone dixerunt; hæc et nostris Britannis communia fuisse docet Martialis versiculus,—

'Quam veteres *Brachæ* Britonis pauperis.'"

Camden.

BRYSYLL, OR BRYSGYLL—A truncheon; a mace, or sceptre.

A *brysyll*, in the hands of a religious man, appears as one of the most primitive objects which the Britons used to swear by; thus we are informed in the laws of Dyvnwal Moelmud that—

"There are three relics to swear by; the *brysyll* of the minister of religion (golychwydwr), the name of God, and hand joined in hand; and these are called hand relics. There are three other modes of swearing; a declaration upon conscience, a declaration in the face of the sun, and a strong declaration by the protection of God and his truth."—*Triad*, 219.

In the same laws we have also the following:—

"There are three blows which a lord may administer upon his subject in the exercise of his rule; one with his *brysyll*, viz., his official rod, one with the flat of his sword, and one with the palm of his hand."—*Triad*, 202.

The *brysyll* was also one of the insignia of the Bards, and "it denoted privilege; and where there was a sitting in judgement, it was not right to bear any insignia except the *brysyll*."—*Iolo MSS.* p. 634.

BWA—A bow.—(*See Arf.*)

"Better the use of the sickle than the *bwa*."—*Aneurin.*

The value of a *bwa*, with twelve arrows, is estimated in Hywel Dda's laws at fourpence. The *bwa* was generally made of yew; yet we read in the "Lady of the Fountain," of "an ivory *bwa*, strung with the sinews of the stag," and in Lewis Glyn Cothi of "steel *bwaau*." In a tale, written apparently in the fourteenth century, Gwgan the Bard longs to have "a bow of red yew in his hand, ready bent, with a tough tight string, and a straight round shaft, with a compass-rounded nock, and long slender feathers fastened on with green silk, and a steel head, heavy and thick, and an inch across, of a green blue temper, that would draw blood out of a weathercock."—(*See Lady of the Fountain*—Notes.)

It was customary to gild bows in the fourteenth century, as the following lines of Davydd ab Gwilym testify:—

"The vilest *bwa* that e'er was framed of yew,
That in the hand abruptly snaps in two,
When all its faults are varnished o'er with gold,
Looks strong, and fair, and faultless, and—is sold."—*Ib.*

BWCLED—A buckler. *Arm.*—Bouclezer.

BWYELL—An axe, or hatchet. There were several sorts of *bwyll*; such as *bwyll lydan*, a working hatchet; *bwyll hir*, and *bwyll gynnud*, an axe to fell timber; *bwyll arf*, *arf-bwyll*, and *bwyll ennilleg*, a battle-axe.

In the laws of Hywel Dda the *bwyll lydan* is valued at fourpence; the *bwyll cynnud* at twopence; the *bwyll arf*, or *bwyll ennilleg* at twopence; and the *bwyll fechan* (small axe) at one penny.

The king's woodman was entitled to protection as far as he could throw his *bwyll*.—*Welsh Laws.*

The socket of a *bwyll cynnud* was one of the three things which the palace smith was obliged to make, gratuitously, for the use of the royal household.—*Ib.*

The king could demand a man, a horse, and a *bwyll* to make tents with, from every township under villain socage tenure.—*Ib.*

In the division of goods between man and wife, the former claimed the *bwyll cynnud*, and the latter the *bwyll lydan*.—*Ib.*

That the *bwyll* was used as a weapon of war in the sixth century, appears from the following triad:—

"The three accursed *bwyllawd* (battle-axe strokes) of the Isle of Britain; the *bwyllawd* of Eidyn on the head of Aneurin, the *bwyllawd* on the head of Iago the son of Beli, and the *bwyllawd* on the head of Golidan the Bard."

The *bwyll* is reckoned as one of the insignia of the Bards:

"The *bwyll* is the symbol of science and of its improvement; and the Bards of Glamorgan bear it through privilege of the chair: and the *bwyll* has privilege, viz., the person who bears it by warrant of the judgement of the chair, is authorized to shew improvement in knowledge and science before the chair and *Gorsedd*; and he has precedence in that, and his word is warranted."—*Iolo MSS. p. 633.*

JOHN WILLIAMS ab Ithel.

Nerquis.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUITATES PAROCHIALES.

No. XIII.

PORTHAMEL.

Ex prima stirpe. Iorwerthus, qui Lovarchi Mænevensis semper censetur natu major filius, suos proculdubio apud Porthamel uchaf, nunc vulgo Porthamel, coluit lares. Hanc domum præ aliis Lovarchanæ prosapiæ maxime claruisse, et in plures divisam esse præstantioris notæ, quam quæpiam altera in hac villa familias a nemine posse puto negari. Iorwertho huic successit Mereduthus filius, cui Goronus, cui Mereduthus niger, vulgo Meredydd ddu, et Griffinus ap Gronw apud Carreg Wydryn successerunt. Mereduthus ille niger, senior frater, suas inter duos filios, scil. Kenricum et Evanum, dispertitur terras. Kenricus apud Porthamel, et Evanus, vulgo Evan Wyddel, apud Bodowyr (ut supra ostendi) locati sunt. Kenricus autem senior frater paterna domo potitus est, vir opibus pollens suam emptionibus (ex chartulis videtur) adauxit sortem, quam ejus filius, nepos, proneposque integram tenuerunt. Tandem Helena, ultimi filia, hujusque terræ hæres, in Bulkleianam, cui nupta fuerat, suam transvexit familiam, novumque suis proinde cognomen adsciscitur. Tertius ab hac Helena nomine Wilhelmus aliquod de hæredio mutilavit, sed hujus Wilhelmi nepos utroque parentali sanguine bis Bulkleius, nomine Rowlandus, omnigenæ virtutis homo, diminuto hæredio nonnihil resarsit, reliquitque suo natu majori filio Richardo Bulkley, qui etiam animam acturus conjugii suæ pro vitæ spatio et postmodum ad longum post fata tempus testamento legavit, has de Porthamel cum aliis alibi terras quas nunc (1702) frater ejus Dnus Franciscus Bulkley, pretio soluto, adeptus est, pleneque possidet.

PORTHAMEL.

From the first stock. Iorwerth, who is always considered as the eldest son of Llywarch of the Menai, doubtless lived at Porthamel uchaf, now commonly called Porthamel. That this family was the most illustrious of the race of Llywarch, and was divided into several branches of greater celebrity than any other in this township, I think cannot be denied. This Iorwerth was succeeded by his son Meredydd, and he also by Goronwy, who, in his turn, was succeeded by Meredydd the Black, commonly called Meredydd Ddu, and by Gruffydd ap Gronw of Carreg Wydryn. The said Meredydd the Black, the elder brother, divided his land between his two sons, Kenrig and Evan. Kenrig was stationed at Porthamel, and Evan, commonly called Evan Wyddel, at Bodowyr, (as I have shewn before.) Kenrig, being the elder brother, enjoyed possession of the paternal seat, and being a man abounding in wealth, he added to his share by means of purchases, (as is seen in Deeds,) which his son, his nephew, and his nephew's son, held entire. At length, Helena, the daughter of the latter, and heiress of this land, transferred her family into that of Bulkley, into which she had been married, and from that time added a new name to her own. The third from this Helena, William by name, cut off somewhat of the estate; but the said William's nephew, Rowland by name, having from both his parents a double share of the Bulkley blood in his veins, a man of many virtues, repaired the diminished property a little, and left it to his eldest son, Richard Bulkley, who at his death, by a Will, be-

queathed to his wife for her life, which was prolonged considerably beyond the ordinary term of nature, these lands of Porthamel, with others elsewhere, which now (1702,) his brother, Sir Francis Bulkley, has by purchase obtained, and of which he is in full possession.

PLASNEWYDD.

Ex prima stirpe. Domus hæc ab Wilhelmo Vychan de Penrhyn in agro Arvonensi, Gwilimi ap Gryffydd ap Gwilym, qui has emit terras, ex secunda conjuge filio, condita fuit, quam cum omnibus terris quas ipse et pater suus in hac parochia emptionibus acquisiverant, ille Wilhelmus Vychan, suo etiam ex secunda conjuge, scil. Wenlliana, filio nominato Roberto Gryffydd de Plasnewydd testamento legavit. Hæc terra olim pars erat hæredii Mereduthi ddu de Porthamel supra memorati, in qua successit Evanus Wyddel, Mereduthi filius secundus. Evano etiam in hac sorte successit David filius. Davidi in his terris successit Hwlkinus, Davidis filius secundus, qui in hac domo (ubi jam culina est) diu habitavit. Hwlkinus ille inter quatuor natos, scil. Leolinum, Mereduthum, Madocum et Goronum, rem agrariam divisit, quorum unusquisque suas terrarum partes tum Gwilimo patri et Wilhelmo Vychan filio supradictis vendidit, venditionemque confirmarunt posterii.

In Gryffiniana familia per multos annos vixisse et inter pares claruisse videtur hæc domus. Primus in hac stirpe Robertus Gulielmi Vychan, alias Griffith de Penrhyn, filius, ut ante dixi. Is Rolandum filium post se reliquit. Rowlandus Robertum, Robertus Mauritium filium hæredem constituit. Mauritius ille hæres hanc terram de Plasnewydd Henrico Bagnal militi, pro pecuniis illi debitis, impignoravit; pecuniis illis subinde nequitiam numeratis, Arthuro Henrici

PLAS NEWYDD.

FROM the first stock. This house was founded by William Vychan, of Penrhyn, in Caernarvonshire, son, by his second wife, of Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym, who bought these lands. William Vychan left it, with all the lands which he and his father had acquired by purchase, in this parish, to Robert Gruffydd of Plas Newydd, his son, by his second wife, Gwenllian. This land was formerly a part of the estate of Meredydd Ddu of Porthamel, above mentioned, in which he was succeeded by Evan Wyddel, Meredydd's second son. Evan was also succeeded in this portion by his son David. David was succeeded in these lands by Hwlkin, David's second son, who dwelt for a long time in this house, (where the kitchen now is.) The said Hwlkin divided his landed property among his four sons, Llewelyn, Meredydd, Madog, and Goronwy, each of whom sold his share of the land to the above mentioned Gwilym, the father, and Gwilym Vychan, the son, and the sale was confirmed by their posterity.

This house seems to have flourished for many years, and to have been illustrious among its equals, in the Gruffydd family. The first in this stock, was Robert, son of Gwilym Vychan, alias Gruffydd of Penrhyn, as I have before mentioned. He left behind him a son named Roland: Roland, one named Robert. Robert made his son Maurice his heir. This said Maurice, the heir, mortgaged the land of Plas Newydd to Henry Bagnal, Knight; but as the

filio jure forisfacturæ cessit, quæ nunc Dni Nicholai Bagnal possessio sedesque est.

mortgage money was never afterwards repaid, the property was, by a fine, legally ceded to Arthur, the son of Henry, and is now in the possession and occupation of Sir Nicholas Bagnal.

PLASGWYNN.

Ex prima stirpe. Pauculæ quæ huic domui competunt terræ, una cum ultima dicta, ab Iorwertho ap Llowarch ap Bran, hæredibus serie invicem succedentibus, ad filios Hwlkini ap Davydd ap Evan Wyddel, supra memoratos, derivantur, qui eas venderunt, partim Gwilimo patri, partim Wilhelmo (ut dixi) filio, alias Wilhelmo Vychan de Penrhyn, posterique confirmarunt. In Gryffiniana familia permanserunt ad Mauritium hæredem, usque (ut vulgo innotuit) qui cum Plasnewydd impignoraverat. Hic domum quam habitavit extruxit, quam etiam postea Robertus Griffith Mauriti filius, consanguineo suo Henrico Rowlands, tunc Bangorensi episcopo, cum aliis terris vendidit. Episcopus ille in his terris Henricum ex fratræ filio nepotem hæredem scripsit, cui Wilhelmus Wilhelmique filius, Henricus Rowlands (cujus nunc est) invicem successerunt. Nonnullæ vero terræ tam ad hanc domum quam ad Plasnewydd spectantes, a filiis Evani ap Tegerin et Evani ap Iorwerth ap Cyfnerth, quos a Meredico supradicto oriundos existimo, familiæque Gryffinianæ (ut ex aliquibus chartulis patet) venditæ fuerunt, quæ a Tegerino Moredici filio olim possidebantur.

BRYN CELLI.

Ex prima stirpe. Hæredium hoc devenisse videtur, una cum ultime dicta, ab Iorwertho Lovarchi Mænensis satrapæ majori filio, ac per successiones

PLASGWYN.

FROM the first stock. The few acres of land which appertain to this house, together with the last mentioned, are derived from Iorwerth ap Llywarch ap Bran, through a succession of heirs, to the sons of Hwlkin ap Davydd ap Evan Wyddel, above named, who sold them, partly to Gwilym, the father, partly to William, the son, alias William Vychan of Penrhyn, which sale was confirmed by their posterity. They remained in the Gruffydd family (as is commonly known) down to the time of Maurice, the heir, who mortgaged them with Plas Newydd. He built the house which he inhabited, and which afterwards Robert Gruffydd, the son of Maurice, sold with other lands to his kinsman, Henry Rowlands, the then Bishop of Bangor. The said bishop appointed his nephew, Henry, son of his brother, as his heir to these lands, who was succeeded, one after the other, by William, and William's son, Henry Rowlands, in whose possession they now remain. Some of the lands, lying in the direction both of this house and that of Plas Newydd, were sold by the sons of Evan ap Tegerin, and Evan ap Iorwerth ap Cyfnerth, who, I think, were sprung from the above mentioned Meredig, and were of the Gruffydd family, (as appears from certain Deeds.) They were formerly possessed by Tegerin, son of Moredig.

BRYN CELLI.

FROM the first stock. This estate, together with the last named, seems to have descended from Iorwerth, the eldest son of Llywarch, lord of

unius post alterum, scil. post Iorwerthum Mereduthi, post Mereduthum Goroni, post Goronum Meredydd ddu (apud Porthamel,) post Mereduthum ddu Evani Wyddel apud Bodowyr, post Evanum Wyddel Davidis, post Davidem Hwlkini (apud Llwyn Mael,) post Hwlkinum Leolini apud Bryn Celli, cujus filia Wenlliana erat, ad illam Wenllianam, hujus terræ hæredem, devolvisse. Hæc Howelo ap Robin ap Gryffydd (apud Penhescyn ucha) e Cochwillana familia nupta, hanc terram ad eam transvexit familiam. Indequ ex Wenllianæ illius secundo filio, Hugone ap Howel ap Robin per Richardum, Davidem, Richardum, Robertum sibi invicem succedentes ad Matildam Roberti filiam, hæc terra a Penhescyn ucha hoc ultimo stemmate separata recessisse reperitur. Matilda illa patricio cognomine Mallt wenn, Wilhelmo Thomas de Llangwnnod in agro Arvonensi nupta, Dnæ Magdalenæ Bagnal de Plasnewydd vendidit, cujus filius Dnus Nicholas Bagnal jam possidet.

PLAS COCH.

Ex secunda stirpe. A Iorwerthino stemmate ad Caducaninum accedo. Ex Caducanine stirpe, duæ imprimis subortæ sunt familiæ, una ex Iorwertho filio majori Caducani ap Llowarch ap Bran. Hæc vero suam fixit sedem apud Porthamel issa, vulgo Plas coch; et altera ex hoc stemmate familia, scil. Davidis filii minoris natu Caducani ap Llywarch ap Bran apud Rhos Potham in parochia de Llanddaniel se collocabat ut infra ostenditur. Iorwerthus major natu filius dicti Caducani ap Llowarch ap Bran, hæredium suum iterum herciscitur inter tres natos, scil. Leolinum, Gwynum et Philippum. Leolinus apud Myfyryon in parochia de Llan Idan, de quo supra, Philippus apud Sychnant, et Gwynus in hoc loco, familiis

Menai, by a series of successions, one after the other, that is to say, by Meredydd after Iorwerth, by Goronwy after Meredydd, by Meredydd Ddu (of Porthamel) after Goronwy, after Meredydd Ddu by Evan Wyddel of Bodowyr, after Evan Wyddel by David, after David by Hwlkin (of Llwyn Mael,) after Hwlkin by Llewelyn of Bryn Celli, whose daughter was Gwenllian, and to have devolved unto that Gwenllian, heiress of this territory. She having married Howel ap Robin ap Gruffydd (of Penhescyn ucha,) of the Cochwillan family, conveyed the property to that family. Thence, from the second son of that Gwenllian, viz. Hugh ap Howel ap Robin, through Richard, David, Richard, and Robert, successively, it came to Matilda, daughter of Robert, when the land, being separated by this latter stock, is found to have gone from Penhescyn. The said Matilda, vernacularly called Malltwenn, having married William Thomas of Llangwnnod, in Caernarvonshire, sold it to Lady Magdalen Bagnal of Plas Newydd, whose son, Sir Nicholas Bagnal, now possesses it.

PLAS COCH.

FROM the second stock. I come from the line of Iorwerth to that of Cadwgan. From the Cadwgan stock arose, in the first place, two families; the one from Iorwerth, the eldest son of Cadwgan ap Llywarch ap Bran, which fixed its abode at Porthamel Issa, commonly called Plas Coch. The other family from this stem, namely, that of David, the youngest son of Cadwgan ap Llywarch ap Bran, established itself at Rhos Potha in the parish of Llanddeiniol, as is shewn below. Iorwerth, the eldest son of the said Cadwgan ap Llywarch ap Bran, divided his inheritance among his three sons, Llewelyn, Gwyn, and Phillip. Llewelyn, at Myfyryon in the parish of Llanidan, of which mention is

inde natis satis altas firmaverunt radices. Gwynus autem de suo non-nihil vendidit, ut ex hac chartula omnium quas de hac prosapia vidi vetustissima palam constat.

Charta Venditionis.

"Ego Gwyn ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan (ap Llowarch ap Bran) liber tenens de villa de Porthamel &c. vendidi, concessi, et in perpetuum per hanc præsentem chartam meam quiete clamavi pro me et meis hæredibus et assignatis unam parcellam terræ meæ quæ vocatur vulgariter Dryll y Cae dreiniau bychain, cum omnibus suis juribus, &c., quæ quidem terra jacet inter terras Davydd Lloyd ap Davydd ap Hwva ex utraque parte, et cujus unum caput abuttit versus terram Davydd ap Howel Vychan, et aliud super terram quæ vocatur Llanerch yr ychain, et murum meum cum Placea quæ jacet inter terram Meredydd ddu et cæmeterium ecclesiæ Sanctæ Edwennæ, Meredutho ddu ap Grono ap Meredydd, libero tenenti de eadem villa, et hæredibus et assignatis suis vel quibuscunque vendere, legare seu assignare voluerit, pro quadam summa pecuniæ quam fateor me, ex eodem Meredutho ddu, præ manibus in denariis numeratam recepisse, habend. et tenend. libere, integre et pacifice, sine aliqua secta,¹ curis secularibus, seu demanda, in perpetuum jure hæreditario in feodo possidend. quam quidem venditionem et quietum clameum pro me, hæredibus seu assignatis ut supra contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et acquietabimus, et propriis costibus et expensis defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum præsentibus apponi fecimus, his testibus, Madoc ap Philip, Gryffydd ap Gronw, Iorwerth

made above; Phillip, at Sychnant; and Gwyn, in this place, by the birth of families, made their deep roots sufficiently strong. Gwyn, however, sold somewhat of his share, as is very evident from the following Deed, the most ancient of all that I have seen relative to this family.

Deed of Sale.

"I, Gwyn ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan (ap Llywarch ap Bran), a free tenant of the township of Porthamel, &c. have sold, granted, and in perpetuity by this present deed quietly affirmed for myself, and my heirs, and assignees, one parcel of my land which is commonly called Dryll y Cae dreiniau bychain, with all their rights, &c. which land lies on either side between the lands of Davydd Lloyd ap Davydd ap Hwva, and one end of which juts out towards the land of Davydd ap Howel Vychan, and the other above the land which is called Llanerch yr Ychain, and my wall, with the Plas, which is situate between the land of Meredydd Ddu and the churchyard of St. Edwen, to Meredydd Ddu ap Grono ap Meredydd, a free tenant of the same township, and his heirs, and assignees, or whomsoever he may choose, to sell, bequeath, or assign the same, for a certain sum of money, which I acknowledge to have received from the said Meredydd Ddu, paid into my hands in cash, to have and to hold freely, entirely, and quietly; without any suit,¹ secular courts, or demand, to possess in fee, for ever, by hereditary right. And this sale and quiet claim we will warrant, and acquietate and defend at my own cost and expense, for myself, my heirs, or assignees, as above, against all people. In testimony thereof, we have caused our seal to be affixed to these pre-

¹ Hoc indicat hanc terram partem manerii fuisse, quia eximitur ab omni ad curias secta.

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¹ This indicates that the land in question was part of a manor, which is exempted from all suits at courts.

ap Kennet, Iorwerth ap Bleddyn, Davydd goch ap Iorwerth ap Howel, Gwyn frater ejus, Gryffydd ap Eneon, Ririd frater ejus, et Eneon ap Kennet Lloyd, cum multis aliis. Dat. apud Rhossaur die Martis prox. post festum Sancti Hilarii anno Domini 1317 et anno R. R. Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi undecimo."

Hanc chartulam primo antiquitatis ergo deinde ad probandum hujus domus seriem genealogicam, hic in lucem produci. Ab hoc Gwyno ad hunc usque diem, quod vix solens est, solos masculos tam longe temporis intercapedine, lineâ patriâ, hæreditasse reperitur, et sibi invicem successisse, scil., Caducano (hujus gentis primipilo) Iorwerthus, Iorwertho Gwynus, Gwyno Howelus, Howelo Evanus, Evano Madocus, Madoco Evanus, Evano Leolinus, Leolino Hugo, Hugoni David, Davidi Hugo, Hugoni Rogerus, Rogero Hugo, Hugoni Rogerus, Rogero Hugo, qui nunc (1727) hanc terram possidet. Nec in illa satis longa successorum serie haud multum aviti patrimonii minui augerive comperio, usque quo Dnus Hugo Hughes, e stemmate successione undecimus, patriæ legis peritus, Regina Elizabethæ in Nordwallia attornatus, arctatos antehac ampliavit limites, domumque elegantius extruxit; nunc vero Dnus Rogerus Hughes, dicti attornati pronepos, suis nuptiis cum Margareta filia et hærede Dni Henrici Jones de Llangoed, pulchrum suo hæredio conciliavit accessionem: hæreditas satis ampla, bonis prædiolis locupleta, seris nepotibus superfutura.

sents, before the following witnesses, viz. Madog ap Philip, Gruffydd ap Gronw, Iorwerth ap Kennet, Iorwerth ap Bleddyn, Davydd Goch ap Iorwerth ap Howel, Gwyn, his brother, Gruffydd ap Eneon, Rhirid, his brother, and Eneon ap Kennet Lloyd, with many others. Given at Rhossaur, on Tuesday, the morrow of the Feast of St. Hilary, in the year of our Lord 1317, and the eleventh year of R. R. Edward, the son of King Edward."

I have introduced this Deed here, in the first place, on account of its antiquity, and next, with a view to prove the genealogical lineage of the house. From this Gwyn, even to the present day, which is rather unusual, it is found that males alone, in a family line, have inherited it throughout such a long space of time, and that these have succeeded each other thus: Iorwerth succeeded Cadwgan (the chief of this tribe,) Iorwerth was succeeded by Gwyn, Gwyn by Howel, Howel by Evan, Evan by Madog, Madog by Evan, Evan by Llewelyn, Llewelyn by Hugh, Hugh by David, David by Hugh, Hugh by Roger, Roger by Hugh, Hugh by Roger, and Roger by Hugh, who now (1727) possesses the land. Nor do I discover in that sufficiently long series of successors, that the ancestral estate was either diminished or increased to any great degree, until Mr. Hugh Hughes, the eleventh in succession from the family stock, a man skilled in the law, an attorney of Queen Elizabeth in North Wales, enlarged its hitherto limited boundaries, and erected a house in a more elegant style. Now, however, Mr. Roger Hughes, grandnephew of the said attorney, has by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Mr. Henry Jones of Llangoed, obtained a fair accession to his property. May the estate, sufficiently large, and rich in good farms, be long inherited by his posterity!

LLAN EDWEN.

Ex secunda } Hic locus variis suo
 stirpe. } tempore appella-
 batur nominibus; Sychdir, Ty'n y
 Llwyn, Sychnant ucha, ac demum
 Llan Edwen, quo indice jam notus
 est. Hæc terra cum Sychnant issa,
 ex familia Caducanina apud Porth-
 amel issa, nunc Plas Coch in sortem
 Philippi Iorwerthi ap Cadwgan filii
 accrevit: a quo per has hæredes,
 nempe Madocum, Leolinum, Davi-
 dem Gethin (ut vulgo audiit,) Leo-
 linum invicem succedentes, ad Theo-
 dorem ap Llewelyn descendebat. Hic
 Theodorus terras suas more patrio
 inter duos liberos, Howelum scil. et
 Davidem eriscundas reliquit. Ho-
 welo dedit hanc sedem, et Davidi
 Sychnant issa pro sorte sua concessit.
 Howelus ap Tudur, vir suo tempore
 frugi ac negotiorum gnarus, quasdam
 prope se emptionibus acquisivit ter-
 ras, hærediumque parumper dilatavit,
 quod Johanni filio integrum reliquit.
 Johannes ap Howel ap Tudur, quod
 accepit sartum tectum conservavit, ac
 Wilhelmo filio reliquit. Wilhelmus
 idem suo filio Johanni Wynn, ex ma-
 tris cognomine albicante, qui Eliza-
 betham hæredem ejusdam Evani ap
 Davydd ap Evan de Penrhyn-oer in
 parochia de Llangwillog uxorem dux-
 it, ac illius hæredium cum suo colli-
 gans, Evano suo filio concessit. Hujus
 Evani unicus filius Johannes Wynn
 sine prole obiturus, consanguineo suo
 Dno Johanni Edwards rectori de
 Llanfairynghoronwy testamento le-
 gavit, qui duas filias cohæredes reli-
 quit, quarum una natu minor nunc
 innuba, alteraque Dno Wilhelmo
 Bold ex Boldiana stirpe oriunda nupta
 hanc domum possidet.

LLAN EDWEN.

From the second } This place was
 stock. } in its time
 called by various names, as Sychdir,
 Ty'n y Llwyn, Sychnant ucha, and
 lastly Llan Edwen, by which appel-
 lation it is now known. This land,
 together with Sychnant issa, came
 from the Cadwgan family at Porth-
 amel issa, now Plas Coch, to the
 share of Philip the son of Iorwerth
 ap Cadwgan; from whom, through
 the following heirs, namely, Madog,
 Llewelyn, David Gethin (as he was
 commonly called) and Llewelyn, who
 succeeded each other, it descended
 to Theodore ap Llewelyn. This
 Theodore left his lands, after the
 custom of the country, to be di-
 vided between his two children, Ho-
 wel and David. To Howel he gave
 this seat, and to David he granted
 Sychnant issa for his portion. Howel
 ap Tudur, a man in his time of thrift
 and business, acquired certain lands
 by purchase in his neighbourhood,
 and augmented the estate a little,
 which he bequeathed entire to his
 son John. John ap Howel ap Tudur
 kept what he received whole and
 safe, and left it to his son William.
 William left the same to his own son
 John Wynn, (surnamed so after his
 mother,) who married Elizabeth,
 heiress of a certain Evan ap Davydd
 ap Evan of Penrhynoer, in the parish
 of Llangwillog, and joining her inheri-
 tance with his own, he left them to
 his son Evan. John Wynn, the only
 son of this Evan, being about to die
 without issue, bequeathed the pro-
 perty by a will to his kinsman, the
 Rev. John Edwards, rector of Llan-
 fairynghoronwy, who left two daugh-
 ters coheiresses, one of whom, the
 eldest, is yet unmarried, but the
 other, having married Mr. William
 Bold of the Boldian stock, possesses
 this house.

TYDDYN CÆSAR.

Ex secunda } Hæc terra ut ante dixi
 stirpe. } in sortem Philippi
 filii Iorwerthi ap Cadwgan ap Llo-
 warch ap Bran, olim devenit, quinto-
 que ab hoc Iorwertho devoluto suc-
 cessionis gradu Theodoro ap Llowarch
 se contulit, qui hæredium suum inter
 duos eriscebant natos, ut puta Howel-
 lum ap Tudur, et Davidem ap Tudur.
 Howelo pars ultime enarrata cessit,
 nunc nomine Llanedwen nota. Da-
 vidi hic ipse locus, tunc Sychnant
 issa vulgo appellatus. Hic David ap
 Tudur uxorem Helenam filiam et
 hæredem Roberti ap Evan de Hen-
 blas in comoto Maltraeth duxit. Da-
 vidis hujus Johannes filius nonnullas
 emit terras, quas cum sui matrisque
 hærediis Davidi filio, vati illi celebra-
 rimo, reliquit. Hic inclytus vir ab
 his terris ad Henblas, ejus matris
 hæredium, lares transtulit, sedemque
 familiæ fixit, cujus filius Johannes
 Lloyd natu maximus, sibi filiam
 Hugonis ap William Pritchard de
 Llandrygarn in uxorem tulit, quæ
 nulla ab eo prole suscepita, illo viro
 viduata has terras apud Sychnant pro
 dote tenuit, ac filio Dni Julii Cæsaris
 equitis aurati et rotulorum magistri
 postmodum nupta, ex illo Cæsariano
 cognomine hæc domus cum sua terra
 Tyddyn Cæsar appellari adepta est.
 Johanni huic sine prole defuncto suc-
 cessit frater Audoenus Lloyd de Hen-
 blas, qui post fratris mortem has hæ-
 reditavit terras, quas ille sine prole
 obiturus post se suæ ex fratre nepti
 Annæ Lloyd, admodum reverendo
 Dno Dno Roberto Morgan nuper
 Bangorensi episcopo nuptæ, conces-
 sit, cujus filius Wilhelmus Morgan
 Bangorensis cancellarius has terras
 possidet. Ex hac prosapia clarissimus
 Wilhelmus Lloyd SS. Th. D. primo
 Asaph, deinde Litchfield et
 Coventry, nunc Wigornensis episco-
 pus natales duxit

TYDDYN CÆSAR.

FROM the second } This land, as we
 stock. } have before
 observed, formerly fell to the lot of
 Phillip, son of Iorwerth ap Cadwgan
 ap Llowarch ap Bran; in the fifth
 degree of succession from this Ior-
 werth it devolved to Theodore ap
 Llewelyn, who divided the estate
 between his two sons, namely, Howel
 ap Tudur and David ap Tudur. Howel
 had the last described portion,
 now known by the name of Llan
 Edwen. David had this place, which
 was then commonly called Sychnant
 issa. This David ap Tudur married
 Helena, daughter and heiress of Robert
 ap Evan of Henblas in the comoto
 of Maltraeth. John, the son of
 this David, bought some lands, which
 with his own and his mother's inheri-
 tance he left to his son David, the
 celebrated prophet. This noted man
 removed his abode from these lands
 to Henblas, his mother's estate, and
 there fixed his family seat. His eldest
 son, John Lloyd, married the
 daughter of Hugh ap William Rich-
 ard of Llandrygarn, who, having no
 issue by him, and being left a widow,
 held the lands of Sychnant as her
 dowry, but when she was afterwards
 married to Sir Julius Cæsar, knight,
 master of the rolls, this house, to-
 gether with the land belonging to it,
 obtained from the cognomen Cæsar
 its name of Tyddyn Cæsar. John,
 dying without issue, was succeeded
 by his brother Owen, of Henblas,
 who, after his brother's death, inheri-
 ted these lands, which he also,
 about to die without issue, be-
 queathed to his brother's daughter,
 Anne Lloyd, wife of the right reverend
 Lord Robt. Morgan, late bishop
 of Bangor, whose son, Mr. William
 Morgan, chancellor of Bangor, is
 the present possessor. From this
 family the most illustrious William
 Lloyd D.D., bishop, first of St.
 Asaph, and then of Lichfield and
 Coventry, and now of Worcester,
 derives his origin.

GLAN'R AFON.

QUIBUSDAM gentium olim hæc sedes competebat, ægre me conjectura assecuturum agnosco, an ex sorte Madoci ap Llowarch ap Bran, hæc terra dependebat, quem in hac villa sedem suam tenuisse et habitasse, Extenta Regia meminit, quod affirmem vel negem nequaquam habeo: quippe qui ex illa propagine neminem e jam et multo ante vivis, in hac regiuncula noveram, suos natales ducentem, qui aut penitus extincti aut in vulgus demersi obliiti sunt. Primus qui aperta luce hic rem propriam agens, occurrit, fuit Robertus ap Griffydd, Howeli Barbat (vulgo Howel y Farf) nepos et Griffini ap Howel de Treiorwerth filius secundus, ex Kyndeliniana familia ortus, qui etiam hanc domum una cum Cefn Poeth in parochia de Llanvihangel, quibusdam terris in villa de Bodlew sibi et hæredibus suis aut nuptiis obtinuit aut pretio acquisivit. Roberti hujus Howelus filius filio suo Richardo integrum deferbat hæredium quod denuo Arthurus Richardi filius venditione haud parum mutilavit, solamque hanc sediolam filio suo Richardo Arthur invenditam transmisit. Ille Richardus numerosæ prolis parens apud hoc prædiolum laute vixit, filiumque suum Audoenum Arthur post se hæredem scripsit, qui post exantlatos hinc inde per diversa discursus, hic ultimam degit vitam, locumque aliquantisper excoluit. Moriturus autem hoc tementum suæ ex filio nepti Mariæ Arthur jam apud suos Londini puelulæ testamento legavit, quæ terram hanc nunc possidet.

Parochiæ hujus tellurem quod attingit fertilitate mediocri suoapte ingenio gaudet, sed marga vel calce, quibus admodum dives est, vel con-

GLAN'R AFON.

I CONFESS I can hardly conjecture to what families this seat formerly belonged; whether the land formed a part of the share of Madog ap Llywarch ap Bran, who is said in the Royal Extent to have occupied and inhabited his own mansion in this township, I will undertake neither to affirm nor to deny; for I know of none among those who are now, or were even a considerable time back, living in the district, deriving their origin from that stock, who are not either become utterly extinct, or, having degenerated, are fallen into oblivion. The first who is presented to our notice as clearly possessing property in this place, is Robert ap Griffydd, nephew of Bearded Howel, (vernacularly called Howel y Farf,) and second son of Griffydd ap Howel of Treiorwerth, sprung from the family of Cynddelw, who either obtained by marriage or acquired by purchase, for himself and his heirs, this house, together with Cefn Poeth in the parish of Llanvihangel, and certain lands in the township of Bodlew. Howel, son of this Robert, left the estate entire to his own son Richard; but at length Arthur, son of this Richard, considerably reduced it by sales, and transmitted but this small seat unsold to his son Richard Arthur. The said Richard, having a numerous family, lived sumptuously at this manor, and made his son, Owen Arthur, his heir after him, who, having travelled in various directions through different countries, spent his latter days here, and improved the place a little. At his death he by will bequeathed this tement to Mary Arthur, his niece, daughter of his son, who was then a young girl with her relations in London, and who is now in possession of the land.

As regards the soil of this parish, it is naturally of moderate fertility, but manured with marl or lime, of which there is plenty, or with the

chyliorum recrementis conspersa luxuriatur. Amnite lapide et sublvio calcario e marmoreo genere ædificiis maxime idoneo ad mario crepidines plenius abundat. Ab aliis præcinctibus divisa amniculis de Braint et Pwll y ffanogl ac alveo Mænei undique propemodum circumluitur; et ex eo latere ubi non fluunt, termini pedibus viz. a Glan yr afon ad Ty Twn, exinde ad Bryn Gwydryn, hinc ad pomarium Porthamel, inde per mediam aulam illius domus ad Porth mawr, exinde circumeundo Dôl Porthamel, solem meridianum versus ad mare usque, calcantur.

LLANDDANIEL FAB.

PAROCHIA hæc capellam ecclesiæ Sti. Aidani colit subnexam, sancto Danieli Danielis Bangorensis proto episcopi patronique filio, celeberrimique Dionoti Bangoræ monachorum abbatis, ut fertur, nepoti, dicatam; idecirco Llanddaniel Fab appellata est. Tota hæc terra in antiquis scriptis pro villa vel hamletta de Bodlew sæpissime recensetur, ac per chartulas in duas partes olim aliquando divisa, scil. Bodlew ucha et Bodlew issa; quandoque in tres, scil. Gorsedd Cadwalader ad occasum brumalem, Trefnant ad aquilonem, et Crug ad orientem. Crug illud a tumulis ibi accervatis, olim ita vocatum puto; inde Pont y Crug ibi amniculum trajicit. De hac ultima parochiæ partitione, æqui boni, hanc chartulam consulas.

Charta de le Crûg.

“Evanus ap Evan ap Tegerin liber tenens villæ de Bodlew in comoto de Mænei in comitatu Anglesey &c. dedi et concessi &c. Willimo ap Gryffydd ap Gwylm &c. totum tenementum et domum meum vocatum y Tyddyn y Tygwyn apud le Crûg cum omni-

refuse of shell-fish, it becomes luxuriant. On the sea coast it very much abounds in crystal, and a bluish limestone of the marble kind, extremely well adapted for building purposes. Being divided from the surrounding territories, it is washed almost on every side by the brooks Braint and Pwll y ffanogl, and by the bed of the Menai; and on the side where these do not flow, its boundaries from Glan yr afon to Ty Twn, and from thence to Bryn Gwydryn, thence to the Porthamel orchard, thence through the middle of the hall of that house to Porth mawr, and from thence around Dôl Porthamel southward as far as the sea.

LLANDDANIEL FAB.

THIS parish uses a chapel subordinate to the church of St. Aidan, dedicated to St. Daniel, son of Daniel the first bishop and patron of Bangor, and, as it is said, nephew of the most celebrated Dinot, abbot of Bangor, [Iscoed,] and therefore was it called Llanddeiniol Fab. The whole of this territory is very often reckoned in ancient writings as the township or hamlet of Bodlew, and according to the charters it was formerly divided into two parts, viz. Bodlew ucha and Bodlew issa, sometimes into three, viz. Gorsedd Cadwaladr towards the winter sunset, Trefnant northwards, and Crug towards the east. I think Crug was so called formerly from the tumuli which were there in heaps; from thence Pont y Crug crossed the rivulet. Relative to the latter division of the parish, you may with advantage consult the following deed.

Deed of Crug.

“I, Evan ap Evan ap Tegerin, a free tenant of the township of Bodlew in the comot of Menai in the county of Anglesey &c. do give and grant &c. to William ap Gruffydd ap Gwylm &c., my whole tenement and house called Tyddyn y Tygwyn

bus pertinentiis, viz. prat. pastur. &c. infra prædictam villam de Bodlew &c. Dat. apud Penmynydd die Jovis in festo Corporis Xsti anno Reg. Regis Hen. 4ti quarto."

Infra hanc hamlettam de Bodlew duo ad minimum de septem allodies ad villam de Porthamel in Extenta Regia olim relatis resediase mihi persuasissimum, scil. Wele Menew ap Moreiddic, et Wele Issack ap Moreiddic in ultimo tunc tenentes, Adda et Meiric fratres, de quibus forte Tyddyn Adda et Rhos-tal Veirik, usque ad hunc diem appellitantur; alias quoque exinde terras tum ad Iorwerthum tum ad Caducanum Llovarchani stemmatis spectantes, prout ex familiis inibi videmus olim enatis, his commemorare possumus.

RHOS POTHAN.

PRIMO Rhos Pothan, ut antea ostendi, pars terræ Caducani ap Llowarch ap Bran in sortem Davidis filii minoris natu, ejusdem Caducani accessisse videtur, a quo Davide (per Madocum, Evanum, Mereduthum, Evanum, Davidem, Thomam, invicem patria linea succedentes) ad Helenam ultimi nominati, ex asse hæredem et filiam, hæc descendebat terra. Helena illa Evano ap Rhys de Treveibion Meiric nupta, filio suo Rheso ap Evan ap Rhys hæredium reliquit, cujus filius Johannes ap Rhys ap Evan has terras suo filio Rheso Jones testamento disposuit. Rhesus ille aliquod vendidit; reliquumque Johanni filio post se reliquit. Johannes ille sine prole obiit sicut et Edwardus frater, qui sorori suæ Mariæ Price, quod accepit, moriturus legavit; hæc Maria jam Edvardo Evans nupta hanc terram possidet.

BRYN CELLI LE CRUG.

BRYN CELLI olim Llwyn Llwyd apud

in Crug, with all their appurtenances, viz. meadow, pasture, &c. below the aforesaid township of Bodlew &c. Given at Penmynydd on Thursday the feast of Corpus Christi, in the fourth year of King Henry IV."

I am fully convinced that below the hamlet of Bodlew were situated two at least of the seven allodies which were said in the Royal Extent to have belonged to the township of Porthamel, namely Wele Menew ap Moreiddig, and Wele Isaac ap Moreiddig. In the latter the tenants then were the brothers Adda and Meirig, from whom probably Tyddyn Adda and Rhos-tal Veirig have been so called even to this day. We may enumerate with these other lands there also which belonged both to Iorwerth and Cadwgan of the stock of Llywarch, as we see from the families that arose there formerly.

RHOS POTHAN.

At first Rhos Pothan, as I have shown before, being a part of the land of Cadwgan ap Llywarch ap Bran, seems to have fallen to the share of David, a younger son of the said Cadwgan; from which David (through Madog, Evan, Meredydd, Evan, David, and Thomas, by a regular succession) the land descended to Helena, daughter and sole heiress of the last named. Helena, having married Evan ap Rhys of Treveibion Meirig, left the estate to her son Rhys ap Evan ap Rhys, whose son, John ap Rhys ap Evan, disposed of the lands by will to his own son Rhys Jones. That Rhys sold some of it, and left the rest to his son John. John died without issue, as did also his brother Edward, who at his death bequeathed what he received to his sister Mary Price. This Mary, having married Edward Evans, is the present possessor of the land.

BRYN CELLI Y CRUG.

BRYN CELLI, formerly Llwyn Llwyd

le Crug in hac parochia in sortem Adda filii natu minoris Iorwerthi ap Llowarch ap Bran olim accedebat, a quo Adda, hujus gentis primipilo, Meredutho, Evano, Evano Vychan, Gorono, Evano, Dico, Howelo, invicem paterna propagine succedentibus, ad Leolinum ultimi filium hoc devenit hæredium. Hic Leolinus Angharadam filiam et hæredem Griffini ap Evan ap Madoc de Llanbedr in comoto de Tyndaethwy uxorem duxit, qui Marian Heilyn in parochia Llanddyfnan cum uxoris terris, scil. Plasbach, Hugoni filio natu majori reliquit, et hanc terram in Llanddaniel Rheso ap Llewelyn suo filio minori legavit. Rhesus paterno asse potitus, vir opibus pollens sibi et hæredibus suis una cum hac terra dominicum prædium de Quirt in parochia de Llangeinwen pretio ascivit, cujus filius Wilhelmus ap Rhys ap Llewelyn in uxorem duxit Janam filiam Hugonis ap Richard ap William usufructuarii illius grangiæ qui eam a cœnobio Conuensi ad longum inde futurum tempus elocatorio quarti grani pacto tenuit, proindeque his nuptiis illarum terrarum possessionem confestim adeptus est, postque hanc terram una cum latifundio de Quirt Thomæ filio reliquit. Thomas ille hanc terram suo filio Wilhelmo ap Thomas legavit. Wilhelmus Thomas de Quirt suo tempore pacis justiciarius in uxorem Martham Gwynn filiam et hæredem Richardi Gwynn militis tulit, qua cum domum apud Carnarvon nunc vulgo Quirt House sibi et hæredibus acquisivit. Wilhelmo huic successit Thomas Williams, Thomæ Rhesus, Rheso Dnus Thomas Williams, qui terram de Quirt pro sua possidet, et hanc de Bryn Celli, post mortem matris, cujus pro dote est, possessurus est.

in Crug in this parish, fell to the lot of Adda, youngest son of Iorwerth ap Llywarch ap Bran, from which Adda the head of the family, through Meredydd, Evan, Evan Vychan, Goronwy, Evan, Dicws, and Howel, in lineal succession, the estate descended to Llewelyn, son of the last mentioned. This Llewelyn married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd ap Evan ap Madog of Llanbedr in the comot of Tyndaethwy; he left Marian Heilyn in the parish of Llanddyfnan, together with his wife's landed property, namely Plasbach, to his eldest son Hugh, and bequeathed the land in Llanddaniel to Rhys ap Llewelyn, his youngest son. Rhys enjoying his father's money, and being a man of great wealth, besides this land purchased for himself and his heirs the lordship of Quirt in the parish of Llangeinwen. His son, William ap Rhys ap Llewelyn, married Jane, daughter of Hugh ap Richard ap William, who farmed the grange; he held it for a long time of the abbey of Conwy under the letting contract of a fourth of the grain, but afterwards by this marriage he became immediately possessed of these lands; and subsequently he left this land, together with the estate of Quirt, to his son Thomas. The said Thomas bequeathed this land to his son William ap Thomas. William Thomas of Quirt, justice of the peace, married Martha Gwynn, daughter and heiress of Richard Gwynn, knight, who acquired for herself and heirs the house in Caernarvon now commonly called Quirt House. William was succeeded by Thomas Williams, Thomas by Rhys, and Rhys by Mr. Thomas Williams, who possesses the land of Quirt as his own property, and after the death of his mother will become possessed of her dowry, the land of Bryn Celli.

TYDDYN ADDA VEL TY'N Y LLWYN.

TYDDYN ADDA OR TY'N Y LLWYN.

HÆC terra olim ad Plas yng Wydryn

THIS land formerly belonged to Plas

pertinebat, et cum aliis terris ad Goronum filium Mereduthi ap Iorwerth ap Llowarch ap Bran pro sorte sua devenit. Goronus Gryffino filio natu minori hoc hæredium legavit. In hac familia diutius perstitit, scil. a Gryffino illo ad Gryffinum goch, a Gryffino goch ad Goronum Vychan, a Gorono Vychan ad Mereduthum, a Meredutho ad Rhesum ap Meredydd, qui in hac charta has ut sequitur impignoravit et relaxavit terras.

“Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Gulielmus ap Evan ap Llewelyn et Laurentius Hughes clerici dimisimus, liberavimus et re feoffavimus et hac præsentī charta indentata confirmavimus Rheso ap Meredydd ap Gronw ap Gryffydd libero tenenti Dni Regis villæ de Porthamyl &c. illud capitale messuagium vocat. Plas yn Gwydryn et omnia terras et tenementa ei messuagio pertinentes et jacentes inter locum vocatum Pen y Garreg Wydryn et aquam de Mænei in villa de Gwydryn, et omnia illa messuagia, terras et tenementa eidem messuagio pertinentia vocata Tyddyn Cai, et Tir Rhys ap Gryffydd ap Engan, in villa de Trevarthen et Tyddyn y llwyn in prædicta villa de Porthamel, præterea tradidimus, concessimus, dimisimus et relaxavimus præfato Rheso ap Grono totum jus nostrum, titulum, clameum, actionem, interesse et demandum quæ habuimus ratione alicujus pridæ, morgagii, sive impignorationis, in omnibus illis terris et tenementis eidem messuagio spectantibus, in eadem villa de Porthamel, et omnibus aliis illis messuagiis et tenementis in eadem villa et villis de Gwydryn, Cefn y Ferwen¹ et Bodlew issa, Tre'r Beirdd, seu alibi infra prædictum comotum de Mæne, quæ nuper habuimus, ex dono et conces-

ying Wydryn, and together with other lands fell to the share of Goronwy, son of Meredydd ap Iorwerth ap Llywarch ap Bran. Goronwy bequeathed the estate to Gruffydd, his youngest son, and it continued in this family for a long time, that is to say, from the said Gruffydd to Gruffydd Goch, from Gruffydd Goch to Goronwy Vychan, from Goronwy Vychan to Meredydd, and from Meredydd to Rhys ap Meredydd, who in the following deed mortgaged and released these lands.

“Let all persons present and future know, that we, William ap Evan ap Llewelyn, and Laurence Hughes, clerks, do devise, release, and enfeoff, and by this present deed of indenture confirm, to Rhys ap Meredydd ap Gronw ap Gruffydd, free tenant of the king in the township of Porthamel &c. that capital messuage called Plas yn Gwydryn, and all the lands and tenements appertaining to that messuage, and lying between the place called Pen y Carreg Wydryn and the water of the Menai in the township of Gwydryn, and all those messuages, lands, and tenements appertaining to the said messuage called Tyddyn Cai, and Tir Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Engan, in the township of Trevarthen and Tyddyn y llwyn in the aforesaid township of Porthamel. Besides these, we deliver, grant, devise, and release to the aforesaid Rhys ap Gronw all our right, title, claim, action, interest, and demand, which we had by reason of any pride, mortgage or pledge in all those lands and tenements belonging to the said messuage in the said township of Porthamel, and all those other messuages and tenements in the said township and townships of Gwydryn, Cefn y Ferwen,¹ and Bodlew issa, Tre'r Beirdd,

¹ Nota quod quod in principio hujus chartæ vocatur Trevarthen nunc vocatur Cefn y Ferwen, ex quo videtur quod una villa erant hæ duæ hamlettæ.

¹ Observe that what at the commencement of this deed is called Trevarthen is here called Cefn y Ferwen, from which it appears that these two hamlets formed but one township.

sione prædicti Rhesi ap Mredydd, habend. et tenend. prædictum capitale messuagium vocatum Plas yn Gwydryn et terras et tenementa eidem adjacentes et pertinentes (ut prædictum est) ac omnia et singula præmissa præfato Rheso ap Mredydd et assignatis suis &c. In cujus rei testimonium utrique parti &c. his testibus, Mredydd ap Thomas ap Mredydd, Rhys ap Howel ap Rhys, Rhydderch ap Rhys ap Howel ap Mredydd, John ap Evan ap Llewelyn, Evan ap Gryffydd ap Evan ap Madoc, cum multis aliis. Dat. apud Gwydryn nono die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici 8vi post conquestum Angliæ sexto."

Hæ terræ ad aliam familiam scil. ab hoc Rheso ap Mredydd ap Gronw (filio ejus Hugone vel ex hæredibus altero vendente) ad Rhesum ap Mredydd ap Tudur de Gelli Wydryn transferuntur, cujus filius Mereduthus ap Rhys utraque occupavit hæredia quæ inter duos erciscebat filios, scil. Johannem et Davidem. Johannes natus major pro sua sorte habuit Plas yn Gwydryn, Ysgubor vawr, Meini Gwynion, cum hac terra in Bodlew issa, tunc vocato Ty'n y llwyn, et David filius minor natus pro sua sorte habuit Gelli Wydryn. Johannes ille iterum suas duobus filiis detulit terras, Meredutho ap John ap Rhys, et Hugoni ap John ap Rhys. Mereduthus pro sua tenuit Gwydryn, et Hugo hanc terram, viz. Ty'n y llwyn, qui ex uxore Joneta Rhesi ap Howel ap Rhys de Bodowyr et ultimæ suæ conjugis filii, Johannem suscepit filium. Johannes ille Hugonem filium post se reliquit hæredem, qui Johanni filio, vulgo John ap Hugh bach, has terras disposuit, cujus filia Catherina Jones de Hafod y Rhys hoc prædium nunc possidet.

or elsewhere below the aforesaid comot of Menai, which we lately had, by gift and grant of the aforesaid Rhys ap Meredydd, to have and to hold the said capital messuage called Plas yn Gwydryn, and the lands and tenements adjoining and appertaining thereto (as before mentioned) and all and singular premises to the aforesaid Rhys ap Meredydd and his assignees, &c. In testimony of which on both sides, &c. Witnessed by Meredydd ap Thomas ap Meredydd, Rhys ap Howel ap Rhys, Rhydderch ap Rhys ap Howel ap Meredydd, John ap Evan ap Llewelyn, Evan ap Gruffydd ap Evan ap Madog, with many others. Given at Gwydryn the ninth day of June in the sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII. after the conquest of England."

These lands are transferred to another family, namely, from Rhys ap Meredydd ap Gronw (his son Hugh or another of his heirs selling it) to Rhys ap Meredydd ap Tudur of Gelli Wydryn. His son Meredydd ap Rhys occupied both estates, which he divided between his two sons, John and David. John, the eldest, had for his share Plas yn Gwydryn, Ysgubor Vawr, Meini Gwynion, together with this land in Bodlew issa, then called Ty'n y llwyn; whilst David, the youngest, had Gelli Wydryn for his portion. John again conferred his lands upon his two sons, Meredydd ap John ap Rhys, and Hugh ap John ap Rhys. Meredydd's share was Gwydryn, and Hugh's this land, namely Ty'n y llwyn. The latter had a son named John by his wife Jonet, daughter of Rhys ap Howel ap Rhys of Bodowyr, and his last wife. That John left behind him a son and heir named Hugh, who disposed of these lands to his own son John, commonly called John ap Hugh bach. His daughter, Catherine Jones of Hafod y Rhyg, is the present possessor of the estate.

WELSH DEED IN NORMAN FRENCH.

TEMP. RICHARD II.

THE original of the following deed (which is in the possession of Mr. Owen, solicitor, Manchester, by whose permission we copy it) is of a larger size than usual in that early age, (15th Richard II.,) and the handwriting is large, bold, clear, and the ink still black and bright. The seal, of brownish green wax, is so much mutilated, that it is utterly impossible to make out its device.

SCAICHENT tous presens ⁊ a venir que je Howell filz et apparent heritier de et a Madoc Coch de Felton, franc tenant tant en Kenllethowen que en Kenllethyrriarll en la seigneurie et dominion de Chirk, Ay donne et accorde et par ceste ma presente acte confirmé a Moris ap Madoc Kiggidd et a Ales fille de Gruffith ap Vonton, fille de ma fille, laquelle par la permission de Dieu ledict Moris mariera et prendra a femme, ung de mes tenements gisant et estant situé en la ville de Llansylin, naguerrres en l'occupation de David ap Gwillim, estendant en longueur du cemetiere de Llansylin à la haulte parte de Bellan Brinllynio, et en largeur entre ledict Brinllynio et la terre du Seigneur appelle Ymaes Gwyn avecq deux parties de mes terres gisants separement dedens les limites du dict Brynllynio appelle Erwr Gronberth et Erw Fordding cogneuz par leurs marques, avecq une partie de prerie gisante en un champ appelle Y Kay Rhwngy Dwyffordd Dan Groese [or groesc] Mylir Hir, de la longueur entre la terre

Be it known to all present and to come, that I Howell, son and heir apparent of, and to, Madoc Goch de Felton, frank tenant in Cynlleth Owen as well as in Cynlleth yr iarll in the lordship and dominion of Chirk, have given and granted, and by this my present act have confirmed, to Morris ap Madoc Cigydd, and to Ales, daughter of Gruffith ap Vonton, daughter of my daughter, whom by the permission of God the said Morris shall marry and take to wife, one of my tenements lying and being situated in the town of Llansilin, late in the occupation of David ap Gwillim, extending in length from the churchyard of Llansilin to the high part of Bellan Brynllynio, and in breadth betwixt the said Brynllynio and the land of the lord called Y Maes Gwyn, with two parts of my lands lying separately within the limits of the said Brynllynio, called Erw'r gron berth and Erw Fordding, known by their marks, with a part of a meadow lying in a field called y cae rhwng y ddwyffordd dan groesau Meilir hir, of the

du Seigneur et une riviere appelée Avon Gynlleth, et de largeur entre la terre du Seigneur et la terre de Jenñ ap Myler et un aultre partie de terre, gisante estant en le dict champ appelé Dol Hylin de longueur de Karreg [or Karrey] y Doll jusques au nouveau pont, et de largeur du grand chemin jusques a ladicte riviere avecq toutte et singuler ma part et porcion dudict Maes Gwyn cest a dire de longueur justement et droict oultre dudict Karreg y Doll comme les pierres de mercque conduisent jusques a la haulte part de Erw Helygen qu'est gisant oultre et dessus Pwll Joe Gethyn du coste occidentell et de largeur de Erw Wen et lesdictes pierres de marque jusques a ladicte riviere Avon Gynlleth. Ainssy ay donné et accordé et par ceste presente acte confirmé ausdicts Morris et Ales un altre mon tenement appelé Y Tyddyn Dan Vron Mynyth Dyo Lloyd, avecq toutes et quelconques terres, preries, pastures, bois et subsbois, marescages, pasturages et communs, ensemble et separement situés gisants et estans en les villes de Glascoyd et Llansilyn, extendant en longueur de ladicte riviere Avon Gynlleth et les terres du Seigneur de Kynllethyrarll jusques a Pwll Pryder Myerch et les pasturages et communs du Seigneur de Kynlleth Owen et Sygharth Uchglan et de largeur de Nant y Gloo estant la mercque entre Kynllethowen et Kynllethiriarll jusques a une pierre appelée Carreg Flethyn, estant la mercque entre Syghart et Llansilyn avecq trois aultres parties de terre appertenant au dict

length between the land of the lord and a river called Avon Gynlleth, and of the breadth between the land of the lord and the land of Jenñ ap Myler, and another part of land lying and being in the said field called Dol Hylin, of the length from Carreg y Dold to the new bridge, and of the breadth from the high road to the aforesaid river, with all and singular my part and portion of the aforesaid Maes Gwyn, that is to say, of the length justly and straight beyond the said Carreg y Dold as the mark stones lead to the high part of Erw Helygen, which is lying beyond and above Pwll Joe Gethyn on the west side, and in breadth from Erw wen and the said mark stones to the aforesaid river Avon Gynlleth. I have in like manner given and granted, and have by this present act confirmed, to the said Morris and Ales one other my tenement called y Tyddyn dan Vron Mynydd Dyo Lloyd, with all and whatsoever the lands, meadows, pastures, woods and underwoods, marshes, pasturages, and commons, together and separately, situate, lying and being in the towns of Glascoed and Llansilin, extending in length from the said river Avon Gynlleth and the lands of the lord of Cynlleth yr iarll to Pwll Pryder Myerch and the pasturages and commons of the lord of Cynlleth Owen and Sygharth Uchglan, and in breadth from Nant y Glo, being the mark betwixt Cynlleth Owen and Cynlleth yr iarll, to a stone called Carreg fleddyn, being the mark between Syghart and Llansilin, with three other parts of land belonging to the

tenement la premiere appellée Erwee Veynir gisant en largeur entre la terre de Jenñ ap Myler et la terre du Seigneur et de longueur de ladicte riviere à Mynyth Dyo Lloyd ; La seconde appellée Erw Yngharat, de longueur de et d'entre ladicte riviere et Pontpren y Merched et de largeur du grand chemin jusques a ladicte riviere ; la troisieme est appellée y Talarey, ou ma part en Kay Carreg y Pregethwr, de largeur entre la terre du Seigneur et Avongynlleth et de longueur entre la pierre de mercque et Pont Pren y Merched. Pour avoir et tenir lesdictz deux tenemens avecq tous et quelsconques terres, preries, pastures, bois et soubsois, mares, terres rudes et communs à iceulx appertennans avecq tout et quelconque ce que dessus avecq les appartenances audicts Moris et Ales et aux vrais heritiers de dicte Ales pour tousiours des principaulx seigneurs du fief par la rente et service de ce deu et de droict accoustumée. En tesmoing de ce Jay mis mon seau a ceste ma presente lettre, ceulx estants tesmoins. S^r Eigian ap Houa vicare de Llansylin, David ap Madoc Gwyn, bailly illecq ; David Vethec, Jenñ ap Jerre ap Ynyr, Jenñ Vonton, et plusieurs aultres. Dated [*sic*] a Kynlleth le treizieme jour du mois d'Aougst, en la quinzieme anne du regne de Richarde le Seconde apres le Conquest.

said tenement, the first called Erwau Veynir, lying in breadth betwixt the land of Jenñ ap Myler and the land of the lord, and in length from the said river to Mynydd Dyo Lloyd ; the second called Erw Yngharat, of the length of, and from between, the said river and Pontpren y Merched, and of the breadth from the highway to the said river ; the third is called y Talarey, or my part in Cae Carreg y Pregethwr, in breadth between the land of the lord and Avon Gynlleth, and in length between the mark stone and Pontpren y Merched. To have and to hold the aforesaid two tenements with all and whatsoever lands, meadows, pastures, woods, under-woods, marshes, rough and common lands belonging to them, with all and whatsoever the appurtenances, to the said Morris and Ales and to the right heirs of the said Ales for ever, of the principal lords of the fee, by the rent and service thenceforth due and of right accustomed. In witness whereof I have put my seal to this my present writing ; these being witnesses : Sir Eigian ap Houa, vicar of Llansilin, David ap Madoc Gwyn, bailiff there ; David Vethec, Jenñ ap Jerre ap Ynyr, Jenñ Vonton, and many others. Dated at Cynlleth the thirteenth day of the month of August, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second after the Conquest.

ARVONA MEDIEVA.

No. VI.

ARCHITECTURAL ACCOUNT OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH
OF CLYNNOG FAWR.

No. II.

THE church of Clynnog Fawr is cruciform in plan, consisting of a nave, transepts, and chancel, with a tower at the western end, a porch surmounted by a muniment room over the northern entrance to the nave, and a sacristy also surmounted by a room, attached to the northern side of the chancel. The detached chapel of St. Beuno lies to the south west of the edifice, and communicates with the southern side of the tower, by a very ancient passage, in an oblique direction. The style of architecture observed in the edifice and its adjuncts is uniform throughout, being of the latter portion of the fifteenth century, and probably of the time of Edward IV. or Henry VII. The materials employed are good, and the workmanship has been careful.¹

The western tower, which is seventeen feet six inches by fifteen feet on the ground plan, is seventy-four feet high to the capping of the battlements, and is divided into three stages. Below, it is entered by a four-centred doorway, under a square-headed dripstone; and this is surmounted by a window of three lights, the head of which is filled with tracery analogous to that found in the other windows of the church. Indeed a remarkable similarity of design is to be observed throughout all the traceried work of the entire edifice. The second stage of the tower is lighted by a single square-headed loop in each face; and the third has a window of three lights in each face except the southern, bearing the appearance of having been altered or debased at a late period. Buttresses of eight stages support the tower at each angle, and the stages are divided by string courses which die against the buttresses. There is no spire; but the battlements rise towards the middle in the western side, and the central one bore a cross, which is now mutilated. The tower communicates with the nave by a lofty and richly moulded arch.

¹ The dimensions given in the following description are all internal.

The small, narrow, and low passage which leads to St. Beuno's chapel, runs in a south-westerly direction from the southern side of the tower. It is covered by rude stones, and is probably the most ancient part of the building; a small loop lights it on the western side; and the injuries effected by the infiltration of water are here considerable.

St. Beuno's chapel, which doubtless has been erected on the site of a much more ancient building, is forty-two feet by twenty-four feet wide. It is entered at the western end by a doorway of beautiful curvature, under a square-headed dripstone. Immediately above this is a small ogee-headed niche under a square label, and above this again is a window of two ogee-headed and cinquefoiled lights under a square label. The battlements here rise in a low gable, and the central one bore anciently a cross. On the southern side was a four-centred window, now blocked up. The eastern window is four-centred, of five ogee lights, without foliations, and with the head filled by tracery similar to that of the eastern window of the church. In this chapel remains a stone tomb, or altar, raised on a step at the eastern end, commonly called St. Beuno's tomb; and it was upon the hard slab which covers it that patients used to be laid who resorted hither for the cure of their diseases, through faith in the merits of the patron saint, or in the sanctity of the spot.

The nave, to the arch dividing it from the chancel, is eighty feet long; at the western end it is twenty-eight feet broad, and at the eastern, twenty-seven feet. On the northern side it is lighted by one, and on the southern by two windows of three lights, the middle light being ogee-headed, cinquefoiled, with tracery in the head similar to parts of the eastern chancel window. The curves of the arch run up into straight lines at the apex, being four-centred, with two of the radii of great length. The southern side has a pointed doorway near the western end; the northern porch is entered by a four-centred doorway, and the rooms above are lighted by square-headed two-light windows of small dimensions.

The north and south transepts are, exclusive of the nave, twenty-five feet from east to west by twenty-one feet from north to south; similar in design to each other; lighted by a five-light window at each end, which is seen in the accompanying illustration, (see *Arch. Camb.*, No. XI.,) and by side

windows of three lights, similar to those of the nave, in each of the eastern and western sides.

Each transept is entered by a low doorway of good proportions, under the large windows.

The chancel, which is thirty-five feet by twenty-five feet, is separated from the rest of the church by a screen of late workmanship, and is filled with stalls. The communion table and rails, like all the modern wooden fittings of this church, are of meagre design. There are two windows on the southern side and one on the northern, the same as those of the nave; and the eastern window, which has a circular four-centred head, is of seven lights, as represented in the annexed engraving, (see *Arch. Camb.* No. XI.) A low private doorway opens into the chancel on the southern side, and on the northern, a doorway communicates with the sacristy. The latter building, which is approached by a high flight of steps from without, is similar in design to that over the northern porch of the nave. There are three sedilia in the southern walls of the chancel near the altar.

The general height of the building externally, from the ground to the capping of the battlements, is thirty-eight feet, and the walls at the base are about four feet and a half thick, but those at the western tower are six feet in thickness.

The roofing is of very low pitch, some of the principals having hammer-beams, the others supported on brackets; the roof is boarded and divided by double rows of purlins into square compartments, with rather plain and rude bosses at the intersections. In the chancel, however, the ancient roofing has been concealed by an ordinary flat and plastered ceiling. In St. Beuno's chapel, the slates on the roof, and the gutters, have been allowed to fall into a state of great dilapidation, and the consequence is that the damage caused by the percolation of water is very great, though it might, from the solidity of the building, be easily remedied.

The pavement of the nave rises by one high step from the eastern line of the porch; and in the chancel, the altar is raised on three steps above the general level of the pavement.

The gallery of the rood loft, above the screen, still exists, and was approached by a staircase in a turret at the south eastern angle of the chancel and transept. The pulpit and

reading desk are now placed at the south western corner of the northern transept.

The general condition of the edifice at the present time is one of unmerited neglect and dilapidation.

H. L. J.

CLYNNOG PARISH.

THE BWLCH MAWR DEFILE IN THE PARISH OF CLYNNOG.

THIS pass extends from the Llwytor mountain on the east to Pen y Gaer mountain on the west, from two to three miles in breadth; at its entrance from the south is situated a small mount called Mynydd y Cennin, through the intervention of which the pass is narrower, and is called, in its reduced form, Bwlch Derwyn, from this locality being the ancient township of Derwyn. It is intercepted here, also, by a small hill called Moel Derwyn; it then expands into its widest form, and becomes literally the Bwlch Mawr, terminated on the west by a mountain, called from it the "Bwlch Mawr Mountain," adjoining which are the Gyrn Goch and Gyrn Ddu mountains, forming a lofty ridge until cut at the west end by another pass, much narrower, called now the Llanaelhaiarn Pass, which we shall again make some remarks upon.

In the Bwlch Mawr pass there are two localities, still retaining their ancient names, which are recorded in history as having been the scenes of some military exploits in bygone days; one of these is Bron yr Erw, being the upland formed by the declivity of the Bwlch Mawr mountain aforesaid. Here Prince Griffith ab Cynan made his first sally to recover the Principality from the usurper Trahaiarn ab Caradog, by whom he was defeated and driven back with considerable loss. Prince Griffith ab Cynan was assisted this time by Encumallon, Ranallt, and Mathon, three Irish chiefs;¹ and it is a singular coincidence that the name of the last chief, Mathon, is the first on record in the Pryseyni pedigree as having founded that family. The Prysgyni township borders on Bron yr Erw, and has in it a knoll or eminence called Carreg Cynan. The whole township might originally have borne the designation of Prys Cynan, as many localities in Wales still bear the name of Prys, or Prysg, signifying woodland, or land covered with brushwood, which description of land is even to this day close in the vicinity of Prysgyni, and might probably have been a portion thereof in the ancient integrity of the estate. The family is long ago extinct, and the township subdivided into small tenements, which may be the reason for calling it now by the plural sound, Pryseyni.

Another of the Welsh princes who signalized his valour in this locality was Llewelyn the Great; who is thus celebrated in an ode composed by Llywarch Brydydd Môch:

¹ Vide Wynn's *History of Wales*, pp. 105, 106.

Eil agwrdd ymwrdd
 Am hardd Amgant bre
 BRON YR ERW yi galwant;
 Cynwan llu fal Llew yth welsant,
 Cadr Eryr —

which is rendered into English as follows by the Rev. E. Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir):

The next contest where noble feats were achieved, was on the hill of BRON YR ERW, where they saw thee like a lion foremost in piercing thy enemies, like a strong eagle.

The appropriate description of the locality given in the original words, "Hardd Amgant bre," is unfortunately overlooked in the translation. The learned antiquary just mentioned states, in a note, that Bron yr Erw is a place unknown. But surely the place is known to this day, in the parish of Clynnog; and that it is the same Bron yr Erw as is mentioned in the above records, is probable almost to certainty. It is situated in a pass, where an invading army would be checked in its progress. Besides, we find in Wynn's *History of Wales*, referred to before, that Gruffith ap Cynan, having transported his forces over the river (Menai,) encamped in Caernarvonshire; therefore, if no other place in Caernarvonshire can be pointed out with so many probabilities in its favour, and bearing the same name, of course it must be the Bron yr Erw in the parish of Clynnog.

In descending to the plains on the Arvon side of the pass, we soon tread on several burying places, as their names imply, and near some of which, remains are said to have been actually dug up some years ago. In a small dingle called Cilcoed (the wood of retreat?) situated immediately at the foot of the northern descent from Pryscyni and the hill of Bron yr Erw, is a place called Garneidd, with rugged traces of some ancient walling close thereunto; and within a short distance of the village of Clynnog is a field called Pen-bryn-y-fonwent. A little further to the north, on a tenement called Cae yn y Merfa, is a field called Bryn y cyrph, which has in it a small rising ground, wild and uncultivated, supposed to be an ancient burying place. Still further northward, and in the direction of the sea, or Dinas Dinlle, is another field on the Llyngela (quære Llyn y gelain?) farm, called Bryn beddau, and Pen deg ar hugain, which are supposed, like the former spots noticed, to be burying places; and being isolated and wholly unconnected with any sacred establishment, may perhaps be considered as having some relation to the deeds of war carried on in the Bwlch Mawr pass under notice. A little further to the north east, towards Glynllivon, is Bryn Cynan, where the parish of Clynnog terminates. In this sketch I have left out the Roman fort of Craig y Dinas, with the adjoining localities, of the significant names of Brynaerau, Lle-aer, commonly called Lleuar, &c., as they are already noticed

Cilcoed.

Garneidd.

Pen bryn y
fonwent.

Bryn y cyrph.

Llyn y gelain.

Bryn beddau.

Pen deg ar
hugain.

Bryn Cynan, a
township.

Craig y Dinas, a
Roman fort.

Brynaerau,
Lle-aer.
Battle fields.

in recent publications. These take a north eastern direction from the said pass, higher up from the sea, and are protected by the Voel Hill, from the top of which a full view of the pass is to be had; and there are some remains of military works, I believe, traceable thereon.

Foel, a township.
Voel-Hill.

There is another locality in this pass, mentioned in a poem by Llygad Gwr to Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, called Bryn Derwyn, already noticed, and called in later times Moel Derwyn. It is situated in the southern entrance, not far from the boundary between the Hundred of Eifionydd and that of Arfon. The passage in the poem referred to is as follows:

Breisclaw Mon, mwynfawr Wyndodydd
BRYN DERWYN, clô byddin clodrydd
Ni bu edifar y dydd i cyrchawdd
Cyrch ehofu essillydd:

Bryn Derwyn.

thus englished by the Rev. Evan Evans:

He is the brave lion of Mona, the kind hearted Venedotian, the valiant supporter of his troops in BRYN DERWYN; he did not repent of the day in which he assaulted his adversaries, it was like the assault of a hero descended from undaunted ancestors.

This same poem adverts to the exploits of our last Prince, in the other pass on the western end of the Clynog ridge of mountains, the Llanaelhaiarn Pass before mentioned, through which runs the high road from Caernarvon to Pwllheli. The mountains west of it are the Rivals; on the top of the nearest peak thereof is situated Tre'r Ceiri, which is generally supposed to be the Drws Daufynydd of the ancients.—See the Rev. P. B. Williams's *History of Carnarvonshire*, p. 159. It is there stated that "this Bwlch or pass, now called Bwlch Llanaelhaiarn, is supposed to be the ancient Bwlch Daufynydd, frequently mentioned as the scene of many a bloody battle." The poetical record is as follows:

Drws
Daufynydd.

Gwelais wawr ar wyr lluosydd
Fal Gwr yn gwrthladd cywilydd
A welei LYWELYN, llawenydd Dragon
Ynghymysg ARVON ac EIDDIONYDD
Nid oedd hawdd, Llew aerflawdd Lluydd
I dreissiaw gar DRWS DAUFYNYDD
Nis plygodd Mab Dyn, bu doniawg ffydd,
Nis plyeco Mab Duw yn dragwydd.

The English version whereof, by the same translator, is as follows:

I saw a hero disputing with host of men, like a man of honour in avoiding disgrace. He that saw Llywelyn like an ardent dragon in the conflict of ARVON and EIDDIONYDD (Eifionydd) would have observed that it was a difficult task to withstand his furious attack by DRWS DAUFYNYDD. No man has ever compelled him to submit: may the Son of God never put him to confusion.

The two principal townships in the Bwlch Mawr pass, namely those of Graianog and Derwyn, were formerly bestowed on the Abbey of Clynnog Vawr. Graianog demesne appears by Welsh pedigrees to have been, soon after the fall of the native principedom, in the possession of the descendants of Lord Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn, who formed alliances by marriage with the families of Glynllivon and Llywarch ap Bran, the principal lords and territorial chiefs in and about Clynnog Fawr in Arvon, in the medieval period.

With respect to the ecclesiastical history of Clynnog, the scarcity of old records is deplorable. The foundation of St. Beuno, in 616, the endowment in that and succeeding ages, the accession of the White Monks and their suppression in the thirteenth century, the consequent conversion of the establishment into a collegiate institution, with its ultimate dissolution in the sixteenth century, have been all severally noticed in general terms by historians; but the particulars of the institution have never, I believe, transpired with any chronological regularity or historic accuracy. In the absence of better clues to the ecclesiastical state of Clynnog Fawr in times past, I have often thought that the following names of localities in the vicinity of the church deserved the notice of antiquaries, and might, through a skilful investigation, throw some light on its ancient history; as,

MUR SANT — now a cottage a little eastward of the church on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a small hollow, called

LLWYN NE' — adjoining which are two fields extending to the village; the field nearest the church is called

BYRN Y GOWR-DY,¹ — and adjoins to the Plas mansion, in which was formerly an up-stair room called

Y LLOFFT WEN, — wen (white) being used in a figurative sense by the Welsh for "holy," which occurs also in

BACHWEN — (the holy creek), being the tenement between Clynnog church and the sea side, on which stands the Druidical altar, if such it be. There is mention made in the *Antiquitates Parochiales*, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, of a stone erected on the land given to St. Beuno, to commemorate the grant, and to attest the conveyance thereof to holy purposes. Can the supposed Druidical altar be the stone in question?

CAE'R PWS-SANT — is also a small tenement adjoining the latter, probably included in the sacred tenures.

COURT — is an old mansion standing close to the church yard, on the north side of the chancel. Could its name be derived from the ecclesiastical judicature of the ancient abbey?

With the utmost deference I would suggest that there is some discrepancy between the Bachwen cromlech and the peculiar character of similar remains of antiquity, the tripedal structure whereof has formed the basis of the cromlechian theory:

¹ Bryn y gowr dy may have been thus corrupted from Bryn-y-gwyrdfdy, viz. Bryn y gwyrdfdy, Bryn y gwyr dy, Brynygowr dy — nunnery?

instead of the usual *three* stone supporters, this has *four*, though it certainly rests but on three of the four now, the other not being in contact, but sunk, as it were, a little into the ground; the other cromlech, now unfortunately partly demolished, situated within the ancient Maenor of Pennardd, in the parish of Clynnog Fawr, claims in this particular a superior genuineness.

There is a traditionary legend in connection with Llwyn Ne', a small dingle near the church, that, at the first building of the church of Clynnog Fawr, a bird, which the people now call "y Durtur," stationed itself there, and that the exquisite melody of its warblings was so enchanting as to cause the builders to forego their work and resign themselves to the soft influence of its rapturous strains. St. Beuno, vexed by the interruption to the work occasioned thereby, devoutly prayed that the bird might be removed. His petition being instantly granted, the sweet enchanter was never after heard of. This, perhaps, teaches us that we are not to sacrifice important duties and solemn obligations to the frivolous indulgence of natural feelings and personal gratifications; and that it is the earnest desire of all good men to cut off the incentives to such undue indulgence.

It would not, I presume, be deemed improper to introduce here another legend current in Clynnog Fawr, in connection with the burial of St. Beuno. Towards the upper end of the parish, in the direction of Penmorfa, there is a spot called Ynys yr Arch, so designated, it is said, in commemoration of the following marvellous occurrence.

St. Beuno, being now dead, was by this route conveyed to his burial. When at the place above mentioned, the procession halted, and a warm discussion ensued as to where the mortal remains of the saint should be deposited, three places of sepulture being proposed, viz. Clynnog Fawr, Nefyn, and Enlli or Bardsey. In the midst of this harassing contention the whole company fell asleep, and by the time they awoke, what did they see but three coffins! all so exactly similar in every respect, that no one could tell the original from the two miraculous counterparts; so each party carried away a coffin to its favourite place of interment with apparently equal assurance of its being the true one. Is not the moral something like this, that contention and strife result in mystifying truth and in producing so many imitative fictions, that people are in danger of depreciating realities and running away with counterfeits?

The prevalent belief, however, is, that St. Beuno was buried at Clynnog Fawr, and both tradition and history seem to favour this belief. Within the chapel said to have been built upon his grave at Clynnog Fawr, a fragment of his tombstone is still exhibited. I recollect some years ago looking at a grave being dug in the church yard, near the eastern gable of St. Beuno's chapel, when the grave-digger, prosecuting his labour, struck on a subterranean wall similar in material and structure to the church walls; not being myself competent to throw out any conjecture relative to this subterranean relic, I merely submit the fact to the notice of abler connoisseurs.

As I am on the subject of ancient interments in Clynnog Fawr, I may as well mention Dylan's grave, which seems not to have been much noticed by visiting antiquaries. It is recorded in "Englynion Beddau y Milwyr," that Dylan's grave was near Côr Beuno Sant; about a mile and a half from Côr Beuno there is a small point of land jutting into the sea, upon which, a little below high-water mark, there is a large maen called Maen Dylan, whence is derived the popular designation of the spot, which the inhabitants call and know by the name of Pwynt Maen Dylan; and here, most probably, is the grave alluded to in the above ancient records.

Tegwared y Bais wen, a natural son of Llewelyn the great; Pedigrees. Gronw; Meredydd; Hywel; Tegwared; Meredydd; The Bachwen and Macsog pedigree. John; Robert; John; Lowry Gwynnion, heiress of Lleuar fawr in the parish of Clynnog. She married William Wynne Glynn, Esq. son of William Glynn, Serjeant at Arms to Henry VIII., and was the mother of William Glynn of Lleuar, Esq., obiit 1609, whose tomb is on the north side of the altar in Clynnog church. The mother of William Wynne Glynn was daughter to Sir Rowland Vodsol, Knt. illegitimate son of Henry VII.

Trahaiarn Goch, lord of Commot Maen, Lleyn, temp. Edward III.; The Graianog pedigree. Dafydd; Ieuan; Meredydd; Meredydd Vychan (who married a daughter of Hwlkyn Llwyd of Glynllifon); Gruff ap Meredydd Vychan; Howel (whose daughter Annes married Gruffydd ap Jenkin ab Rhys, &c., to Llywarch ab Brân); Morris ab Hywel; Rhys Wynn; Robert; Dafydd; Robert; Rondle Wynne.

Mathon; Howel; — * — * — * — * — * — John; Rich- The Pryagyni pedigree. ard; Morgan; Gwen, who married William ab Lewis of Foel, in the parish of Clynnog. His mother was Isabel, daughter of Morris ab Hywel of Arianog, (Graianog.) I conceive there must be a wide hiatus in this pedigree; for William ab Lewis's father is stated to have died in 1616, while the first names evidently belong to a remoter period than this line, if taken to be whole, would assign them.

EBENEZER THOMAS, BARD,
Clynnog Fawr.

ANTIQUITIES OF CLYNNOG FAWR.

The following Paper contains a cursory notice of a few of the least known Antiquities of the extensive Parish of Clynnog Fawr.

CROMLECH PENARTH.

THIS cromlech is distant about a mile from the village of Clynnog, upon the Llanllyfni road, just where the heavy swells of the mountain plateau of Bwlch Mawr dip to the level of the lower districts. Turning abruptly to the left for about one hundred yards, by a wretched track road, we perceive the stone lying in the centre of a

field, to the right. I have been a little more particular in the direction, this cromlech being known but to few, and its very existence jeopardized whenever the tract is cultivated. The superincumbent mass, which is a species of loose breccia common to the locality, is a parallelogram, seven feet long, irregularly wedge-shaped from before backwards, the apex being directed north-west, or nearly so. Its original inclination, which apparently was north-north-west, has been disturbed by the accidental sliding forwards of the stone, the base in consequence slipping from its supporter, and resting on a mass of field rubbish which fortunately had been collected beneath. The average thickness is about two feet six inches. Height of the northern supporter, four feet, and of the southern, three feet.

ENCAMPMENT OF CRAIG CYNAN.

Is situated about a mile to the south or south west, crossing an elevated ridge of broken ground, the "Cluns" of Clynnog, till we strike the Bwlch-derwydd road. It is a small, elevated hill-post, or somewhat singular formation, lying on the western extremity of Craig Brysgyni. The form is an irregular oblong, its long axis being east and west nearly, about two hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth seventy-five feet. Its artificial defences are now very insignificant, but the site by nature is almost impregnable. The principal entrance, to which a steep, zigzag pathway still conducts, is in the northern angle, facing the bay. I find a sketch and plan in my note-book; but it is scarcely worth copying. Tradition connects the spot with the fatal expedition of Gryffydd ab Cynan, prince of North Wales, against the usurper Trahaearn, when he received that signal overthrow at Bron yr Erw, about three quarters of a mile distant. His line of march from Abermenai hither, is still traceable by several traditional designations; such for instance as Bryn Cynan, by Llandwrog, Carreg Cynan above Penarth, and Craig Cynan. From its elevated and conspicuous site, commanding at one glance the fearful pass of Bwlch-dau-fynydd, leading to Llein and Eifionydd, the pass of Bwlch Derwydd to Ffestiniog and Ardudwy, together with a multitude of military posts scattered between Segontium and the Rivals, its chief use probably was that of signal and observation.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE FOEL.

These entrenchments occupy the summit of a vast swell of ground, one of those gigantic earth bubbles so frequent in our country, lying intermediate between Clynnog and Llanllyfni. It forms an important link in the chain of hill forts extending from the wild uplands of Dolbenmaen to the cultivated districts of Caernarvon and the Menai. From the character of the locality, the defences consist mostly of earth works, which, however strong originally, are now greatly levelled by the wearing action of the elements. Traces of the plough are also visible in various directions. The form of the encampment is that of a pretty regular oblong, three hundred and four feet by two hundred and fifty-eight feet, directed north-north-

west and south-south-east. The entrance is to the south through three irregular valla, with passes varying in breadth from thirty-six to thirty-eight feet respectively. To the north west, where the declivity is greater, but two vallums exist, and the passes are only fourteen feet wide. The "Foel" commands one of the most splendid views of hill, valley, lowlands and sea, that Caernarvonshire can boast.

TOMB OF DYLAN.

The resting place of this warrior chief of ancient Wales, recorded in Taliesin's "*Bevau milwyr Ynys Prydain*," lies on the shore under Llyn y gelain, about a mile and a half to the north-east of the village of Clynnog. The spot is indicated by a ponderous rocky fragment, "*Maen Dylan*," (stone of Dylan,) which has bestowed its name on the broken headland where it lies, "*Point Maen Dylan*." Through the incessant inroads of the western waves, the giant boulder is now-a-days surrounded by water, and inaccessible at every tide.

Bron Dirion Villa,
Jan., 1849.

DAVID WILLIAM PUGHE.

MONA MEDIÆVA.

No. XIII.

PENMON PRIORY.

ARCHITECTURE, &c. — As it is most probable that the first establishment by St. Seiriol was made on the island of Glannawg, and not on the shore of Mona, the existing remains on that remote spot claim precedence of description. These consist of a solitary tower, with a few fragments of a church once attached to it, some traces of adjacent buildings, and some graves formed out of the fissures of the carboniferous limestone, which composes the rock or islet. This tower is oblong in plan, being eighteen feet by twelve in external dimensions, and about forty feet in height, divided into three stories, and capped by a low conical roof or spiret, formed of stones rudely fitting each other in the fashion of overlaying steps. The cross, with which this spiret was probably surmounted, has disappeared, though it exists in the equivalent instance of Penmon. In the upper story are four windows, one in each face, those to the west and south being of two lights, the others of a single light each. They are of red sandstone, circular-headed, and of the style of the twelfth century. No doubt in the west and south windows there was a rude baluster, or shaft, dividing the two lights, as may

be seen at Penmon; but this is now lost here. A string course of a square fillet runs round the tower outside, between the second and third stories; and both on the eastern and western fronts may be observed the lines where the roofs of the nave and chancel set on; while on the northern and southern sides are to be found the traces and foundations of transepts or other adjoining buildings. A circular-headed archway, quite plain in character, communicates, in the western and eastern sides, with the nave and chancel, being in each instance very low, not more than seven feet



N.W. View of Tower on Ynys Seiriol

high to the crown of the curve. This tower forms the counterpart to that at Penmon, being, no doubt, of the same architectural age; and were we to judge of them from similar examples in England, we should be inclined to assign to the one and the other a date corresponding to some of the earliest years in the twelfth century. A most experienced

and accomplished judge in such matters, J. H. Parker, Esq., of Oxford, has suggested that the earliest buildings of Penmon do not date further back than the benefactions to the priory made by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (*vide supra*); and, in the absence of any documentary proof to the contrary, we are not much disinclined to adopt this conclusion. We are led, by observations of our own on the architectural features of churches in Mona, to infer that ancient styles and practices of building remained in this island long after they had fallen into disuse in England; and thus a multiplicity of churches in it have windows of Early Decorated character, which there is every reason to suppose were put up not earlier than the commencement of the fifteenth century. This is a curious instance of permanence of style; and therefore similar permanence might have existed at Penmon and in Ynys Seiriol. If, on the other hand, we were to compare the buildings in question with corresponding examples on the continent of Europe—and we can scarcely believe that their builders came from the hostile lands of England—we should at once fix the date of these erections at Penmon as not later than the eleventh century. However this may be, it is certain that, in the instances now under discussion, we have examples of those early churches which once existed in all the parishes and chapelries of Anglesey, but of which very few traces now remain, and of which the only contemporaneous memorials are often the fonts preserved in the several edifices.

The chancel of this building on Ynys Seiriol terminated in a circular apse, judging from the foundations; and hence we infer that the chancel of Penmon was of a similar form. The only other example of this in Mona is, as has been observed above, in the small church of Llanfairpwllgwyngyll—a curious example of early architecture, which it is to be hoped may even yet escape the destructive hands of Church building societies.

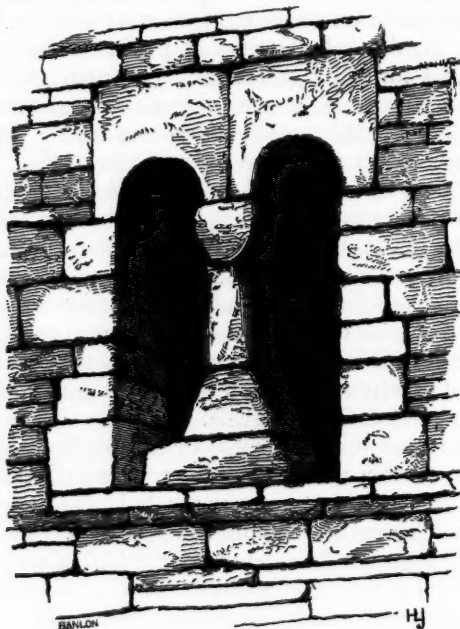
The church on Ynys Seiriol was smaller than that on the mainland of Penmon, and was no doubt intended to accommodate only such of the monastic brethren as came hither for more perfect seclusion, or for those customary retirements from the world adopted in religious times. It was erected, too, we may believe, upon the site of the chapel which St. Seiriol first built when he chose this place for his abode.

The island may very possibly then have borne some trees; and at a later period it may have become cultivated, though now it is bare, and tenanted by only a signal keeper and his family—hermits whose occupation is in unison with the prevailing pursuits of the age—and browsed over by a flock of sheep. Nevertheless, it still produces a profusion of wild flowers, in particular a variety of iris; and its domain is shared by the discordant tribes of puffins, rabbits, and rats innumerable, for which it is famed all around. On the black and dripping rocks of its precipitous sides gulls and curlews alight, and front the surges which continually dash against them. In the sea all around are shoals of fish, which the inhabitants of the mainland are too indolent to catch; and on the projecting causeway or spit of rocks mentioned above, some of the rarest shells of the coast are to be found amongst the entanglements of the various seaweeds. It is a spot that can still awaken feelings of admiration and wonder at the works of the good Creator, even in a sensual and unthinking people; and if it is no longer resorted to for the purposes of religion, it is often visited by those who love to see nature on a grand and unfettered scale.

On the top of the rock, close to the north-western foot of the tower, remain numerous graves, or sepulchral passages, the entrances of which are now partly blocked up by stones, partly overgrown by brambles and nettles. They seem to be natural fissures of the limestone, taken advantage of and widened by the religious brethren for the purposes of sepulture. They are in general about three feet high, and fourteen to sixteen inches in width; but though we have penetrated to the extremities of nearly all now observable, we have not found in them any remains of human skeletons. Some are roofed over with slabs of stone, of others the coverings have fallen in: no regular plan has been observed in their arrangement. As tradition is uniform in asserting that this was a favourite place of sepulture during the middle ages, though not of equal repute with Bardsey, it is probable, but at present not desirable, that other graves might be found on the island.

In the garden at Friars, near Llanfaes, lies a fragment of a crossed coffin lid, the lower portion of which is in the stable yard of that house; and it is a tradition on the spot that these were brought from Ynys Seiriol. As they lie, how-

ever, within the precincts of what was also a consecrated spot, and chosen for purposes of sepulture, though of later date, we think it unsafe to separate these fragments from the history of that monastery near which they are still to be seen, however much perverted from their ancient purpose.



Window in N. Side of Tower, Penmon.

The conventual buildings at Penmon, with their adjuncts, may be described as follows, partly from their actual and visible condition, partly from inferences justified by analogy as well as observation. There was the priory church, standing nearly east by north and west by south, on the slope of the hill; and immediately to the north of it extended, at right angles, the Prior's lodgings. Parallel to the church, and joining on to the latter building, stood the refectory, with a hall or room for receiving strangers beneath, the dormitory above, and over that again the loft, common in conventual buildings. Other rooms, the purposes of which are not exactly definable, but popularly called the kitchens, joined on

at the eastern end. These edifices formed three sides of a small court approached by a flight of steps, open on the eastern side. The cloister was probably on the northern side of the church; or, on account of the peculiar nature of the spot, the limestone cliffs, which there overhang the church, may have served as a natural cloister; and a walk underneath them may have led to the holy well, which still remains, and bears marks of its former celebrity. A burial ground, used perhaps for parochial interments, surrounded, as it still surrounds, the church on the western and southern sides; while on the hill side above was also a place of sepulture, as was proved by the discovery of a great number of graves, lined with stone, and containing bodies, when this sequestered and beautiful spot was broken in upon and



Window in N. Side of Nave, Penmon.

converted into a stone quarry, a few years since. Adjoining the church on the north-eastern side was a garden, and the fishpond of the monastery; while on the southern stood the capacious orchard. Over against the priory, towards the east, stood, and still stands, the ancient pigeon-house; and near this, again, are the farm buildings, part of which may

be even yet incorporated in those that now occupy nearly the same site. Whether there were any gate-houses to the monastery, or any wall of precinct, we have been unable to discover; but most probably this was the case.

Such was the monastery before the time of the spoliation. At the present day, the church stands nearly intact; the Prior's house serves as a habitation for a gamekeeper and farmer; the refectory is turned into a place for the reception of rubbish and the drainings of the house. Against the wall of the church, and immediately under the chancel window, pigsties are erected, to the occasional interruption of the services still performed there. The fish pond is nearly choked up with mud, though a limpid stream from the holy well still, as ever, flows into it. There is the well itself, pure and beautiful as in the days of yore, not without its beneficial influence on those who visit it. Nature there preserves her beauty, and does the beneficent work of her great Master, though man may be heedless, insensible, and ungrateful. A few venerable trees still overhang the cliffs and the well, which the hand of the quarryman has most strangely spared. Even over the priory itself she has spread a venerable mantle of the thickest ivy, and through the chancel roof we have seen a festoon of the same graceful plant descending over the altar, and decorating the holy spot in too beautiful, too poetical a manner to cause the slightest wish for its removal. Here, as elsewhere, though the voice of man may be comparatively mute, and the uses of the place greatly changed from those intended by the founders, yet the very plants and stones combine to illustrate the beauty of their Maker's works, and to give an inanimate but impressive testimony in His praise. We may forget God and neglect His works, and appropriate His due; but the whole face of the inanimate creation is an universal and enduring proof of His goodness, speaking the more loudly the greater the silence of man.

H. L. J.

BARDSEY ABBEY.

FROM THE PATENT ROLL, 9TH EDWARD II. PART II. M. 15.

Pro Abbate de Bardeseye } Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., salutem.
in Northwallia. } Sciatis quod cum nuper ad prosecutionem dilecti nobis in Christo Abbatis de Bardeseye in Northwallia per diversas petitiones suas coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitas

nobis suggerentis sexaginta et octo solidos et sex denarios ab eo per vicecomitem nostrum de Caernarvan contra formam feoffamenti sui injuste exactos ipsumque pro eisdem sexaginta et octo solidis et sex denariis voluntarie districtum fuisse Mandaverimus dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero de Mortuo Mari tunc Justitiario nostro Walliæ quod tam super jure nostro quam super exactione prædicta per legalem inquisitionem inde capiendam et omnibus aliis modis et viis quibus magis et melius expedire videret in præmissis se plenius informaret et nos inde redderet certiores idemque Rogerus prætextu mandati illius nobis retornaverit quod prædictus Abbas tenuit terras et teneamenta sua in comitatu Caernarvan in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totis temporibus Principum Walliæ absque aliquo servitio seu redditu seculari inde faciendo quousque David ap Gruffud frater Lewelini quondam Principis Walliæ et dominus Cantredi de Thleen dictam pecuniam annuam sexaginta et octo solidorum et sex denariorum ab eodem Abbate contra formam feoffamenti sui eidem David pro procuracione sua et putura venatorum et canum suorum facienda injuste extorsit Et quod vicecomes noster de Caernarvan prædictos sexaginta et octo solidos et sex denarios annuos pro eo quod illos invenit contentos in extenta comitatus prædicti a prædicto Abbate ad opus nostrum exigebat et dictum Abbatem pro prædictis sexaginta et octo solidis et sex denariis annuis nobis reddendis distrinxit prout per informationem debitam hæc invenit. Nos volentes dicto Abbati in præmissis gratiam facere specialem de assensu consilii nostri pardonavimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris eidem Abbati et conventui ejusdem loci prædictos sexaginta et octo solidos et sex denarios annuos et arreragia eorundem volentes quod iidem Abbas et Conventus et successores sui inde inperpetuum sint quieti Et quod pro iisdem sexaginta et octo solidis et sex denariis annuis seu arreragiis eorundem per nos vel hæredes nostros justitiarios escaetores vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscumque non occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xviii die Maii.

Per ipsum Regem.

Which, avoiding some useless repetitions, may be translated thus :—

The King to all whom, &c., greeting. Know ye that lately, at the suit of our beloved in Christ, the Abbot of Bardsey in North Wales, representing, by several petitions exhibited before us and our council, that our sheriff of Carnarvon had unjustly exacted, and wilfully distrained upon him the sum of sixty-eight shillings and sixpence, contrary to the form of his feoffment, we commanded our beloved and faithful Roger de Mortimer, then our Justice of Wales, to enquire as well into our right as into the exaction aforesaid, by legal inquisition thereupon to be taken, and by all other means and ways whereby he might more at large and the better discern and

fully inform himself of the premises, and make a more certain return to us. And the said Roger, in obedience to that precept, returned from the information given, That the Abbot held his lands and tenements in the county of Carnarvon in pure and perpetual alms, all the time of the Princes of Wales, free from all secular service or rent, until David ap Griffith, brother of Llewelyn, formerly Prince of Wales and Lord of Lley, unjustly, and contrary to the form of his feoffment, extorted from the said Abbot the said annual sum of sixty-eight shillings and sixpence, to the use of the said David, for his own procuration and the making provision for his huntsmen and dogs. And that our sheriff of Caernarvon, because he found the said sum of sixty-eight shillings and sixpence entered in the Extent of the county aforesaid, as annually payable by the said Abbot for our use, had therefore levied the same by distraint. We being willing to grant a special favour to the said Abbot, in the premises, have, with the assent of our council, for us and our heirs, forgiven the said Abbot and the Convent of the same place, the aforesaid annual payment of sixty-eight shillings and sixpence, and the arrears thereof, willing that the said Abbot and Convent, and their successors, should be thereof for ever acquitted. And that they should not be amerced, molested, nor charged for the said annual rent, nor the arrears thereof, by us, or our heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or officers whomsoever. In testimony whereof, &c. Witness, the King, at Westminster, the 18th of May, (1325.)

By the King himself.

Prince David was probably compelled more by his necessities, than his inclination, to exact this annual payment from the monks. At that time of day it was no small sum; and taking all things into consideration, would probably go as far in the purchase of the necessaries of life, as would a hundred pounds at present. *Putura*, or quartering their huntsmen and dogs on their tenants, was a custom not only among the Welsh noblemen, but also in England. Cowel explains the word *Putura*: "A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's-meat, horse-meat, and dog's-meat, of the tenants, gratis." It seems to have been legalized in Wales by express enactment. In the laws of Howel Dda, we read "*Ykynydyon ar Hebogydyon ar Gwastrodyon agaffant Kylch unweith bob blwydyn ar daeogev y brenhin pob rei ar wahan.*" The huntsman, and the falconers, and the grooms, shall have a circuit once in the year upon the king's villains, — each class separately. In another place we find it enacted, that after the skins were divided between the king and the

huntsman,—which was to be done on the 9th of December,—The chief huntsman, and his assistants, should go into quarters upon the king's villains, and return home at Christmas. Bardsey offered no great inducement for princely visitation, and to transport his huntsmen and dogs there would have been rather inconvenient; therefore, Prince David thought proper, it seems, to convert it into a money payment. The way in which this custom was carried out in the Marches of Wales, down to a late period, will be best illustrated by the following copy of an original notice from the Ranger of Wentwood in Monmouthshire, to one of the tenants of that forest:

Fforrest or Chase } To Mr. Walter Lawrence or his present tenant
of *Wentwoodd.* } at Willerick.

These are to signifye unto you that (God willinge) I intend to bee upon the 3d daye of Julye instant beinge Frydaye next at youre house in Willerike, with the Fforsters and some others concerned expectinge those accustomed dutyes that belonge to my place as Ranger of the Fforest or Chase of Wentwoodd which you are to provide readye by 10 of the clock of the same daye. That is a dinner viz A piece of boyled beeffe A leg of Porke A doubell ribbe of beeffe roasted A Goose roasted A loaffe of bread of halffe a bushel of Wheat ffloure Twoe gallons of stronge ale and twoe of Small ale These being part of youre dutye to the Lord, for your ffredome as New Comoner within the Fforrest of Wentwoodd for the year 1664

I remain Yourre Ffriend

G Harris, Ranger.

According to the custom of the forest, this affair, to use a sporting phrase, ought to have come off between Christmas and Shrovetide; but, as there were about sixty-five of these tenants liable to the same visitation, the worthy Ranger, and "some others concerned," no doubt found the time too short to complete their *Cylch* in, and were compelled to postpone devouring some of these substantial dinners to a future day.

FROM THE PATENT ROLL, 8TH RICHARD II. PART I. M. 33.

Pro Abbate et Conventu } Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., salutem.
de Berdeseye. } Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et

ad supplicationem dilecti armigeri nostri Johannis Beauchamp concessimus dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati et Conventui Abbatiae de Berdeseye quae de fundatione progenitorum nostrorum et nostro patro natu existit ut dicitur. Quod ipsi et successores sui omnes franchisesias et libertates unde praedicti Abbas et Conventus et praedecessores sui seisisi fuerunt a tempore cujus contrarii memoria non existit habere

et gaudere possint aliquo non clameo per aliquem de dictis prædecessoribus ejusdem Abbatis de franchesiis et libertatibus supradictis aut aliqua seisinâ de eisdem in manu nostra ex causis præmissis factis non obstantibus. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiiii die Julii, (1384.)

Per breve de privato Sigillo.

It is unnecessary to translate the above, which merely confirms the Abbot and Convent in the enjoyment of all the franchises and liberties they ever had, notwithstanding any neglect on their part to claim them, or their having been siezed into the king's hands on that account.

THOMAS WAKEMAN.

ABERFFRAW EISTEDDFOD.

WE have much pleasure in now laying before our Welsh readers a complete list of the subjects and prizes proposed by the Committee of this promising Association.

Awdl y Gadair—"Y Greadigaeth." Gwobr o £20 yn cynwys Tlws arian.

Awdl—"Ffordd Haiarn Caerlleon a Chaergybi." Gwobr, £3; Tlws, £2.

Cywydd—"Diffyniad Gibraltar gan General Eliott." Gwobr, £3; Tlws, £3.

Marwnad—"Y Parch. Thomas Price," (Carnhuanawc.) Gwobr, £3; Tlws, £2.

Pryddest—"Afon Menai a'i Gororau." Gwobr, £3; Tlws, £3.

Pryddest—"Yr Ocean Monarch." Gwobr, £4; Tlws, £2.

Gosgordd o Englynion—"Tywysog Cymru." Gwobr, £1; Tlws, £2.

Englyn—"Y Llwynog." Tlws, £2.

Cyfieithiad i'r Gymraeg—Shakespeare, King Henry IV. Part ii. Act iii. from "How many thousands" to "that wears a crown." Tlws, £3.

Ar unrhyw Fesur—"Aelwyd fy Rhiaint," *gan Feirdd ieuaingo o dan 20 oed.* Gwobr, £1.

Traethawd—"Amaethyddiaeth Môn." Gwobr, £5; Tlws, £5.

Traethawd—"A Comparison of the Principles and Laws of Welsh and English Syntax; to be written in Welsh or English, at the option of the Candidate. A premium of £5, by the Rev. C. Williams, B.D. Holyhead, with £5 added by the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Traethawd—"Yr Agerdd Beiriant." Gwobr o ddeg Gini gan Gymreigyddion Caerludd.

"Casgliad o Draddodiadau, Llêol, Hanesyddol, ac Hynafiaethol, yn gyssylltiedig ag Ynys Môn." Cyfrol o'r Archæologia Cambrensis gan y Golygyddion."

Araeth—"Gwladgarwech y dyddiau presennol." *Yr un fuddugol i'w thraddodi o fewn ugain munud.* Gwobr, £1. Tlws, £2.

Anthem i'r geiriau Cymreig — Psalm LXVI. Adnodau 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 — *y 1 a'r 2 drosodd drachefn.* Gwobr, £3.

I'r Telynor goreu. Gwobr, £10 yn cynwys Telyn Arian.

I'r Cantor goreu — *unrhyw dôn Gymreig.* Gwobr, £2.

I'r Cydgerddorion goreu. Gwobr, £5.

I'r Geindorf oreu. Gwobr £10.

I Blentyn dan ddeuddeng Mlwydd oed am ddarllain yn Gymraeg a Saesnaeg. Gwobr, £1.

I Blentyn dan ddeuddeng Mlwydd oed am ysgrifennu. Gwobr, £1.

I'r Gwehydd goreu — "Stwff cartref;" dim llai na defnydd gawn. Gwobr £3.

I'r Gwehydd goreu — am "Gwrlid Gwely." Gwobr, £3.

Am "y pâr goreu o Hosanau Cochddu'r Ddafad." 10s.

The name of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph is to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PREPARATIONS have been commenced for the Third Annual Meeting, at Cardiff. It will take place about the beginning of September, and the precise days, with full particulars, will be announced, as usual, in the next number. Meanwhile, members will be glad to learn that the various antiquarian remains in, and near Cardiff, are not only so numerous, but also of such fine character, as to present objects of the most attractive interest to those who may be present. At Caerleon and Cardiff, two Roman stations, abundant opportunities will be afforded for studying that special branch of Cambrian antiquities: at St. Nicholas, in the southern parts of Glamorgan, and in the hills, Cromlechau, and other British works of stupendous size, are to be found in considerable numbers: Llandaff Cathedral, and Ewenny Priory, are of great value to the student of Ecclesiastical architecture: and the village Churches throughout this part of the country, as well as St. John's noble tower in Cardiff, will give room for curious observation. The great castles of Caerphilly, Cardiff, and St. Donat's, with five or six minor ones, will be visited on this occasion.

Members preparing papers for the meeting, or intending to exhibit objects of antiquity on that occasion, are requested to correspond on the subject with any of the General Secretaries, or with G. Grant Francis, Esq. Barrowes Lodge, Swansea, Local Secretary for Glamorgan.

Correspondence.

CAERLEON.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—The following information relative to Caerleon (see *Arch. Camb.* No. xii. p. 328,) is extracted from the Rhyl MSS:—

Owen Wan, the lord of Caerleon and Morganwg, was son of Gryffydd ab Iorwerth ab Gryffydd ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, and married Gwenllian, daughter of Iorwerth ab Ieva ab Nynio. His son, Iorwerth, was father to Howel of Caerleon, who left one son, Syr Morgan of Caerleon, slain on Cevn tir y Marchog, (so named after this knight,) who died without issue. His four sisters and co-heirs married as follows:—

Goleubryd the eldest, married Adda ab Ivor.

The second daughter married Cynric ab Iôr, son of the Earl of Cornwall.

Gwenllian, the third daughter, married Meredydd Gethin ab Owen, great grandson of Rhys ab Tudur, defender of South Wales. He was lord of Iscoed, and died A.D. 1267. vol. v. p. 202.

The fourth daughter married Rhys ap Gruffydd ab Ivor Petit, lord of Sainghenydd, whose daughter married Sir Ralfie Maelor. p. 148.

Gryffydd, lord of Llanymdyvri, ab Meredydd Gethin, descended from the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales, was father of another Meredydd a wnaeth Gastell Mechain yng Nghaerlleon. His son, Syr Morgan ab Meredyth, married Gristli, daughter of Davydd ap Meuric of Gwent; and their only daughter, Angharad, married Llewelyn ab Ivor Hael of Tredegar. Of her is said,—

“Ni rhoi llai yn ei cherdod,
Na thorth cosyn o gaws.”

A. LL.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—In your last Number (xiii.) for the month of January, p. 69, in allusion to Welsh Surnames and Pedigrees, your correspondent, “A. C.” gives his opinion that “Salusbury of Lleweny, said to have been at Lleweny ante 1284, probably came from Salesbury in Lancashire,” (quære Wilts.) Now, the fact is, the family originates from Saltzburg in Bavaria. Adam de Saltzburg was an adherent of Henry II. whose love of foreigners is well known, during his incipient and partial conquest of the Principality, and was established by that monarch at Llewenni on its forfeiture by Prince David. The said Adam was of the House of Bavaria, and as such descended from the Emperor Charlemagne, as German pedigrees prove.

This account of the family of Salusbury would be confirmed, the writer has no doubt, by the present Baronet, the Rev. Sir C. Salusbury of Llanwern in the county of Monmouth, now the principal representative of the name, who, from his general intelligence on these, and many matters, must be acquainted with the source of the illustrious blood which flows in his veins.

Let not that of the longest Welsh pedigree compete with it! It adds to the nobility and antiquity of that of Lord Bagot, the antient purity of whose Saxon blood is enhanced by that of Salusbury of Bachymbyd. The same may be said of Lord Combermere. The present Dean of Bangor, as being of the House of Combermere, is maternally a descendant of Charlemagne! So is your present correspondent, but more humbly so.

GERMANO CAMBRO BRITANNUS.

Castrum Graiorum, Feb. 13th, 1849.

CUSTOM ON NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—In the southern part of Penbrokeshire, (and possibly elsewhere,) on New Year's morning, as soon as it is light, it is customary for the children of the peasantry to salute one another, and those especially among the higher orders from whom there is a prospect of receiving a small gratuity, in the following manner:—

Having provided themselves with some spring water, *drawn that morning fresh from the well*, they carry this about in a small tin or earthenware cup, and with a sprig of some evergreen, generally box, and sprinkle the faces of those whom they meet. This ceremony of sprinkling with New Year's water, is accompanied with a song or ballad, the words of which (taken down from the lips of some of the children themselves) are subjoined. The sound of the words being the only guide to correct orthography, the lines afford ample opportunity to the antiquarian critic for the display of his ingenuity and the application of his antique lore.

"Here we bring new water from the well so clear,
For to worship God with this happy New Year :
Sing levy dew, sing levy dew, the water and the wine,
With seven bright gold wires, and bugles that do shine.
Sing reign of Fair Maid with gold upon her toe,
Open you the west door and turn the Old Year go ;
Sing reign of Fair Maid with gold upon her chin,
Open you the east door and let the New Year in."

Line 3, *levy dew*.—Is this Llél ar Dduw? or Levez Dieu? or *neither*?

Lines 5, and 7, *reins*.—Rains? reign?

Lines 5, and 7, *Fair Maid*.—Is this the Virgin, or (more probably) *Aurora*? The idea of Aurora's feet being gilded with the beams of the setting sun, and her head by those of the rising, is not destitute of poetry, nor without parallel.

Line 6, *turn—go*.—This is a complete provincialism. A horse, when taken to a field, as soon as the gate is opened, is "turned go," in the ordinary language of the lower orders.

I remain, &c.

Tenby, March 8th, 1849.

J. BOYS SMITH.

THE LORDS MARCHERS.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—The extraordinary powers exercised by the great Lords of the Marches of Wales, although attested by many of our historians, would be incredible were their statements not corroborated by existing records and documents of undoubted authenticity. The early Norman sovereigns of England were in the habit of rewarding the services of their rapacious followers by grants, in general terms, "*of all that they could conquer from the Welsh*." Several of these roving commissions are extant among the public records of those times, and in point of fact, were no less than royal licences for spoliation, robbery, and murder; of which, the grantees were not slow to avail themselves, nor over particular as to the means employed to attain their ends. Whenever one of these adventurers had succeeded in plundering an unfortunate Welshman of his

estate, he immediately assumed all, and perhaps greater power, over his tenants or vassals, than had been exercised by the native prince. They adopted the royal style in their charters and other documents, appointed their chancellors and judges, and in every way conducted themselves as independent sovereigns, frequently setting the power of the king at defiance, — who had very little control over them, unless, as was generally the case, they happened to have estates in England, which he could seize into his own hands upon occasion.

The unhappy Welshmen, divided among themselves and always at war with each other when not engaged with the Normans, could offer but little resistance to these marauders. Had the native rulers of the Principality cordially united, they might have protracted the struggle, and preserved their independence some years longer, — if the anarchy and confusion in which the country was involved under the dominion of so many petty tyrants could be called an independence worth preserving.

Although we may admire the valour and personal qualities of many of the Welsh chieftains, and sympathize with, and regret the fate of Prince Llewelyn, and others, every impartial person who has studied the history of Wales, must acknowledge that its final subjugation by Edward I. was a blessing to the people at large, by making their despotic and turbulent rulers amenable to the crown of England and the English laws, and putting a stop, in a great measure, to the party feuds and petty warfare between them, which had so long kept the country in confusion. The great evil of so many local jurisdictions was not, however, of a nature to be suddenly put an end to; nor was Edward, perhaps, in a condition to enforce their abolition against the will of his powerful barons. Certain it is, that the Lords Marchers continued to enjoy their privileges and immunities until comparatively a late period; but being now more under control, they were obliged to be more circumspect in the exercise of them. It was not until the 27th Henry VIII. that they were finally abolished, by Act of Parliament.

The following document will illustrate the royal style assumed by these Lords Marchers, and the power they exercised over the lives and properties of their tenants and dependants. It is a pardon granted by Lawrence de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke, to one of his retainers, in the 14th Edward III. 1340. The original is preserved in the British Museum.

“*Laurencius de Hastynges, Comes Pembroci, Dominus Weysefordiæ et de Bergeveny, omnibus ballivis ministris et fidelibus suis ad quos præsentēs litteræ provenerint salutem. Sciatis quod ex gratia nostra speciali pardonavimus Nicholo de Shirbourn, sectam pacis nostram quæ ad nos pertinet de omnimodis homicidiis roberiis feloniis et quibuscumque aliis transgressionibus aliquo modo nobis factis. Ita tamen quod stet recte in curia nostra si quis versus eum inde loquere [sic] voluerit. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Stephano Jacob tenente locum Guidonis de Bryane senescalli nostri Pembroci apud Pembrok xxv. die Junij, anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum quarto decimo et Franciæ primo.*

“*Per privatum Sigellum.*”

The seal upon this document is somewhat damaged, but sufficient remains to show that on one side appeared the figure of the earl, on horseback, and on the other, his arms, viz. Hastynges quartering Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

THOMAS WAKEMAN.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—In p. 883 of *The Athenæum* for 1848, appeared the following twisting distich:—

“When a twister, a twisting, will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist, he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.”

In the same page, and again in pp. 966, and 1013, appear Spanish, Italian, Latin, and other versions of the above. The subjoined versions, in Welsh, were sent to the Editor of that Journal; but the Ancient British language being, probably, not sufficiently classical for his pages, met with no favour. Do you think your pages would be soiled by them?

“Pan f’o nyddwr yn nyddu fe nydd iddo nydd,
Er nyddiad ei nydd fe dri nyddiad a’i nydd;
Ond os un o nyddiadau ei nydd a ddadnydd,
Y nyddiad a ddadnydda—ddadnydda ei nydd.”

“Pan f’o trowr yn troi fe dry iddo dro,
Er troad ei dro fe dri throad a’i tro;
Ond os un o droadau ei dro a ddadtro,
Y troad a ddad-droa, ddadd-droa ei dro.”

See *Seren Gomer* for May, 1818.

We are, gentlemen, yours truly,

Llan Vicarage, 12th March, 1849.

R. & M.

EISTEDDVOD CAERWYS, A.D. 1567.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN—Having in my possession a manuscript of the Elizabethan age, in which are recorded the names of several well known and distinguished persons who attended the EISTEDDVOD, or Bardic Congress, which was held at Caerwys, Flintshire, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by virtue of a royal commission, I trust this curious and interesting document will have room in your most valuable and timely publication. In the list of those present will be found the names of several who are well known, some as bards, others as scholars and divines, and others as persons who held high offices under the Crown. I would propose, therefore, to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, that they would furnish you with a biographical sketch of those individuals mentioned in the list, of whose history they may know something. This would be extremely interesting as well as valuable. By this means your readers would be furnished with a record of men who had done service to their generation, and whose names are still held in grateful remembrance. I will, by way of commencement, promise to furnish you with some account of BISHOP RICHARD DAVIES, whose name appears in the list as RICHARD ESCOB DEWI.

In the list, however, there are several names which must be passed over; for it appears that several attended the EISTEDDVOD, not under their own name, but under the assumed name of some of the ancient bards. Of these persons it is impossible, or next to impossible, to find out who they were. It may be they were feigned names attached to different compositions sent in for competition.

Having said thus much, I have only to add that it is to be hoped your learned readers will be prevailed upon to read over the list of names; and, having done that, to favour you with an account of some of the individuals who, with their presence, added to the lustre of the ROYAL CAERWYS EISTEDDVOD. I am, &c.

TEGID.

Nevern.

YR EISTEDDFOD CAERWYS.*

BID yspus ei bob rhyw ddyn, fod Eisteddfod o wyr wrth gerdd dafod a thant o fewn TREF CAERWYS yn Sir y Fflint : ynhalath y BERFFRO : y 26 o fis Mai, y nawfed flwyddyn o deyrnassied y frenhines ELIZABETH : gar bron ELLIS PRICE : Doctor o Gyfraith Syfl : ag un o gynghoried y m'ehis Cymru : William Mostyn : Pierce Mostyn : Owen ab John ap Ho^u Vaughan : John ap Willi ap Jo^a : Jo^a Lewis Owain : Morys Griffith : Simon Thelwal : Jo^a Gryffyth Sergiant : Rob^t Puleston, Jo^a Lloyd o Iâlê : William Glynn : (ESCWIERIED) ag yn yr Eisteddfod ymma y Graddwyd y rhain.

[N.B.— Here follow the different degrees conferred, together with the names of the successful candidates.]

Yn Bencerddied o Gerdd dafod.

Lewis ap Edward. William Llun. Owain Ifan Gwynedd. Simont Vaughan.

Yn ddysgyblion Bencerddied o Gerdd dafod.

William Cynwal. Lewis Menai. John Tud^r. Hugh Llun. Bedo Hafesb. John Philipp. Hugh Conway. Edward Prichard.

Pencerddiad ag athrawon Cerdd delyn.

John ap Pr. Bencerdd. William Penllyn.

Yn Bencerddied o gerdd dant Thelyn.

Hwlcyn Lloyd. Thomas Anwyl. David Lloyd ap Jo^a. Ed. ap Ieuan. Robert ap Ho^u Llanfawr. Gryffydd Goch.

Yn ddiscybl pencerddiad ar y Telyne.

Richard Glynn. Robert Lloyd. Ieuan Penllyn. Lewis Llanfor.

Yn ddysgyblion dydysblaidd ar y Telyne.

Hugh Dai. Hugh ap Morys. James Morlas. Ellis Griffith.

Yn ddysgyblion o 'spas ar y Telyne.

Lewis Berain. Ieuan ap Meredydd. Gwalchmai ap Ddafydd.

Pencerddiad ag athrawiaeth ar y Crythe.

James Eyton. Ieuan Pen Môn.

Pencerddied.

Robert ap Ll^a Guttyn. Thomas Môn. Jo^a Dynyfed. Tho: Grythor.

Yn ddiscybl Pencerdd.

Jo^a Ddu Grythor.

Yn ddysgyblion dydysblaidd.

Robert ap Ieuan Lloyd. Edward Grythor. Thomas Gygidfa. Rhys Grythor Hiraethog. Tho: Grythor Bach. Rhys Grythor. Dafydd ap Ho^u Grythor. William Dynyfed.

Yn ddysgyblion o 'spas ar y Crythe.

Richard Conway. John Alaw. Robert Conway.

HENWAU YR EISTEDDFOD. *The names of those present at the EISTEDDFOD.*

A.

Adda Fras. Aneirin Gwawdrydd. Alis Wenn merch Griff: ap Ieuan.

B.

Bardd Cwsg. Bedo Aerdrem. Bedo Brwynllysg. Bedo Phillip bach. Bedo Hafesb. Bleddyn Tud hen, Prif Englynwr.

C.

Cassedyn. Christopher Turbill. Cowyn Goch.

* Translation of the above :

THE CAERWYS SESSION, or BARDIC CONGRESS.

BE it known unto all men that there will be holden in the town of CAERWYS, in the province of ABERFFRAW, on the 26th day of the month of May, being the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty QUEEN ELIZABETH, an EISTEDDFOD for competitors in Poetry ; competitors on the Harp and Crooth ; and competitors as Vocal Singers ; in the presence of ELLIS PRICE, Doctor of the Civil Law, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Marches of Wales ; and before William Mostyn, Pierce Mostyn, Owen ap John ap Howell Vaughan, John ap William ap John, John Lewis Owain, Morys Griffith, Simon Thelwal, John Griffith, Sergeant, Robert Puleston, John Lloyd of Iâlê, William Glynn, [ESQUIRES] ; and at this EISTEDDFOD the following persons were graduated.

D.

Daniel Llogswrn Mew. Davydd Ddu o Hiraddug. Dafydd Benfras. Dafydd ap Gwilym. Dafydd Llo: ap Ll^a ap Gryff: aer Mathafarn. Dafydd Jachw. Dafydd Menai. Dafydd Corlech. Dafydd Nanmor. Dafydd Pennant. Dafydd ap Jenkyn Fynglwyd. Dafydd Beintiw. Dafydd ap Howel ap Ieuan Vaughan. Dafydd ap Edmund. Dafydd Trevor offeiriad. Dafydd Owen o'r Plas y Maenan. Dafydd Llo: Hyspynt, gwr o Forganwg. Dafydd ap Lly^a ap Badi. Dafydd ap Belyn, Englyniwr. Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Edw: Englyniwr. Dafydd Finwyn. Dafydd ap Rhys ap William. Dafydd Nantglyn. Dafydd ap Nicholas. Deio Brydydd. Druta Moel ap Llewelyn Chwith, prydydd. Dafydd Llo: ap Howel ap Rhys o Ffystiniog. Dafydd Lloyd o'r Henblas. Dafydd Goch Brydydd. Dafydd Matthew. Dafydd ap Rhys, Trefnant. Dafydd Nant Conwy.

E.

Edeyrn Dafod aur. Edyn y Feg fechan. Edmund Llo: ap Rob^t ap Mredydd. Edward ap Rys. Edward ap Rhys ap Dd. Edward Llo: ap Edward. Einion Offeiriad. Einion ap Gryff: o Dal y Llyn. Elis ap Io^a ap Rhys Drwynhir. Elizabeth ferch Griff: ap William. Edmund Prys o Feirion. Edward ap Râph. Edward ap Hugh, Brynllysg o Lanvair. Edward Bromfield *alias* Chirk. Edward Morys o'r Perthi Llwydion.

Ff.

Ffoulke Salusbury, Deon Llanelwy. Ffoulke Lloyd, o Ffox Hall. Ffoulke Pris, mab Edmwnd Prys.

G.

Gryffyth Peilin. Gronw Ddu, o Fôn. Gronw Gethin. Gronw ap Belyn. Gregory ap Thomas, Englyniwr. Gryffyth ap Adda ap Dafydd. Gryffyth fab Ednyfed Vaughan. Gryffyth Llo: ap Dd: Englyniwr. Gryffyth Brydydd y Brwyda. Gryffyth fab yr Ynad Coch, o Fôn. Gryffyth ap Gweplyn. Gryffyth ap Renallt Goch. Gryffydd ap Dd: ap Cono. Gryffyth ap Dd: Vaughan. Gryffyth Grug. Gryffyth Goch. Gryffyth ap Ieuan ap William. Gryffyth Lloyd ap Ieuan Lly^a Vaughan, o'r Vaenol. Gryffyth Lloyd ap Ieuan. Gryffyth Hiraethog. Gutto o'r Glyn. Guttyn Morganwg. Guttyn Owain. Guttyn ap Ieuan Baludan. Guttyn Gethin. Guttyn Ceiriog, o Eilian Môn. Guttyn Arfon. Gwerfyl ferch Howel Vaughan. Gwilym Hir Gal Myharen. Gwilym Gwynn. Gwylm Bach. Gwilym ap Ieuan Hen o Ddeheubarth. Gwilym Ddu, o Arfon. Gwilym ap Sefnyn. Gwyddelyn Gryff: Grug. Gwynfardd Dyfed. Gryffyth Hafren.

H.

Humffrey Tho: o Benllyn. Howell Surdwal. Harry ap Howel. Harry ap Rhys ap Gwilym. Heilin Goch Brydydd Hir. S^r Howel Ddu. Howel ap Matthew, Brwydrwr Cerdd gadarn. Howel Cilan. Howel ap Einion. Howel Reinallt. Howel ap Dd: ap Rys, Bencerdd. Hugh Pennant. Hugh Conway. Hugh Penal. Hugh Trygan. Hugh Caelwyd. Hugh Roberts, Offeiriad. Hugh ap Rys Wynn o Fusoglen. Hugh ap William ap Einion, *alias* Hugh Llifion. Clochydd Llanufydd. Hugh Aerdrem. Hugh ap Davydd. Hugh Bangor. Hugh Talm, *alias* Howel Goch Brydydd. S^r Hugh Gwent. Hwleyn ap Llywelyn ap Cynfrig. Harry ap Llywelyn ap Io^a. Hugh Matthew. Hugh Lewis, o Landdyniolen. Hugh Lleyn. Harry Howel, o Feirion.

I and J.

Jenkyn Brydydd. Jencyn ap Einion ap Bleddyn. Jencyn Fynglwyd. Ieuan Gyfanedd. Ieuan Drweh y Daran. Ieuan Ilear. Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan ap Adda, o Bengwern. Ieuan ap Hwleyn. Ieuan ap Hugh Caelwyd. Ieuan o Garna. Ieuan ap Howel Swrdwal. Ieuan Gethin ap Ieuan ap Lleifion. Ieuan Brydydd Hir. Ieuan Tew Brydydd. Ieuan ap Tudur Penllyn. Ieuan Lloyd, Brydydd. Ieuan Dyfr. Ieuan Deulwyn. Ieuan ap Gryff: leiaf. Ieuan Teiler. Ieuan ap Dai. Ieuan Delyniwr. Ieuan mab Llywelyn ap Mal-li. Ieuan Rhydderech, o Forganwg. Ieuan ap Jo^a Trefor. Ieuan Tew, Brydydd arall. John Cent, Doctor. Jo^a ap Howel ap Llewelyn Vaughan. Jo^a Gryffydd o Llanddyfnan. Jo^a ap Ellis, offeiriad (Rector of St George, *Marg. Note, MS.*) Jo^a ap Rys Morys. Jo^a Gutton Vaughan. Jo^a Tudur. Io^a Brwynog. John Prys ap Llwynyn. John Salusbury hynaf. Jo^a ap Hugh, Cernyw. Jo^a Salusbury, o Lanrwst. Jo^a ap Howel ap D: ap Madog. Jo^a Dai Goch, Englyniwr. Jo^a Gethin, Englyniwr. Jo^a Trevor. Jo^a Cynrig. Jo^a ap Howel ap Jo^a o Llansawel. Jo^a Towyn. Iolo Goch. Iorwerth Fynglwyd. Iorwerth Beli. Ithel Ddu. Jo^a Mowddu. Jo^a Phillip. Jo^a Cain mab Rys Cain. Jo^a ap Hugh ap Rich: o'r Benarth.

K.

Katring ferch Gryff: ap Howel. Kynddelw mawr. Kynfrig ap Dd: Goch. Kydwalad' Cesail.

L.

Lewis Dwnn. Lewis Glyn Cothi. Lewis Daran. Lewis Conway. Lewis Brwynog. Lewis ap Edward. Lewis Ednyfed. Lewis Powys. Lewis Môn. Lewis Hir. Lewis Morganwg. Lewis Menai. Lewis ap Jo^a ap Jenkyn, Offeiriad, (Vic: of Darowen, *Marg. Note, MS.*) Llowarch Hen a wnaeth englynion y Misoedd. Llywelyn Logell. Llywelyn Moel o'r Pantri. Llywelyn ap Mred: ap Dd: ap Dynyfed. Llywelyn y Moch. Llywelyn Bendrwech. Llywelyn Goch ap Meurig Hen. Llywelyn Cell Ivor. Llywelyn ap Owain ap Cynfrig Foel. Llywelyn ap Hwlcyn. Llywelyn Brydydd. Llywelyn ap Rys ap Seilel-la. Llywelyn ap Gryff: ap John, o Fôn. Llywelyn ap Guttyn. Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn foel rhon ap Dd: Voel ap Dd: Benfras, prydydd o dad i dad, o Fôn. Llowdden.

M.

Moses Powel, M^r o Art. Madog Benfras. Morgan ap Rob^t ap Ho^a o Benllyn, Offeiriad. Matthew ap Llywelyn Goch. Matthew Bromfield. Mredydd ap Dd: Vaughan. Mredydd ap Rhys. Merddyn Wyllt. Morgan Elvel. Morys Lela. Morys Gethin o'r Voelas. Morys ap Howel ap Tud'. Morys Ddwyfoch. Morys ap Willi Lloyd, o Fôn. Morys ap Evan Einion. Morys Berwyn. Mathew Owen o Sir Feirion.

O.

Owain o waed da. Owen ap Ll^a Moel o'r Pantri. Owen ap Jo^a ap R: Prydydd y Moch. Owen Gwynedd.

P.

Pierce Gryffydd o'r Penrhyn.

R.

Rowland Vaughan, o Gaergai, Llanuwchllyn. Raph ap Robert. Robert ap Ithel ap Llywelyn. Robert Bemhwr. Richard Escob Dewi (Bp. Davies, *Marg. Interp. MS.*) Robert Leiaf. Robert ap Griff: ap Ieuan. Robert ap R: ap Ieuan. Robert ap Mred: ap Hwlcyn. Robert Davydd. Robert Wynn ap Cadwald' o'r Voelas. Robert Ddu ap Jencyn Baladrydd. Robin Ddu o Ddeheubarth. Rhys Goch Glyn-Dwfr-dwy. Rhys Goch o'r yri. Rhys Pen-hardd. Rhys ap Howel Ddu y Môr, Offeiriad. Rhys Nanmor. Rhys ap Jo^a ap Llyw: ap Howel. Rhys ap Tho: o Langathom. Rhys Brychan. Rhys Griff: o Fôn. Rhys Bwckling. Rhys Gwionydd. Rhys Ddu 'r Gaill. Rhys Grydd, Ynglyniwr. Rhys ap Gwilim ap Thomas. Rhys Cynvrig. Rhys Wynn ap Cadwaladr o'r Giler. Rhys Dd: Escob Llanelwy (Tho: Davies was Bp. of St. Asaph at this time, *Marg. Note, MS.*) Rhys Brydydd tad Lewis Morganwg. Rhys Brydydd, *alias* Brydydd bach. Rhys Brydydd, *alias* Rhys y Crydd. Rhys ap Iorwerth Fynglwyd. Ryfner dyn o Fôn. Rhys ap Howel ap Dd: ap Einion. Roger Salusbury, Marchog. Robert Thomas o Benllyn. Robert ap Howel ap Morgan o Benllyn. Robert Clidro. Roger Cyffin, o awydd y Waen. Richard Cynwal. Robert Lloyd, P^{son} Gwitherin. Richard Hughes o Gefn Llanvair. Richard Phillip. Robert Middleton. Rhys Cain. Rowland Mredydd. Robert Mredydd, Offeiriad.

So far the Manuscript.

N.B. The few Marginal notes which appear above, are, judging from the hand, of modern date.—*Transcriber.*

Miscellaneous Notices.

ANTIQUARIAN OBITUARY.—The Reverend THOMAS PRICE. It is with mournful pleasure that we insert the following tribute to the memory of CARNHUANAWC from the pen of Mr. D. Rhys Stephen, Manchester, and we take the opportunity of apologising to our readers for not having sooner noticed the death of that excellent and worthy man. Alas! we fear that we shall not

“Fyth weled ei fath eilwaith.”

Yes, CARNHUANAWC is dead—and the sad tidings of his decease have caused deeper and more unfeigned sorrow than any event that has occurred in Wales for the last fifty years. The regret inspired by this irreparable

loss to our nation, is checked by no envy—disturbed by no cold calculation of virtues and failings—diminished by no sectarian bigotry—ennervated by no half-hearted admiration—unsettled, indeed, by no disturbing influence whatever; but it is spontaneous, full, and free. Gushes of sorrow and grief invade and agitate the national mind irresistibly, universally. CARNHUANAWC is dead! Our brother, our father, alas! alas!

It is at least thirty years since his name first appeared in the Welsh press. He wrote a series of papers on “Yr Iaith Geltaeg”—the Celtic Language—which appeared in *Seren Gomer*. He was then in very early manhood, but proved himself to be a perfect master of this ancient lore, and to be as much at home with *Aneurin*, *Taliesin*, *Llywarch Hen*, *Cynddelw*, &c., as a person of his education and profession was supposed to be with the Greek and Latin classics. It has now been long known that he was at that time, in these latter studies, a thorough proficient; all this Kymryic learning he had acquired, in addition to what almost all other scholars achieve.

It was in the course of this correspondence, or in close connexion with it in point of time, that he came into friendly antagonism with Dr. Owen Pughe. It referred to Stonehenge. Mr. Price maintained that there were remains of a Roman road across the boundary or dyke of Stonehenge, which Dr. Pughe emphatically denied. Eighteen years passed along; meanwhile our deceased friend had re-visited and re-examined Stonehenge, and on the 327th page of his *Hanes Cymru*, we read this admission—“Justice calls upon me to make one public confession (i. e. with reference to the above controversy). I did on that occasion in my ignorance, my hurry, and my self-sufficiency, maintain, and with great boldness, that a Roman road crossed the dyke at Stonehenge. Owen Pughe denied that assertion. And now, after seeing the place again, and investigating it minutely, I am convinced that it is only one of the common old roads of the country.” It is almost a felicity that some men fall occasionally into errors, that the world may be blessed with such instances of honesty in investigation, and graceful candour in confession. During those years, as long as the *Seren* was in the hands of the excellent Joseph Harris, and for several years afterwards, CARNHUANAWC was a constant contributor, and generally in reference to subjects connected with the history, language, and literature of Wales. His very name was enough to command immediate attention, and it was a very rare case for any other portion of a magazine to be read until CARNHUANAWC's paper had been well conned. In short, he had scarcely passed his thirtieth year, when, by common consent, he was regarded, not only as an authority in all literary and historical questions connected with the Cymry, but was looked upon fondly and proudly by us all, irrespective of class, creed, or denomination, as one of the noblest of our country's sons, and the most chivalrous, as well as the most able of her champions.

His *amor patriæ* was intelligent as well as impassioned. He clearly discriminated the reasons for fostering it, as well as the means by which alone it should be cultivated and promoted. His was no mere phrenetic excitement, lasting during an Eisteddfod, and then vanishing like a vapour, and seen no more. But in his mind it was duty, stern obligation; and to its discharge he betook himself with a simple firmness of purpose which nothing could impair. His was true nationality—love to the nation of his people—profoundly admiring their character, earnestly seeking their good. So far from being satisfied with the company and friendship of the higher classes, which his position and eminence placed fully at his command, he gave his principal solitudes and labours to the common people of his country—and always did them ample justice. At the Brecknock Eisteddfod he presented

himself with a parcel of Welsh periodicals in his hand, and in the course of a most animating address, he suddenly exclaimed (in effect) — “After all, it is not *you*, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, that sustain the literature of this country, but it is supported and fed by our common people. Here you have its stay and its power. Here is *Seren Gomer* — here is *Y Dysgedydd* — here is *Goleuad Cymru*,” &c. — enumerating the several names, and throwing on the platform before the President one magazine after the other.

We had long wanted a good History of Wales. So eminently qualified for the task as Mr. Price was well known to be, he could if he looked for popularity or profit write such a book in English — but with rare magnanimity he decided upon preparing it for his countrymen in their own tongue; content, so that he served them, to forego the certain fame and advantage that would accrue from his adopting the widely-spoken and fashionable language. This one circumstance was a fair indication of his whole character. He seemed to be under some happy necessity of nature to place himself out of the question, and out of sight, “*not to think of his own things, but of those of others.*”

The length of time taken to publish *Hanes Cymru*, gave rise to some curious and characteristic circumstances. The first part appeared in 1836; the second at a somewhat distant interval; the third at one more distant still. Then the sanguine Cambrians began to complain, and in one periodical after another asked “Is CARNHUANAWC going to finish his work at all?” This was given, in some instances, in such a manner as to indicate a sense of no little grievance endured by the good people, as though it was Mr. Price’s duty, not only to write such a book for their benefit, but also to bring it out, not at his own, but their convenience. A stranger would have treated all this with silent contempt or displeasure: Mr. Price, however, knew his countrymen, he rightly construed all this eagerness as proving the high respect of which he was the object. He accordingly, and with great urbanity, sent a letter to all the Welsh magazines explaining the causes of delay — namely, the discovery, in course of writing the work for the press, of insufficient authority for certain of its statements, and a desire for re-consideration and re-examination of documents, for the sight of some of which long journeys from home had been inevitable. In carrying out this purpose, which he did unflinchingly, he spent nearly six years in bringing the whole work — only one volume of about 800 pages — through the press. It was not an uncommon thing for him to stop the press that he might go to London or even to Paris, to satisfy himself upon some point of grave difficulty or of doubtful authority. Thus anxiously, laboriously, unselfishly, did CARNHUANAWC serve his countrymen, and they have now, in a single volume, a history of Wales, equalled, we will dare to say, by no kindred book for popular use possessed by our English neighbours.

The strength and honour of his patriotism was nobly exemplified with respect to the far-famed “Commissioners,” and those notorious “Blue Books.” One of this learned trio, with the most stolid, but equally characteristic ignorance of the matters to which he refers, says that Mr. Price was secretary to the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion, and that he had written a history of Wales, which, on account of its antiquated and uncouth style, nobody read — and the careful inquirer afterwards adds that the said history never sold at all. Three simple, absolute falsehoods — unrelieved by the shadow or semblance of reality. Mr. Price never was secretary to the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion. The *Hanes Cymru* is more intelligible to the common Welsh reader than any historical compilation, “written for the use of schools,” in the English tongue. Of these matters, however, Mr. Price could con-

descend to take no notice — at his elevation they reached him not — but the libel on his countrymen, and the constructive proof of their ignorance thus covertly attempted, roused his honest indignation, and he wrote to the *Times*, saying, The whole edition of his work had been nearly exhausted, and had been bought by the *very common people* of the country whom these Commissioners describe as so ignorant, sensual, and irreligious.

CARNHUANAWC was the first to call attention to the condition of our brethren in French Brittany; he commenced a subscription towards promoting a translation and publication of the Bible into the Breton dialect, at the anniversary of the Brecknock Cymreigyddion as early as 1824 or 1825 (we write from memory); opened a correspondence with the British and Foreign Bible Society; and rested not until that great institution, with its usual effectiveness, fixed its benignant regards on that interesting people; and now they have a revised edition of the New Testament out of the press, and a similar edition of the Old is on the eve of publication. When the Welsh Baptist Breton Mission was formed, its conductors almost instinctively turned for counsel to the Vicar of Cwmdŷ. The young man appointed to the mission, and who still retains his post, had, in company with a minister, a lengthened and most instructive interview with him, no doubt to his own great advantage, as well as to the strongly-expressed gratification of the generous hearted patriot.

It was a common thing for him to be elected judge of prize competitions, and it is almost incredible how cheerfully he endured these appointments, and underwent the drudging labour which they entailed upon him. No matter how few or obscure the little society that elected him to this office, no matter how numerous the papers sent in, or how badly composed, or miserably written, he carefully examined all, and gave honest judgment.

His services to the Cymreigyddion cause at large were constant, unwearied, and most thoroughly and gratuitously devoted. To the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion they were beyond all calculation. He was vastly delighted by its formation, and was its first patron. He took an habitual interest in all its affairs, as though they were those of his own household. He was the unvarying guide, counsellor, and friend: and a few minutes looking on at one of its Eisteddfodau at once satisfied you, that, with a single exception and that a distinguished lady, he was at once the main-spring, soul, and strength of the whole. It is with the most pensive reflections that we look back to these gatherings, increasing in numbers and importance every succeeding congress. We have before us THOMAS PRICE — the THOMAS PRICE of 1840 — presiding at the evening meeting! The THOMAS PRICE of 1845 — somewhat aged, his hair a few shades more grey, but still in full vigour of body and mind, standing with a volume of the *Mabinogion* in his hand, and with tones of peculiar sweetness, and face of unclouded serenity, addressing Sir Benjamin Hall in the chair! The THOMAS PRICE of this very last October — we utter the feeling of hundreds present when we say that his first appearance on the platform excited general and most painful sensibility — we can say for ourselves that, forgetting the inevitable lot of mortality, we had never thought it possible for our own CARNHUANAWC to become so feeble; and so when first he took our hand, and complained of loss of memory, in excuse for what his kind spirit unnecessarily construed into negligence, it cost us all the self-command which the publicity of the occasion imposed to maintain ordinary calmness. The second day he seemed much better, and such was the strength of his will in the cause that he presided at the evening meeting. This was the last sight seen of CARNHUANAWC amongst his own admiring Cymreigyddion. It was an appropriate

close to his literary life. A few more weeks were granted ; during which, we cannot doubt but the consolations of that religion in whose verities he was so profoundly convinced a believer, whose awful disclosures as to the future he had so reverently studied, and whose virtues he had so assiduously and successfully exemplified, solaced and sustained his wearying spirit, till he sank gently to rest in "the bosom of his Father and his God :"

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS. — Two large Roman coins of Vespasian were recently discovered at Segontium. The inscription on the reverse of one of them is FORTVNAT. REDVCI. The legend is Fortune, standing with rudder and cornucopia. In the field S. C. On the obverse of the other coin is a well preserved bare head of the Emperor. The inscription is IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M. TRPPPCOS. The reverse is not so well preserved, but its legend may easily be traced ; the word CAPTA is very legible. This coin was struck when Judea was subdued. Judea is represented seated under a palm tree, weeping ; verifying the prophecy of Isaiah — "And she being desolate shall sit upon the ground." Perhaps this is the most interesting in the whole series of Roman coins.

GORONWY OWEN. — We are delighted to learn that the poetical works and letters of this justly celebrated Welsh Bard are at length about to be published in a complete form. We trust that our countrymen will not be found backward in giving their support and patronage to a work of such national importance.

CLYDEI CHURCH — We beg to call the attention of our indefatigable friend Mr. Westwood (if he has not already noticed it) to an inscribed stone, which, we are told, stands at the lychgate of Clydei church, Pembrokeshire. In reference to this sacred edifice a correspondent observes : — "Clydei church is a very old and handsome building ; and although the repairs would cost scarcely £50, the parishioners allow the rain, for some years now, to take possession of it." We would recommend the Rev. Augustus Brigsticke, the rural Dean, to pay a visit to this church.

ABERGWILL. — The coffin of Bishop Richard Davies (who flourished in 1561 — 1581) was lately found in the chancel of Abergwili church, with his name upon it. In consequence of this circumstance, Bishop Thirlwall is about placing a tablet to his memory, with a Welsh inscription, written by *Tegid*. The epitaph is already written, and in the course of a few weeks the tablet will be placed in the church, on which occasion the Rev. J. Jones (*Tegid*) will preach.

CHURCH BUILDING AND RESTORATION. — The following buildings are now in process of erection and restoration, from the designs of R. Kyrke Penson, Esq., Architect, Oswestry. A new Church in the Early Pointed style, near Dolgelley. — Llangerniw Church, Denbighshire, in process of restoration. — Rhydygroesau, near Llangadwaladar, Denbighshire, new School and Master's House. — St. Martin's, Salop, new School and Master's House. — Wrexham, Denbighshire, two new Schools and Masters' Houses.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL. — Our readers will be glad to learn that the following improvements have already been effected in this venerable and interesting structure, since the commencement of a subscription in the year 1846. The stone Rood-screen, which was dilapidated and insecure, has been completely restored, and the unsightly wood work which surrounded

it cleared away, and replaced (where necessary) by parcloes of wrought iron. A projecting cornice of oak has been substituted for the barbarous balustrade which formerly disfigured the Roodloft. The Choir-arch, before walled up, has been opened partially, and the work continued by the Dean and Chapter. The large platform before the Screen, and the passage into the Choir, have been laid with Encaustic Tiles, and the steps and bordering of stone thoroughly renewed. It is intended to re-place the heavy Choir doors by light gates of wrought iron, painted and gilded; and to colour the enriched portions of the Screen and Roodloft.

ERRATUM.—In the list of Second Local Secretaries given in our last No., p. 63, the Christian name of the Secretary for Merionethshire should have been printed JOHN instead of DAVID.

Reviews.

1. ON THE OGHAM CHARACTER. By the Rev. CHARLES GRAVES. (Trans. Roy. Ir. Acad.)

Professor Graves has reprinted, in a separate form, the abstract of part of a paper on this important topic, read before the Royal Irish Academy. It will speak best for its own interest and value in the following extract of the proceedings of that learned body, May 22, 1848.

Professor Graves then proceeded to describe several Ogham monuments, of which he exhibited drawings, and gave the readings of the inscriptions on them. As regards their general nature, these monuments resemble those ancient Christian sepulchral monuments in Cornwall and Wales, of which the two following may be taken as types :

VINNEMAGLI
SASRANI FILI CUNOTAMI.

It would seem that a word signifying "*the stone*" is understood before the proper name. It is supplied in the case of a remarkable and very ancient monument, described and figured by Dr. Petrie in his *Essay on the Round Towers*, p. 164. The inscriptions in the Ogham character, as they stood originally, were, with few exceptions, read from left to right. Beginning from the lower part of the stone, on which they were engraved, though not at the very extremity of it, they run *upwards*, and the line of characters is frequently carried on over the top of the stone, and then *down* along another of its faces or angles. Some of the names on the stones are actually Latin. For instance, a stone figured in the Proceedings of the Academy, vol. ii. p. 516, fig. 3, bears the name SAGITTARI. A French bishop of the same name lived in the middle of the sixth century. Another stone, found in the barony of Corkaguiny, in the county of Kerry, has the name MARIANI inscribed upon it. In general the names appearing on the stones are such as commonly occur in early Irish church history, sometimes, however, slightly modified in the attempt to give them a Latin form. A finely preserved stone at Emlagh East, near Dingle, presents the name BRUSCOS, which belonged to an ecclesiastic contemporary with St. Patrick. Another, found at Ballyneesteenig, bears that of MOINUNA, a distinguished disciple of St. Brendan. Many are marked with crosses of an ancient form. The conclusion to which Mr. Graves has arrived, as regards the age of the Ogham writing, is, that it does not belong to the period antecedent to the introduction of the Latin language and Christianity into Ireland: in short, that it is an invention of the early monkish period. That the alphabet is not a very ancient one is sufficiently manifested by the arrangement of the letters. The five vowels, *a, o, u, e, i*, are formed into a group arranged in that order; thus manifesting the art of the grammarian in distinguishing vowels from consonants, and again in dividing the vowels into the two classes of broad and slender. It may be added that the steganographic character of the Ogham presupposes the existence of an older alphabet of the ordinary kind. A comparison of the Ogham alphabet with the Persepolitan and Phœnician alphabets, manifests that the pretended relationship between it and them has no existence.

2. REPORT OF A SPEECH OF JAMES I. IN THE STAR CHAMBER, 20TH JUNE, 1616.

This highly curious report of a speech hitherto not printed, has been put through the press by Thomas Wakeman, Esq., of Graig, near Monmouth. It was taken by Edward Wakeman, Esq., son of John Wakeman, Esq., of Beckford, in the county of Gloucester, and a Barrister of the Inner Temple; and as, having remained an unknown document down to the present time, it cannot but be an object of curiosity to the historical reader, we make the following extract.

1. First the charge he was to give himselfe for a K. cannot give a good charge to his subjects except he doth first beginne wth himselfe for good waters flowe not but from good springes.

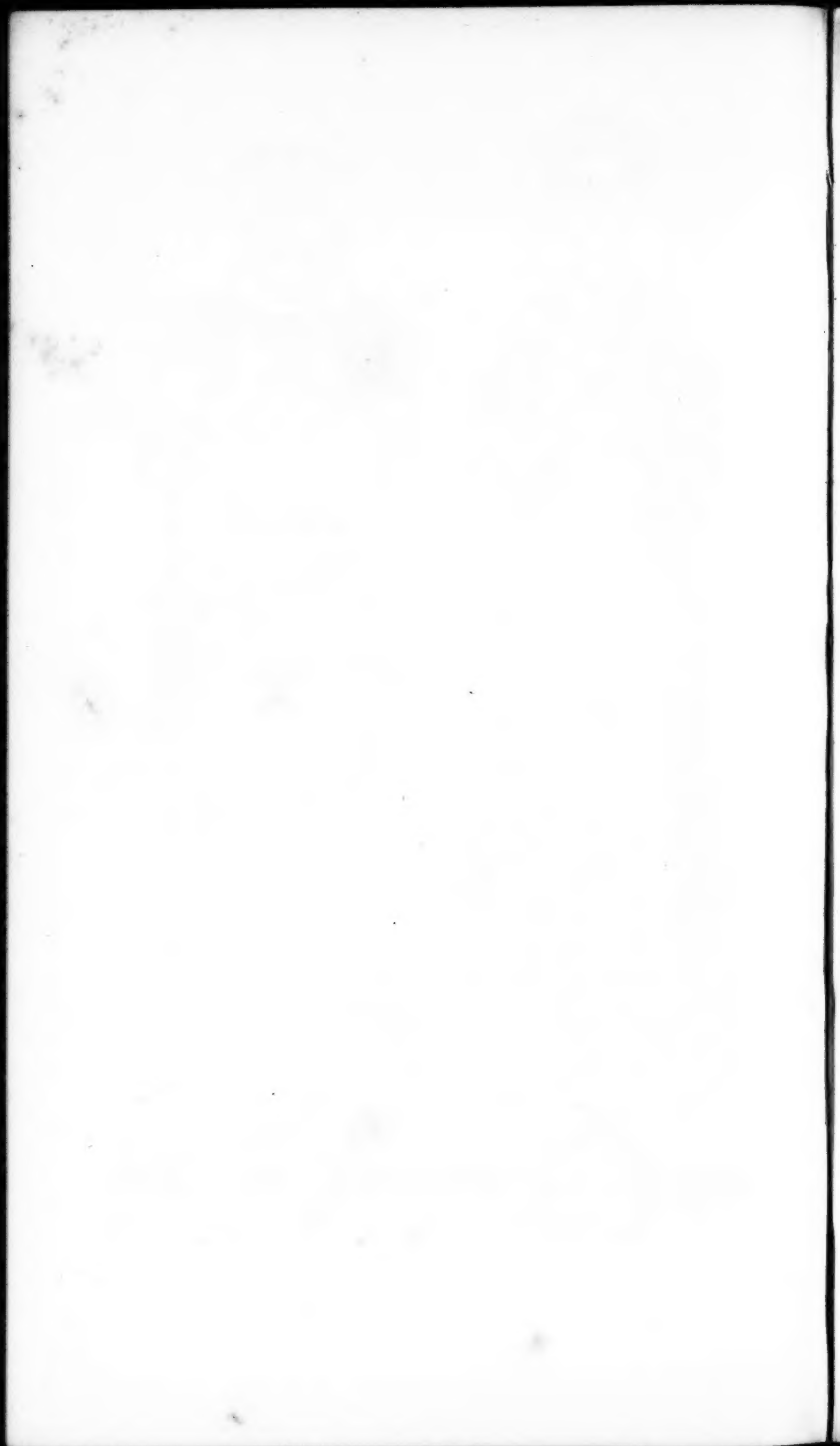
2. The second was a caveat to the Judges.

3. The third an admonition to his subjects.

1. As touchinge his owne charge he sayd that whereas he had made a solemne oath at his coronation to defend and maynteyne the auncient lawes and customes of this kingdome he did now againe in the p'sence of allmightie God and the whole audience renewe and confirme his sayd oathe promising while he lived to observe the same. As touchinge religion he sayd he would forbear to speake because he had therein sufficiently declared himselfe already and therefore would intreat onely of the distribution of Justice and the cōmon lawe w^{ch} he sayd he never intended to alter or innovate for when he dealt for union betweene England and Scotland his purpose was to make the lawes of Scotland conformable to the lawes of this realme next the lawes of England to the lawes of Scotland for there were two motives that induced him to maynteyne the cōmon lawe, first his oathe taken at his coronation. Secondly the auncient contynuanee and establishm^t thereof in this Kingdome by reason whereof they could not w^{thout} great daunger be altered and therefore he would not go about to damnifie villyie neglect or chaunge the cōmon lawe for the better maintainⁿce whereof he had allways observed that auncient rule of Suam cuiq. tribuere w^{thout} any regard or respect of his private benefitt or cōmoditie but would in any cause that should concerne himselfe submitt himselfe as humbly to the decision of the lawe as any subject. And if he did abhorre partialitie in his owne case much more in his subjects. And that in the course of Justice he never delayed any man's cause for any man's sake neither did he give any overhastie dispatche in civill causes howe be it he had rather hasten twentie suits than delay one. But he would have men understand that when he speaketh of the cōen lawe he intendeth the lawe aunciently used and sett downe by learned men in former times or such as are made by parliam^t. And heere he sayd he did not exclud the civill and canon lawes w^{ch} were in this realme to much neglected in soe much that the students and professors thereof were much discouraged. And for the better maintainⁿce of the cōmon lawes he would see it cleered and purged of corruption w^{thout} w^{ch} it could not florish but would be like to iron or steele w^{ch} would rust and consume if it were not kept cleane. In purgeing of it he would have it cleared of incertainties and from novelties w^{ch} Judges of latter times have introduced that it might not be sayd of our lawes that non sic fuit ab initio. Thus much for his charge to himselfe.

3. GWAITH PRYDYDDAWL Y PARCH GRIFFITH EDWARDS, M. A. Bala ; R. Saunderson. 1846.

This volume contains thirty Welsh poems in various metres, and upon various subjects, for some of which prizes and medals were awarded to the author at different Eisteddfodau, which circumstance is of itself sufficient to recommend it to the favour of the public in general, and especially of the awenyddawl sons of Cambria. Following these poems are ten interesting essays, all of which, except one, treat of the origin, nature, and design of poetry. Five English poems are added as a tribute of gratitude to those subscribers who are unacquainted with the language of the principality, but we cannot think that these compositions are equal to the Welsh in point of poetical merit.



Archæologia Cambrensis.

No. XV.—JULY, 1849.

CANTRE 'R GWAELOD; OR, THE LOWLAND HUNDRED.

(Read at Caernarvon.)

THERE is a tradition in the surrounding country, that the sea at some distant period came in and overwhelmed an extensive territory called "Cantre 'r Gwaelod," or the Lowland Hundred, upon the western coast of Wales. And this tradition is corroborated by the testimony of several ancient records, both in prose and poetry, still preserved in the Welsh language. The Lowland Hundred, it is said, occupied a great part of the bay which is now called Cardigan Bay; and a straight line drawn from Bardsey Island, on the coast of Caernarvonshire, to Ramsey, in Pembrokeshire, would probably show the extent of land lost when this calamity took place. The time assigned to the event is differently stated in different records; for, according to some accounts, it happened as early as A.M. 3591, but, according to others, it took place in the fifth century. But all the documents on the subject coincide in proving the event, though they differ as to the date and extent of the inundation. This circumstance, however, may, in some degree, be overlooked, when we consider that the event is alluded to by historians, bards, and antiquaries, who have written at different periods. The person mentioned as the main cause of the disaster was Seithenyn, son of Seithyn Seidi, prince of Dyfed, or Dimetia, a part of South Wales. He, it is said, had the care of the flood-gates which prevented the sea from coming in at high water. The land being low, a sort of embankment, or

wall, had been raised to prevent the sea bursting in and overflowing it; the flood-gates, probably, were upon some part of this embankment where the rivers discharged themselves into the sea, and it was necessary to close them at high water; and upon one night of feasting and mirth, when the inhabitants were buried in sleep and wine, and Seithenyn among the rest, the flood-gates were left open, and the sea burst in upon the inhabitants, many of whom were buried beneath its waves whilst revelling at their banquet, and leading in the dance, and their songs of joy were turned into a midnight cry. Some accounts say that Seithenyn himself, in his drunkenness, went and opened these flood-gates, and thus intentionally caused the lamentable catastrophe. In the Triads, which are a collection of very ancient historical records in the Welsh language, this Seithenyn is called one of the three great arrant drunkards of the Isle of Britain. The circumstance is thus recorded in the Triads:—

“Seithenyn the Drunkard let in the sea over Cantre 'r Gwaelod, so that all the houses and lands contained in it were lost. And before that time there were found in it sixteen fortified towns, superior to all the towns and cities in Wales, except Caerlleon on the Usk. And Cantre 'r Gwaelod was the dominion of Gwyddno king of Cardigan, and this event happened in the time of Ambrosius. And the people who escaped from that inundation came and landed in Ardudwy, the country of Arvon, the Snowdon mountains, and other places not before inhabited.”

Such is the testimony of the Triads. And as to the authority of these ancient records, it should be here observed that the Druids, among the Britons, did not commit their precepts and records to writing, but delivered them in a form most likely to be remembered; and the triad was a form peculiarly adapted for this purpose, where the number of circumstances is neither too few to make an impression, nor too many to be clearly and strongly engraven on the memory. Thus the ancient Druids and bards transmitted the principles of history and science to their disciples; and these triads being only commemorative of facts, the dates of those facts can only be known from internal, or concurrent, testimony.

In the Myvyrian Archæology there are some poems attributed to Gwyddno Garanhir. They are certainly very old, and were probably written as early as the sixth or

seventh century. One of them is written upon the inundation of Cantre 'r Gwaelod. The author calls upon Seithenyn the Drunkard to stand out and see what he had done. The following may be considered as containing the meaning of some parts of the poem :—

“Seithenyn, come out, and look towards the abode of heroes ; the plain of Gwyddno is overwhelmed by the sea. Cursed be the embankment which let in, after wine, the open fountain of the roaring deep. Cursed be the keeper of the flood-gates, who, after his festive mirth, let in the fountain of the desolating ocean. The sound of the western wave from the summit of the embankment—let this be raised to God. After plenty often follows endless ruin. The sound of the western wave from the height of the wall—God is to-day implored. Want often follows after pride. The sound of the western wave troubles me to-night—I have no easy prosperity. After too much presumption often cometh a fall. The sound of the western wave invites me to-night to leave my abode. After arrogance often cometh lasting ruin.”

Another old poem upon the same subject, which is published in “Meyrick’s History of Cardiganshire,” together with a translation, gives a much earlier date to this event than the one mentioned in the Triads. It says it took place in the time of Gwrgant Farfdrwch, viz., about A.M. 3591, as before stated. Many circumstances lead me also to think it must have happened at a much earlier period than in the fifth century ; for if it had taken place as late as that time, there would have been found a better and more circumstantial account of it, connected with the history of Wales during that period ; and we find nothing in the geographical description of the country in the time of the Romans likely to lead us to form an opinion that any great extent of land, or any towns of importance, existed in their time where Cardigan Bay now lies. We find no trace of any extensive territory situated there in the Itinerary of Antonius, of Ptolemæus, or in the works of Richard of Cirencester. And it is not likely if such an extensive territory and so many towns existed there during the Roman period that they would have left them unnoticed ; therefore, we may reasonably conclude, that the inundation happened at some period before the Christian era.

Many traditions connected with this calamity are, I have been informed, related to this day in some of the districts

bordering upon Cardigan Bay; and it would be difficult to account how these traditions could have been handed down from age to age, without supposing that a large tract of land, once the abode of men, was at some distant period swallowed up by the sea. A proverb is often made use of among the inhabitants of these parts, when any great calamity befalls any person:—

“Ochenaid Gwyddno Garanhir,
Pan droes y don dros ei dir.”

“The sigh of Gwyddno Garanhir
When the wave came over his land.”

And it has a reference, no doubt, to the inundation of Cantre 'r Gwaelod. About two leagues to the east of Cardigan Isle is Cribach Road, where, according to tradition, there was a town before the inundation, and this town, it is said, was much frequented by the inhabitants of Gaul. Bardsey Island at one time belonged to Pembroke-shire, and paid its taxes to it, amongst others, a county rate of fourpence. Some superstitions peculiar to that country, such as the superstition of the corpse-candle, and others, are also found in the southern part of Caernarvonshire.

Several high ridges, resembling the remains of some old embankments, are still visible, at low water, in Cardigan Bay, and may be traced a long distance into the sea. One of them, called Sarn Badrig, may be traced for twenty-one miles, and is often dry for nine miles when the water is low. This is generally supposed to be some remains of the embankment raised to prevent the sea from overflowing the country; and at the end of it there are sixteen large stones, one of which is four yards in diameter. “Sarn Badrig,” says Mr. Bingley, “is a stone wall which runs out into the sea from Mochras, a point of land a few miles to the south of Harlech, in a south-west direction, for nearly twenty miles; it is a wonderful work, being throughout twenty-four feet thick.” But Mr. Lewis Morris says that it is a ledge of rock, very narrow and steep on the north side, but with regular soundings on the other side. There is a similar ridge, but not so long, called Sarn Cynfelyn, near Aberystwyth. This reaches seven miles into the sea; and close to the termination of it are found some ruins like the remains of old walls, which are called Caer Wyddno, or

Gwyddno's fortification; and it is supposed that the royal palace once stood here, and the seat of Gwyddno Garanhir. Some persons say that these ridges are nothing more than beds of solid rock, extending into the sea in various directions, and covered with sand. But others affirm in reply that the embankments were built upon these rocks, and that some portions of the walls are found to this day under the sea. There are three other ridges similar to the above, but not so long, to be seen at low water in other parts of Cardigan Bay. Sarn y Bwch, near Aberdysyni, in Merionethshire, extends about a mile and a half into the sea; Sarn Dewi, near St. David's, Aberarth, extends about a quarter of a mile, and Sarn Cadwgan, about a mile from the above, is about a mile and a quarter in length.

If it were possible to collect all the traditions respecting the inundation of Cantre'r Gwaelod, which are scattered amongst the inhabitants of the surrounding country, these might throw considerable light upon the subject; and if it were possible, also, to examine those ridges already described, in order to ascertain whether the hand of man has been at work in the formation of any part of them, or not, such an inquiry would amply repay the labour and research of the antiquary and the archæologist. There are many other indications along the coast in these parts that the sea, in days gone by, has encroached upon the land. Remains of large forests have been discovered in various parts, extending a long distance into the sea, and the marks of the axe were distinctly seen upon some of the trees thus found. Not many years ago, a considerable number of large oak trees were discovered under the bed of the sea near the mouth of the river Dysyni: one of these trees measured six feet in diameter.

All the southern parts of the coast of Merionethshire exhibit strong indications of the progressive state of the sea in the vast banks of peat which extend along the coast towards Towyn, and reach to an unknown distance into the water. The same thing may be said, also, of the coast of Pembrokeshire. One circumstance is mentioned in an old MS. written before the time of Camden, and published in the *Cambrian Register*, worthy of notice in this place. The writer says:—

“Another rare and strange thing is to be remembered of certain

roots of trees, which, about twelve or eighteen years past, were seen on the sands at Newgal; by reason it seemeth that the violence of the sea, or some extreme flood of the rivers in winter, washed away the sand which is daily overflowed with the tide, that there appeared in the sand infinite number of the butts of trees, in the places where they had been growing, and there appeared the very stroke of the hatchet at the falling of those trees. By this it appeareth that the sea in that place hath intruded upon the land. This thing Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote his description of Wales in the time of Henry the Second, noteth; for, in his time also, these butts of timber were seen, and he layeth it as a strange memorial to posterity."

Camden's testimony confirms the above, when he says:—

"We may gather from the words of Giraldus, that Cape St. David's once extended further into the sea, and that the form of the promontory has been altered. When Henry the Second was in Ireland, by reason of an extraordinary violence of storms, the sandy shores of this coast were laid bare, and the face of the land appeared, which had been covered for many ages. Also the trunks of trees which had been cut down, standing in the midst of the sea, with the strokes of the axe as fresh as if they had been yesterday, with very black earth, and several old blocks like ebony; so that it did not appear like the sea-shore, but rather resembled a grove—by a miraculous metamorphosis, perhaps ever since the time of the Deluge, or long after, at least very anciently—cut down, and consumed, and swallowed up by degrees, by the violence of the sea continually encroaching upon, and washing off, the land."

At a meeting of the Geological Society in 1832, a paper was read by the Rev. James Yates, M.A., F.G.S., on a submarine forest in Cardigan Bay. The forest extends along the coast of Merionethshire and Cardiganshire, and is divided into two parts by the estuary of the river Dovey, which separates these counties. It is bounded on the land side by a sandy beach and a wall of shingles. Beyond this wall is a tract of bog and marsh, formed by streams of water, which are partly discharged by oozing through sand and shingles. As the position of the above wall is liable to change, it may have at one time enclosed the part which is now submarine. The remains of the forest are covered by a bed of peat, and distinguished by an abundance of *pholas candida* and *teredo nivalis*.

There are likewise many proofs of the advancement of the sea along the coast to the north of Cardigan Bay. When the Roman army, under Suetonius Paulinus, invaded the Island of Anglesey, the cavalry crossed the

Menai Strait partly by swimming over, and partly by fording it, according to Tacitus's account. The place where the Romans crossed over the Menai is said to be near Porthamel; and now the river is about half a mile broad there at low water, and many fathoms deep. And near the same place, Agricola and his forces crossed over, fifty years after Suetonius, when, as we learn from the same author, the infantry and cavalry swam over and forded the river, having first gained information from the inhabitants, who were well acquainted with the fords, as to the method in the country of swimming over such places; but, at present, it would be impossible to cross over any part of the Menai in the manner described by the Roman author.

There is a tradition similar to the one respecting Cantre'r Gwaelod, that the whole of that range of sand which extends from the vicinity of Beaumaris towards Great Orme's Head, and called Traeth y Lafan, was overwhelmed by an inundation, and that it was then the estate of one Helyg ab Glanog, who lived at a place called Dol Helyg, in that neighbourhood. This calamity, like the foregoing one, is said to have come upon the place unexpectedly during a great feast in the house of Helyg ab Glanog. When the guests were carousing, and calling for more wine, the harper was suddenly struck with amazement, as his spirit foresaw the coming evil. And the servant who had gone down to the cellar for wine rushed wildly into the hall, crying out, "the tide, the tide." The harper and the servant alone had time to escape, and found safety in the mountains; all the rest were swallowed up, lands, flocks, and houses, by the impetuous torrent.

A vast extent of inhabited country is supposed to have been overrun by the sea to the north of the town of Abergele; and, as a proof of this, we may cite an epitaph in the Welsh language, without a date or a name, stating that the person to whose memory the monument had been erected lived three miles to the north; but three miles to the north of the town of Abergele would now extend a long distance into the sea. Many other testimonials might be added, both from ancient records and traditions, to show that the sea has encroached upon the land on the western coast of Wales. But if the geological evidences could be

examined along the whole line of coast, from Pembrokeshire to the estuary of the Dee, I think much light would be thrown upon what has been already stated of the inundation of Cantre 'r Gwaelod.

GRIFFITH EDWARDS.

Llangollen.

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED FOR ARTICLES OF BRITISH DRESS AND ARMOUR.

No. III.

CADACH—A piece of cloth; a kerchief; a swaddling clout.

“Caeo is famous for its thorny hedges,
Its clamour and fleas, and the prosecution of thieves,
The selling of goats upon credit, its trees,
And its variegated *cadachau*.”

Characteristics of parts of Wales (Mediæval).
Apud Myv. Arch. i., p. 541.

CADAS—A kind of stuff, or cloth.

“A robe of silk and *cadas*.”—*D. ab Gwilym*.
“Not in precious gold, nor *cadas*,
A troublesome load, but in a pale covering.”
S. Ceri, 1520.

CADBAIS—A coat of mail; a corslet. Llywarch Hen represents Caranmael as wearing the *cadbais* of Cynddylan on the field of battle.

“When Caranmael put on the *cadbais* of Cynddylan,
And lifted up and shook his ashen spear,
From his mouth the Frank would not get the word of peace.”
Elegy on Cynddylan.

CADFAN—The martial horn; from *cad* (a battle) and *ban* (loud).

CADFWYELL—A battle-axe. See *Bwyell*.

CADGORN—The horn of battle. It would appear from the following passage that drinking-horns were, occasionally at least, used as such:

“A baron—
The shrill blower of *cadgyrn*, the ample mead horns.”
Llyw. Ben Twrch, 1450-1480.

CADSEIRCH—War harness. One of the chiefs of Gododin

“Supported martial steeds, and *cadseirch*,
Drenched with gore on the red-stained field of Cattræth.”

Aneurin.

CADWAEW—A war lance.

CADWEN—A chain; a bandage.

CADWY—A rug; a covering.

CADWYN—A chain. It was of gold, and worn by warrior chiefs. Thus Llywarch Hen describes Cynddylan, Prince of Powys, as

“Cynddylan, eminent for sagacity of thought,
Cadwynawg (wearing the chain), foremost in the host,
The protector of Tren, whilst he lived.”

Elegy on Cynddylan.

CAE—A ring; a necklace; an ornamental wreath. Some of the chiefs of Gododin were decked with a *cae*.

“*Caeog* (adorned with his wreath) was the leader, the wolf of the holme,

Amber beads in ringlets encircled his temples.”—*Aneurin.*

One of the Mabinogion, describing Elen, daughter of Eudaf, and sister of Cynan Meiriadog, says of her,—

“The maid was clothed in robes of white silk, and her bosom was decked with *caeau* of ruddy gold.”—*Dream of Maxen Wledig.*

In another of these tales the dress of Owain, the son of Urien, is thus described :—

“The next day at noon Owain arrayed himself in a coat, and a surcoat, and a mantle of yellow satin, upon which was a broad band of gold lace; and on his feet were high shoes of variegated leather, which were fastened by golden *caeau* in the form of lions.”—*Lady of the Fountain.*

CAERAWG—This epithet, applied to a particular kind of cloth, signifies “kersey-woven,” and is so used because of the similitude of the texture to the work in stone walls, the primary meaning of *caerawg* being mural. Lady Charlotte Guest has, in the subjoined passage, translated it by the term “diapred,” which she considers as more appropriate in reference to satin, and which Warton (*Eng. Poe.* ii. 9, 1824) believes properly to signify “embroidering on a rich ground, as tissue, cloth of gold,” &c. :

“On Whit Tuesday, as the King sat at the banquet, lo! there

entered a tall, fair-headed youth, clad in a coat and a surcoat of *caerawg* satin, and a golden-hilted sword about his neck, and low shoes of leather upon his feet."—*Geraint ab Erbin*.

CALCH—Enamelled armour. It is a word of frequent occurrence in the Welsh poems, *e. g.* :—

"Sweetly sang the birds on the fragrant blossomed apple tree,
Over the head of Gwen, before he was covered with sod.
He used to fracture the *calch* of old Llywarch !

Ll. Hen on Old Age.

"They shattered the *calch* on the faces of Cyndrwynwyn's sons."
Meigant, 600-650.

"The wrathful blade would slay,
The azure tinted *calch* would gleam.—*Cynddelw*.

CALCHDO and **CALCHDOED**—An enamelled covering ; painted armour.

"Violent was the destruction of the flank and front of the towns,
And the breaking of the *calchdoedd* of the land on the third day after."

Meilyr, 1120-1160.

CAP—A cap.

CAPAN—A cap, or hat. Myrddin Wyllt (530-600) thus addresses a person bearing the name of Yscolan, (*q. St. Columba* ?) :—

"Black is thy steed—black thy *capan*,
Black thy head—thyself art black,
Black thy pate—art thou Yscolan ?"

Myv. Arch. i. p. 132.

We read in the Welsh Laws that

"The King gave to the church of Menevia two choral *capanau* of velvet."

Also,

"The head groom is entitled to the King's pluvial *capanau*, and his old saddles of the colour of their wood, and his old cast off bridles, and his old cast off spurs."

In the same Laws we find that a *capan dinesig* (a civil cap) is valued at twenty-four pence.

CARAI—A bandage, or lace ; a thong. *Carai Esgid*, a shoe-latchet. *Esgidiau Careiawg*, or shoes having latches, are estimated in the Laws of Hywel Dda at twopence.

CARDDAGL—A skirt.

CARN—The haft, or hilt of a weapon.

"She opened a wooden casket, and drew forth a razor, whose

caru was of ivory, and upon which were two rivets of gold."—*Lady of the Fountain.*

CARNIAL—A shoe sole.

CARP—A clout, a rag. In reference to our blessed Saviour's nativity, Madawg ap Gwalter (A.D. 1250) observes,—

"Instead of fine linen

About his bed, were seen *carpiau*."

Myv. Arch. i. p. 406.

CASMAI—A set of ornaments.

"Around him were *casmai*,

And the flowers of the charming branches of May."

D. ab Gwilym.

CASUL—A casula, or chasible; the priest's vestment. Taliesin, probably in his character of Druid, says of himself,—

"I have been the weigher of the falling drops,

Dressed in my *casul*, and furnished with my bowl."

Myv. Arch. v. i. p. 31.

CAW—A band, or wrapper. CAWIAU—Swaddling clouts.

"The bard's armlet is worn on the arm, below the shoulder joint, and in Gwynedd it was anciently called Caw, as also in Deheubarth, and often in Glamorgan it was so called likewise; therefore the bard was called the Bard *Caw* [or the Bard of the Band], after he had received the order of the Pen Cerdd [or the Chief of Song], and the three Beirdd Caw, included the Privardd [Chief Bard], the Ovydd [Ovate], and the Derwyddvardd [or the Druid Bard], otherwise called Privardd, or Bardd Glâs, Arwyddvardd or Gwyn Vardd, [the Bard of the Sign, or the White Bard], and the Bargadvardd and Cylvardd.—*Iolo MSS.* p. 632.

CEDAFLN—A napkin.

CEITLEN—A smock frock.

CETHRAWR—A pike. It was a weapon used in the battle of Cattraeth, in the sixth century.

"The envious, the fickle, and the base,

Would he tear and pierce with a *cethrawr*."—*Gododin.*

A *cethrawr* is valued in the Welsh Laws at fourpence.

CEWYN—A small bandage; a clout.

CIGWAIN—A flesh-fork; also a spear used for hunting purposes. Thus we read of one of the heroes of Gododin,—

"As many as thy father could reach,

With his *cigwain*,

Of wild boars, lions, and foxes,
It was certain death to them all, unless they proved too nimble."
Aneurin.

It was likewise used as a military weapon. For instance, Cynddelw thus observes of Owain Gwynedd,

"A prosperous lord, ruddy was his *cigwain*."

The domestic *cigwain* of a king was estimated at twenty-four pence; that of a *freeholder* at twelve pence. CLEDD, CLEDDEU, and CLEDDYF—A sword. The *cleddyf* was one of the three lawful arms (see *Arf*). In the old Law Triads, the value of a white-hilted *cleddyf* is twenty-four pence; if it be brittle-edged (hardened), sixteen pence; and, if it has a round handle, twelve pence. According to the code, which was revised and settled by Hywel Dda, a brittle-edged *cleddyf* is valued at twelve pence; a round hilted one at sixteen pence; and a white-hilted one at twenty-four pence.

The following extract from Gruffydd ab Cynan's History describes the inhabitants of North Wales as having, in the eleventh century, a decided preference for the use of the *cleddyf* in all martial undertakings:—

"The kings, therefore, began to retreat, when they beheld the multitude of victorious bands, and the camps of King Gruffydd, and his banners displayed against them, and the men of Denmark with their two-edged axes, and the dart-bearing Gwyddelians with their iron balls full of spikes, and the Gwyneddians *gleifiawc* (i. e., *cleddyfawg*, with swords) and shields."—*Myv. Arch.* v. ii. p. 593.

Lewis Glyn Cothi has written a poem to beg a *cleddyf* from Dafydd ab Gutyn, from which we may learn what were looked upon in his days as the essentials of a good sword. The following are the lines which bear more immediately upon the subject; and, as it would be difficult to convey the full and precise meaning of the author through the medium of a translation, we shall give them in their original dress:—

"Y mae 'n ei gylch, er mwyn ei gil,
Dwrn byr mor durn a baril;
Y mae pais o'r garnais gwyn,
A chramp mal cylch ar impyn;
Mae gwregys fforchog gogam,
A chrys o goed a chroes gam;

Wrth y groes, wedi 'r weithiaw,
 Y mae yn lled i'm no llaw;
 Mae blaen arno fo yn fain
 Fal nodwydd neu flaen adain;
 Blaen yw fal diflaen y dart,
 Dur awchus yw o drichwart;
 Croes wen rhag rhyw was annoeth,
 Croes naid, o'i uncrys yn noeth;
 Llain las wrth ddarllen ei liw,
 Llen wydr fal ellyn ydyw;
 Goleu yw hwn fal bagl hir,
 A gloew ydyw fal glodir;
 Lleiddiad fal cyllell Iuddew,
 A thra llym fal ysgythr llew."—v. iii.

The *cleddyf* hung on the left side of the bearer; hence the word *cledd* signifies both a sword and the left hand; also, the north, from its being on the left of a person looking eastward, even as the *deheu*, or south, is on his right.

CLOS—A pair of breeches.

CLWT—A clout; a piece of cloth.

"A *clwt* is better than a hole."—*Adage*.

CNAP—A boss; a button.

"A little way from them, I saw a man in the prime of life, with his beard newly shorn, clad in a robe and a mantle of yellow satin; and round the top of his mantle was a band of gold lace. On his feet were shoes of variegated leather, fastened by two *cnapau* of gold."—*Lady of the Fountain*.

COB—A cloak; a mantle; a cope.

COCHL—A mantle, properly, as we infer from the etymology of the word, of a red colour.

COD—A bag, or pouch; a wrapper.

"If thou shouldest go to the region of the south,
 Thou wilt be like the badger in a *cod*."

D. ab Gwilym.

COESARN—A boot.

COLER—A collar.

CORDWAL—Leather. It occurs in the *Mabinogion*, and is there evidently intended for the French Cordouan or Cordovan leather, which derived its name from Cordova, where it was manufactured.

"On his feet were shoes of variegated *cordwal*."
See Lady of the Fountain.

CORN—A horn; a trumpet.

"There are three trumpet progressions; the gathering of a country according to the heads of families and chiefs of clans, the *corn* of harvest, and the *corn* of war and battle against the oppression of adjoining countries and aliens."—*Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud*.

CORON—A crown. The following passage from Brut y Tywysogion (*Myv. Arch.* v. ii. p. 481) seems to imply that the *coron* was not used by the Welsh as a regal badge previous to the reign of Rhodri Mawr, in the ninth century.

"These (Cadell, Anarawd, and Mervyn) were called the three diademed princes, because they, contrary to all that preceded them, wore frontlets about their *coronau*, like the kings of other countries; whereas, before that time, the kings and princes of the Welsh nation wore only golden chains."

CORONIG—A bandlet; a coronet.

COWYLL—A garment, or cloak, with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage.

—See *Laws of Hywel Dda*.

CRIB—A comb. It is valued in the laws at one penny.

CRIMOGAU—Greaves, or armour for the legs.

"He was arrayed in a coat of armour, with *crimogau* round his legs and his thighs."—*Mabinogion*.

CRUD—A cover; a case; armour.

"The three warriors of the Isle of Britain that wore golden *crud*."—See *Triad* 124.

CRYS—A loose, or flowing garment; a shirt, or shift.

Llywarch Hen carried the head of Urien in his *crys*:—

"I bear in my *crys* a head; the head of Urien,
That governed a court with mildness,
And on his white bosom the sable raven doth glut."

Elegy on Urien Reged.

And Golyddan (560-630) says of the few Cimbrian soldiers who once returned from the field of battle:—

"They told a tale of peace to their wives,
Who smelled their *crysau* full of gore."

Myv. Arch. i., p. 157.

In the tale of the "Lady of the Fountain," Cynon, in narrating one of his adventures, thus alludes to the treatment which he received from certain young ladies:—

"The fourth six took off my soiled garments, and placed others

upon me, namely, a *crys*, and a doublet of fine linen, and a robe, and a surcoat, and a mantle of yellow satin, with a broad gold band upon the mantle."

The handmaid of the queen was, according to the laws of Hywel Dda, entitled to the cast-off *crysau* of her royal mistress. The same laws gave a freeholder's wife full permission to give away her mantle, her *crys*, her shoes, her head-cloth, and her meat and drink, as well as to lend all her furniture.

A *crys* and trowsers together, were valued at twenty-four pence.

CYRSBAIS—Waistcoat; an under vest.

CRYSLAIN—The opening, or bosom of a shirt.

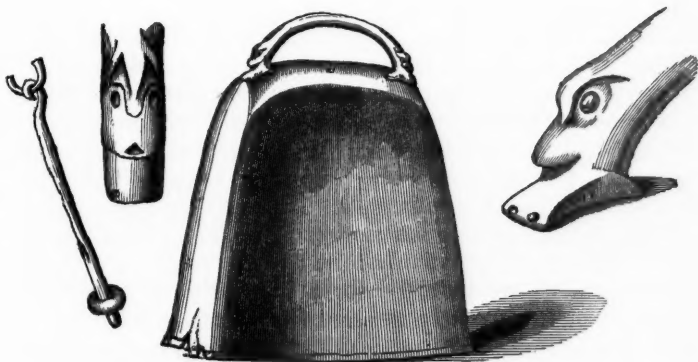
JOHN WILLIAMS ab Ithel.

Nerquis.

(To be continued.)

ON THE ANCIENT PORTABLE HAND-BELLS OF THE BRITISH AND IRISH CHURCHES.

No. IV.



Mr. Parry's Bell.

HAVING, since the publication of the third portion of this paper, met with some additional materials of considerable interest relative to the subject in question, I beg leave to

add them, by way of supplement, to my former contributions.

At the Caernarvon meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq., exhibited a small quadrangular bell of mixed metal, which had, time out of mind, been kept in the church of Llangwynodl, Caernarvonshire, of which the above is a representation. It measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height (exclusive of the handle), and at its mouth it is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in its longest, and 4 inches in its shortest, width. The two widest sides are nearly straight, but the ends rather bulge outwards in the middle. The mouth has the edge formed into a rim, and has several small cracks extending a little way upwards. Within is a clapper formed of a long iron stem, with a ring of the same metal fastened near its extremity, suspended from a loop of metal fixed within the upper part of the bell beneath the handle. The handle itself constitutes the most interesting part of the relic, each end being attached to the bell by a dilated part, representing the head of some nondescript animal with a truncated nose, having two nostrils at the angles, behind which is a deep oblique impression, with the two eyes impressed considerably higher up in the handle. The detached figures exhibit one of the heads in full size in front and in profile. The bell is in excellent preservation, with the surface smooth and polished.

In the absence of any inscription, it is, of course, very difficult to determine the age of this very unique relic. Its quadrangular shape, and the monstrous heads by which the handle is attached to the body of the bell, are peculiarities of a very early period; in fact, the heads of similar animals are represented in the oldest Irish and Anglo-Saxon illuminated manuscripts. The excellent preservation of the object, and its good workmanship, seem, however, to refer it to a comparatively recent period. Mr. Parry, to whose zeal we are indebted for a knowledge of this bell, says, in a letter recently received from him:—

“The bell, which has escaped the notice of all other antiquaries, I found was used to call the children into school, which was and is held in one of the aisles of the church, which was partitioned off for the purpose. I was told that the bell had been formerly round, but was squeezed into its present form by the famous Llwyd Fawr, a gigantic ancestor of Lloyd Edwards, Esq., of Nanhoran. Before a

funeral, the clerk used to go round the churchyard ringing this bell. There are persons still living who remember that, when a death happened in Caernarvon, a bell used to be rung through all the streets to give notice of the approaching funeral. At Holywell, Flintshire, a person goes round the town ringing a bell to call the inhabitants to church, thence called the *walking steeple*. The terminations of the handle are certainly serpents' heads. The bell is rather oblong than square, and sounds differently when the clapper strikes the contrary sides of it."

At the Caernarvon meeting, the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford also exhibited the quadrangular bell alluded to in the postscript to my last article on this subject, and of which he has been so kind as to favour me with a drawing, and the following particulars :—

"This bell was found at Marden, Herefordshire, in cleaning out a pond, below the mud and rubbish which had accumulated for centuries, and at a depth of eighteen feet below the level of the adjacent ground. The pond is only a few yards from the church, built on the spot where the body of St. Ethelbert, murdered by Offa, was said to have been deposited, and in which there is still a hole in a stone of the floor, where, tradition says, the body rested, and a miraculous spring arose. The pond is in a field belonging to the vicar. The site of the vicarage house has been asserted to have been that of Offa's palace; whilst others claim that distinction for 'Sutton Walls,' about a mile off, and which was evidently a Roman encampment, though, possibly, afterwards occupied by Offa, and his palace built thereon. It is an elevated spot, and in the area there is a hollow still called the King's Cellar, where, it is said, a precious diadem was found some years since.

"The bell appears to have been formed of a sheet of bell metal, which had been hammered into shape, and it is rivetted on each side; the handle at the top is rounded beneath for the hand; the clapper is gone, but there is a loop inside from which it was suspended.

"There is a tradition here among the common people, that there is, in the river Lugg, near the church, a large silver bell, which will never be got out until two white oxen are attached to it to draw it.

"The great tithe and glebe of Marden, held by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, were granted to that church by Offa."

The bell itself appears to be formed of a mixed metal, which is very much corroded, even to small holes in a few places. It does not stand quite upright, and measures 12 inches in height (exclusive of the handle), $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom, or widest diameter of the mouth of the bell, and 5 inches across the narrowest diameter of the mouth, the upper part measuring 5 inches in the longest, and 3

inches in the narrowest diameter, where it is 15 inches in circumference, whilst at the mouth its circumference is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The construction of this bell is exceedingly rude, and must be referred to a very early date. The longer sides of the mouth bulge outwardly, whilst the shorter ones are nearly straight, and the seam of the edges, on each side, are covered at the top by a flap of metal bent downwards. The edges of both sides of the bell are also fastened with four large rivets. The two ends of the metal loop for supporting the clapper are attached beneath the ends of the handle. An engraving of this bell has been published in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute* for December, 1848, vol. v., p. 331.

The proximity of the locality where this bell was found to Wales, leads me to regard it as a relic of the British, rather than of the Anglo-Saxon Church, an opinion strengthened by the description of a very similar bell preserved at Birnie, in Scotland, the early Christians of which country were disciples of the early Irish Church, between which, and the British, as already stated on the authority of Venerable Bede, there were no material distinctions.

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in his "Account of the Great Floods of August, 1829, in the province of Moray, and adjoining districts," 8vo., 1830, p. 166, states that—

"Birnie was the first episcopal seat of the bishopric of Moray. The sanctity of the old church is still so great that it is common to send from great distances to ask the prayers of its congregation for people in extremity. The popular saying is, 'If a man be ill, let him be prayed for in the kirk of Birnie, which will either end him or mend him.' There is a beautiful Saxon arch in the interior, and a very ancient stone font. But the most curious piece of antiquity is the Ronnell bell of Birnie (*pl. xl.*), said to have been brought from Rome by the first bishop. It is about 18 inches high, by 6 inches one way and 4 inches the other, at the mouth. Its shape is angular, and joined at the sides with nails. It has a handle at the top, and no tongue remaining. Its metal seems to be bronze, but the popular tradition is, that there is a great deal of silver in it. I think I have seen bells resembling it, used in religious processions in Italy."

This bell is very similar in form to that of the Dean of Hereford.

In the New Statistical Account of Argyleshire we find notices of two other ancient quadrangular hand-bells. At

Eilien Finnan, in Lochshiel (parish Ardnamurchan), the walls of the ancient parish church, dedicated to that saint, are still standing. It appears to have been a small, rude edifice. "A very sweet-toned angular antique hand-bell remains on its stone table, or altar." Also, at Kilviceuen, the ordinary burying-ground of Kilmore, there was found, some years ago, in the ruins, the bell of the chapel.

At the Annual Congress of the Archæological Institute, held at York, an exceedingly curious bell found in Argyleshire, and preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, was shown; and at the Congress of the same Society, held at Norwich, another valuable example—the Cloghorra, or golden bell of St. Senanus—in the possession of the Keane family, county Clare, attributed to the sixth century, was exhibited, through the kindness of Mr. C. Desborough Bedford.

The inscription upon the bell of Armagh, in the possession of Mr. M'Clean, of Belfast (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iii., p. 308,) is given at full length (in Irish) in the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore," by the Rev. W. Reeves (Dublin, 1847, 4to., p. 370), and also records the name of the persons who made the cumtuig, or ornamental case, with which it is invested. The custom of vesting the hereditary custody of venerated relics in particular families, associated with the keeping certain emoluments, or immunities, is singularly proved by the history of this bell.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, and again in 1425, we learn from extracts given by Mr. Reeves, that the O'Mellans were then the keepers of this "Bell of St. Patrick's Will." In 1441 the custody of the bell was taken from this family by two deeds under the seal of the then Archbishop of Armagh, of which copies are given by Mr. Reeves in full. These are, first, "*Privatio custodis campanæ sancti Patricii propter ejus demerita*;" and second, "*Sequestratio campanæ sancti Patricii propter demerita custodis illius*." The custody of this bell was, by these documents, conferred on Patrick O'Mulchallyn; and, at the end of 350 years, it was given, by the last of his descendants, to Mr. M'Clean.

Mr. Reeves notices several other bells, of the same shape and materials, found in various parts of the three dioceses.

One, found in a stream, in the parish of Ballymoney, in the possession of James Bell, Esq., of Prospect, in that parish; another, found in the parish of Solar, now deposited in the Belfast Museum; a third, of bronze, found at Bangor, in the possession of Dr. Stevenson, Belfast (see the work, "Belfast and its Environs," p. 63); a fourth, found in the ivy-clad walls of Kilbrony old church, preserved in the Roman Catholic chapel of Newry; and Colgan states, that the bell of St. Domangart, called "Glunan," was preserved, in his time, in the church of Maghera:—"Asservatur [A.D. 1645] una nola in magna veneratione quæ fuit olim hujus sancti, *Glunan* vulgo dicta, et unus e calceis pretioso tegumento ex auro et argento coelatus."—[Act. 88, p. 743.]

In early manuscripts, the name *tintinnabulum* was applied to hand-bells¹ which were sounded when shaken by the hand; thus, in a manuscript in the library of Angers, in France, containing a figure of a hand-bell, the latter is described "*Tintinnabulum excutitur manu tenentis.*" A figure of one of the hand-bells, copied from a manuscript of the ninth century, in the public library of Boulogne-sur-Mer, is given by M. Didron, in the fourth volume of the *Annales Archæologiques*. It is of the usual form, was evidently cast, is furnished with a handle of three loops, and a clapper of the ordinary form. These circumstances might lead us to doubt the great age assigned to the manuscript in which the drawing from which it was copied is contained, were it not that we see a turret-bell of exactly the same form in the figure given above, (p. 17.) from the Benedictional of St. Æthelwold.

The manufacture of various objects for religious worship in the precious metals was not thought beneath the skill of some of the most celebrated of the Anglo-Saxon saints. Thus, the Register of Abingdon informs us that St. Æthelwold himself, "*fecit duas campanas propriis manibus ut dicitur quas in hac domo posuit cum aliis duobus majoribus quas etiam Beatus Dunstanus propriis manibus fecisse perhibetur. Præterea fecit vir venerabilis Athelwoldus*

¹ Thus Strabo says, "*Unde et a Campania quæ est Italiæ provincia, eadem vasa majora quidem campana dicuntur; minora vero quæ et a sono tintinnabula vocantur nolas appellant a Nola,*" &c.—*Rerum Eccles.*, cap. v.

quandam rotam tintinnabulis plenam quam *auream* nuncupavit propter laminas ipsius deauratas, quā in festivis diebus ad majoris excitationem devocionis reducendo volvi constituit.”—(*MS. Cott. Claud.*, B. vi., p. 84.)

The custom of the early Irish missionaries in carrying with them their manuscripts, and other objects for religious worship, is confirmed by various Icelandic documents which prove the early attempts made by the Irish to christianise Iceland, the *Landnamabok*, &c., stating that before Iceland was settled by the Northmen [from Norway], there were men there called by the Northmen *Papæ*. These men were Christians, and are thought to have come from the west, for there were found *Irish books and bells*, and various other things, whence it was thought that they were Westmen.”

M. Coussemaker, the author of a series of articles upon ancient musical instruments in M. Didron's work, (vol. iv., p. 97,) states that—“ou donnait aussi le nom de cloche à cet instrument, mais ce mot, d'origine Germanique fut bientôt employé presque exclusivement pour désigner les grosses cloches placés dans les tours d'églises.”

M. Coussemaker cites the following passage from the ninth letter of St. Boniface—“*Cloccam qualem ad manum habui tuæ paternitati mittere curavimus*,” showing the application of the name *cloc* to hand-bells. This is an interesting passage, proving not only the high value placed upon hand-bells during the first half of the eighth century, (St. Boniface here sending a hand-bell as a present to the Pope,) but evidently showing the great probability of the use of this kind of bells at the close of the seventh century, in the neighbourhood of Exeter, where Boniface was born and reared, and where, as at Glastonbury, many Welsh and Irish religionists were, doubtless, resident. This will also account for the employment by Boniface of the term *clocca*, which, as I have shown in a former part of this article, was the term given to the hand-bells in the early Irish church, and it enables us to correct the statement of M. Coussemaker, as to *cloc*¹ being a word of German origin, which he

¹ *Cloch* is the only term by which a bell is designated in the Welsh language. Its primary meaning is a *slate*, or a *stone*, from which it may be inferred that that was the material which was originally used in the ancient British Church to answer the purpose of a bell.—*Edd. Arch. Camb.*

was, doubtless, led to infer, in consequence of St. Boniface's chief labour having been in West Germany.

M. Coussemaker also states, that the term *tintinnabulum* was also given to a set of small bells, of different tones, suspended in a row, and struck by a hammer held in the hand by the player, giving, in illustration of this usage, a tracing from a MS. of Saint Blaise, asserted to be of the ninth century, in which a female is represented with very long plaited hair, and with very long pendant sleeves, holding a hammer of the ordinary form, striking one of a row of five bells fixed on a bar beneath a rounded arch, springing on one side from a capital in the debased Roman style, terminated above by a small tower with a conical roof.¹

According to Eberhart, the *tintinnabulum* was composed of seven bells, yielding the following notes, "la, si, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si;" whilst we find in the Glossary of Ducange the term applied to the rows of little bells with which high personages, both lay and ecclesiastical, ornamented their vestments, of which I have given an instance in my "*Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible*," from the MS. reg. 15, D. 3.

M. Didron has also given a representation of a bell, attributed to the seventh century, still existing at Cologne, where it is known under the name of the "*Saufang*," in the *Annales Archæologiques*, vol. iv., p. 95, where we find the following description of it by M. Ramboux, the Conservator of the Museum in that city:—

"Cette petite cloche est de quelque importance pour l'histoire archéologique de musique. Elle appartenait à l'ancienne église Sainte Cécile de Cologne, actuellement chapelle de l'hôpital. Le hasard l'a sauvée, elle se trouve, sur la voûte de la tour de l'église. Cette cloche est composée de trois lames de fer battu, jointes par des clous, à la manière de chaudrons. Cette construction paraît avoir précédé l'usage de fondre les grosses cloches. Cette petite a 42 centimètres de haut, elle est de forme allongée, aplatie; le son en est assez fort, et sonore. On dit qu'elle a été baptisée par Cumbert, quinzième évêque de Cologne. On l'appelle LE SOUFANG, parcequ'elle aurait été trouvée par un cochon, une truie, vers l'an 613. Selon la tradition populaire, c'est dans un marais près des Eglises St. Pierre et Ste. Cecile, que la truie aurait trouvé cette cloche. Il y avait autrefois à Cologne, une petite cloche appelé le

¹ These details, both of architecture and dress, seem to me to be not earlier than the middle of the eleventh century.

Rauertchen, elle était plus ancienne, que la première cathédrale commencée en 814, par Hildebold, ami de Charlemagne. Cette cloche a disparu sans doute pendant la Révolution."

The form of the Saufang, and its style of manufacture, being formed of pieces of metal nailed together, like the Dean of Hereford's bell, lead me to adopt, as correct, the great age which has been assigned to it.

A passage in one of the Capitularies of Charlemagne, dated in 789, not only indicates the use of the term *cloc*, but points out the distinction between the *cloc*, or small hand-bell, and the large bells, in these terms, "*cloccæ non sunt baptizandæ*," whereas the practice of christening bells is of a very remote date; thus, whilst Baronius describes the christening of a large bell by Pope John XIII., (in the latter half of the tenth century,) to be placed in the tower of the Lateran Church, Ménard refers the custom to a much earlier period.

The decoration of bells with brass and gold ornaments at an early date, of which various instances have been cited in former parts of this article, is confirmed by a passage in the life of Pope Leo IV., (in the middle of the ninth century,) written by Anastasius, in which even turret bells similarly ornamented are spoken of:—"Fecit in Ecclesia S. Andreæ campanile et posuit campanum cum malleo æreo et cruce exaurato."

With reference to turret bells, and the antiquity of bell-ringing in England, (in which country the ringing of changes appears to be an almost exclusively national pastime,)¹ I have learned that Turketullus, the first Abbot of Croyland, by whom a peal of bells was set up in his abbey, (as already stated at p. 17,) died in 875. This is, however, more than a century later than the time of Pope Stephen III., who, "*anno domini 770, fecit super basilicam Sancti Petri turrim, in qua tres posuit campanas, quæ clerum et populum ad officium Dei convocarent.*" (*Anast. Biblioth. in vit. Steph. III.*) It will be seen that there is no statement in this passage as to the bells producing different sounds, so as to form a peal.

At this time, (viz., the ninth century,) as we learn from the writings of a monk of Saint Gall, who has described the feats of Charlemagne, the casting of bells of considerable

¹ *Hawkins' Hist. of Music*, iv., p. 211.

table size was practised. We learn, moreover, from the *Miscellanea* of Baluze, (lib. iii., p. 109,) that Saint Aldric, Bishop of Mans, in the first half of the ninth century, "duodecim signa [that is, bells] ex optimo metallo fundere et formare studuit, quæ in jam dicta seniore ecclesia decenter in clochariis collocavit, et ad singulos cursus mirabiliter et ordinabiliter, reboare et sonare disposuit."¹

A miracle of Saint Lupus, Bishop of Sens, affirmed to have been effected in the first quarter of the seventh century, (as recorded in the life of the saint, written in the ninth century,) would lead us to infer that bell towers, and the use of bells, for calling the congregation together, was of a still earlier date. The King Clothaire having heard of the fame of the bell of Saint Stephen, (the cathedral church of Sens,) which had a marvellously pleasing sound, ordered it to be brought to Paris. This, of course, displeased good Bishop Lupus, and, accordingly, no sooner was the bell removed from Sens than it lost its fine tone, whereupon the king ordered it to be taken back again; as soon, however, as the bell reached Pont sur Yonne, on its way home, it regained its tone, by the grace of God, and the merits of Saint Lupus, and began to ring of its own accord.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

ANTIQUITATES PAROCHIALES.

No. XIII.

BODLEW.

BODLEW.

NOMEN hoc olim toti compellebat villæ, sero tamen hæc domus, cuius terra Gorsedd Cadwalader pridem dicta, illud nomen nuper sibi proprie assumebat. Altera enim domus (Plas yn Modlew) quæ nunc fere ruinis obruitur, et vix tugurium ostendit antiquitas primariæ villæ, hoc nomine, innotuit, sic prælocorum censu nomina transfe-

THIS name belonged once to the whole township; lately, however, the present house, whose land was at first called Gorsedd Cadwaladr, took it as its own proper appellation. For the other house (Plas ym Modlew), which is now almost buried in ruins, and which anciently, in the former township, had scarcely the appearance of a cottage, was

¹ *Bourasse Archæologique Chretienne*, p. 146.

runtur. Non procul a domo Bodlew locus est observatu dignus, situ elatiori, excavata area Pyri formi figura, alte defossus conspicitur, aggere lapideo circumductus, in angusto collo aditum aperiens in medio depressæ areæ jam ostendit exigui Sacelli ruinas Stō. Cadwaladro (ut ab accolis traditur) dicati, ubi Gorsedd Cadwalader, *i. e.* sedes ejus viri tribunitia quæ terræ nomen tribuit, proxime adjacet. Hoc prædium puto olim fuisse Wele Menew ap Moreiddic, quod ætatibus subsecutis ab eo Menew ap Moreiddic e manu ad manum multis hæredibus intervenientibus devolutum (hoc est terrarum fatum) tandem prætio facto, Thomæ Barneby Carnarvonæ Castellano e re contigisse ex hac Chartula, conpertum est.

known by the said name; and thus in respect of the places the names are transferred. Not far from Bodlew House is a place worthy of observation, on an elevated situation, with its area hollowed out in the shape of a pear; it is deeply dug, and is surrounded by a stone rampart. A narrow opening in the middle of the sunk area now discloses the ruins of a small chapel, dedicated (according to popular tradition) to St. Cadwaladr, adjacent to which is Gorsedd Cadwaladr, *i. e.* the tribunal of that person, which gave its name to the district. This estate, I think, was formerly Wele Menew ap Moreiddic, which, having in subsequent ages descended from the said Menew ap Moreiddic, from hand to hand, through many heirs (such is the destiny of lands), was at length sold to Thomas Barneby, keeper of Caernarvon Castle, as appears from the following Deed:—

Charta de Gorsedd Cadwalader.

Deed of Gorsedd Cadwaladr.

“David Gethin et Llywelyn ap Madoc, Liber tenens Villæ Dni Regis de Porthamel in comoto de Mæne et comitatu Anglesey, dimisi &c. Thomæ Barneby, Constabulario Castri de Carnarvon, unum tenementum meum vocatum Tyddyn Bleddyn in villa de Bodlew et totam terram meam in Gorsedd Cadwalader infra comotum prædict, habend, &c., anno Hen. 6, post conquestum Angliæ 9^o.”

“I, David Gethin ap Llywelyn ap Madoc, free tenant of the King’s township of Porthamel, in the comot of Menai and the county of Anglesey, have discharged, &c. to Thomas Barneby, Constable of the castle of Caernarvon, one tenement of mine called Tyddyn Bleddyn, in the township of Bodlew, and the whole of my land in Gorsedd Cadwaladr, below the comot aforesaid, to have, &c. In the 6th year of Henry, and the 9th after the Conquest of England.”

Hic Barnebius Castellanus statim post terras dimisas a munere revocatus has Robino ap Gryffyth ap Gwiliem de Cochwillan in agro Arvonensi cum aliis terris vendidit. Robinus ap Gryffyth suo filio Griffino reliquit, quas Griffinus ille filio Wilhelmo concessit. Wilhelmi hujus filius Wilhelmus Wm. de Coch-

This Constable Barneby, immediately after the lands were discharged, being recalled from his office, sold them, with other lands, to Robin ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym, of Cochwillan, in Caernarvonshire. Robin ap Gruffydd left them to his own son Gruffydd, and Gruffydd again bequeathed them to his son

willan hanc terram Johanni William filio suo natu minori, legavit. Johannes ille in hac parochia quod accepit filio Wilhelmo reliquit. Wilhelmus filio suo Thomæ, Thomas suoque filio Wilhelmo. Wilhelmus ille de Bodlew nuptiis cum Agnesia filia et hæredæ Ludovici ap Evan Lloyd: alterum hæredium, scil. Y Wern in agro Arvonensi sibi et hæredibus acquisivit, totumque Thomæ filio et hæredi post se contulit, cujus unica filia Catherina Williams Reverendo Johanni Ellis, SS. T. D., e Stymlyniāna familia, oriundo, qui rem agrariam laute auxit, nupta hanc terram jam viro viduata possidet.

Cætera hujus villæ hæredia quod attinet partim antiquis possessoribus partim novis e re esse computantur. Ex primis vero Bodwyrianæ familiæ plusculæ hic terræ suos redditus exsolvunt. Berw simul ac Porthamel sua in hac villa retinent hæredia. Llanidan unum vel alterum corrogavit tenementum. Robertus Wms. de Eiriannell domum hic satis antiquam possidet, novissime Dnus Rogerus Hughes de Plas Coch pauculum ex regia occupat venditione. Dnus Audoenus Hughes (1706) unum a Riceo Michael emit tenementum. Gratia Hughes de Trevellwyn Dna Helena Wynn aliique suas hic vindicant et possident terras.

Hujus Parochiæ fundus varia admodum constat textura, pars superior meridiem versus aspera et infecunda, quæ vomere subacta, post unam et alteram segetem ocyus effæta sterilescit, ad occasum vero æstivalem, gleba mitior et lætior est, cæloque temperato, granum benignius præbens florescente gramine pecudes impinguit: circa mediam partem terra tenuis, humida ac

William. William Williams, of Cochwillan, son of this William, bequeathed the estate to his youngest son John Williams. The said John left what he received in this parish to his son William. William of Bodlew, by his marriage with Agnes, daughter and heiress of Lewis ap Evan Lloyd, acquired for himself and his heirs the other estate, namely, Y Wern, in the county of Caernarvon, and left the whole after him to Thomas Williams, his son and heir, whose only daughter Catherine Williams, having married the Rev. John Ellis, D.D., of the family of Ystymlylyn, who richly enlarged the property, being left a widow, is now the possessor of the land.

The other demesnes of this township are supposed to be in the possession partly of old and partly of new proprietors. Of the former class, the greater portion of the land pays rent to the Bodwyrian family. Berw, as well as Porthamel, have their hereditary estates within this township. Llanidan has got together a tenement or two. Robert Williams, of Eirianell, possesses here a very old house; and, lastly, Mr. Roger Hughes of Plas Coch, occupies a very small quantity of land which was sold by the Crown. Mr. Owen Hughes (1706) purchased one tenement of Rice Michael. Grace Hughes, of Trevellwyn, Lady Helena Wynne, and others, claim and possess landed property here.

The soil of this parish consists of a great variety of textures: the upper part facing the south is rough and unfruitful, and being quickly impoverished by the plough, it becomes quite sterile after one or two crops; towards the summer sunset, however, the sod is softer and more luxuriant, and in warm weather it yields an abundance of grain, and fattens cattle with its flourishing crops of

parum lutulenta, crebros imbres male passa, viridentibus tamen herbis ubera affatim lactescunt: et si in graciles rotundosque aratro proscinditur sulcos, fruges ubertim profundit, pratis circumcingitur, rivulisque fere undiquaque terminatur: fontibus hic illic scatet limpidissimis, quorum unus apud Cae Mawr e saxo scaturiens, Patroni nomine, viz., Ffynnon Ddaniel insignitus suis aquis præclaram certum vim, verrucas depellendi easque inveteratas radicibus evellendi (si frequens quis adfectus ea se aqua abluerit) præ se fert: crebrum subinde huiusmodi sublevamentum ubi quisque pro stipe aliquod secum defert, et aptato ibi reponit loco, quod mulierculæ quæ prope habitat, munitieiue fontis quotidie satagit, pro mercede est. Pro terminis, Rivuli Braint et Trefnant, utrobique fere Parochiam designant et circumflunt; ut ubi sicco teritur pede scilicet a Penrhyn y Goedfa, per metam quandam terras Llysllw, Bodlew, Tre Evan disterrinantem usque ad amniculum Braint. Limes hic inter hanc Paræciam et Llan Idan tortuose protendit easque ab invicem determinat.

LLANVAIR Y CWMMWD.

HÆC Paræciola in media Parochia de Llan Geinwen sita, verum Ecclesiæ de Llan Idan animarum cura subnectitur. Villulam Dni Episcopi Bangorensis se exhibet, in cuius Extenta octo Boviatu terræ villanice sortis mensuram olim obtinebat.

grass; about the central part the soil is slender, moist, and somewhat miry, not liking much rain, whilst the cows that graze its fresh green herbage give plenty of milk, and were it cleaved by the plough in small round furrows it would produce a great quantity of corn. It is surrounded by meadows, and bounded by streams almost on every side. It abounds here and there with most limpid springs, one of which, issuing out of a rock at Cae Mawr, and distinguished by the name of the patron saint, viz., Ffynnon Ddaniel, exhibits in its waters the very remarkable property of removing warts, yea of eradicating the most inveterate of them (should any person affected therewith wash himself in the water). Frequently a man who may be even walking on crutches, if he takes up his abode in a convenient place, which is inhabited by a poor woman, and daily resorts to the cleansing of the well, is rewarded with a cure of this kind. The boundaries are the rivers Braint and Trefnant, which mark and flow around the parish almost on both sides, and then you walk on dry foot from Penrhyn y Goedfa, by a certain goal that separates the lands of Llysllw, Bodlew, and Tre Evan, as far as the brook Braint. This limit stretches out crookedly between the parish and Llan Idan, which it also separates.

LLANVAIR Y CWMMWD.

THIS parochial district is situated in the middle of the parish of Llan-geinwen, but is ecclesiastically subordinate to the church of Lanidan. It appears to be a manor belonging to the Bishop of Bangor, according to whose Extent eight ploughlands used formerly to constitute the portion of his villenage.

LLANFIHANGEL YSCEIVIOC.

PAROCHIA hæc una cum vicina de Llanffinan Dno Decano Bangorensi animarum regimine subicitur, decimasq solvit. Fanum Sto. Michaeli Angelorum præsi habet sacrum, et ex villæ nomine vel magis ex loci ingenio, sambucetis producendis aptissimo cum additamenti nota, yscevioc, *i. e.*, sambucina communiter innotuit. Sub hac Paræcia unica tantum villa, nomine yscevioc, cum Hamlettis vel Villulis, Berw ucha, et Cefn Poeth, quæ ad Villam de Porthamel, ut supra dixi, clientelari nexu spectant, enarrandæ restant. Villa de Yscevioc ideo a veteri Britannico Yscaw vel scovies (vides in Camdenum) nomen habens, 5 allodia sub se colligit, quorum duo, conditione libera, tria vero alia nativa, *i. e.*, natorum hominum terræ, cum dimidio quarti ejusdem naturæ, in Extenta referuntur. Ex Extenta hæc accipias excerpta, viz., primum allodium tunc dictum erat Wele Mredydd ap Iorwerth quod quidem Evanus Wyddel, et Theodorus ap Howel ap Tudur cum aliis cohæredibus, ex dono Leolini ap Iorwerth, Walliæ Principis tenebant et inde sectam debuerunt ad comitatum et hundredum Dni Regis ac solvebant pro quolibet relevio 10 solidos, totidemque pro quolibet amobro, quando acciderint, absque aliquo alio redditu aut servitio. Secundum allodium dictum erat Wele Howel voel ddu vel hamletta de Gaerwen, quam eodem tempore Hwva ap Davydd ap Howel et Leolinus frater ejus tenebant, ut hæredes ipsius Howeli Voel ddu, et debuerunt sectam ad comitatum et hundredum Dni Regis et solvebant pro quolibet relevio 10s. totidemque pro quolibet amobro cum acciderint, necnon inde Sectam faciebant ad molendinum Hirdewraig, vel vicanos pro prædicta secta facienda solvebant denarios ad Festum Pasche.

LLANFIHANGEL YSGEIFIOG.

THIS parish, together with the neighbouring one of Llanffinan, is subject to the ecclesiastical rule of, and pays tithes to, the Dean of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel; and from the name of the township, or rather from the character of the place, which is eminently adapted for the growth of elder trees, it is commonly distinguished by the addition of the epithet ysgeifiog, *i. e.*, eldery. Subordinate to this parish there is but one township, which is called Ysgeifiog, with the hamlets or villages of Berw ucha and Cefn Poeth, which belong, by feudal obligation, to the township of Porthamel, as I have before observed, that remains to be described. The township of Ysgeifiog, so called from the old British word *Ysgan*, elder (see Camden), comprehends five allodies, two of which are represented in the Extent as being of a free condition, the three others native, that is the lands of native men, with half of the fourth of the same nature. From the Extent you may glean the following particulars, namely, the first allody was at that time called Wele Mredydd ap Iorwerth, and was held by Evan Wyddel, and Theodore ap Howel ap Tudur, with other coheirs, being a grant of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, the Prince of Wales; and in consideration of it they were bound to pay suit to the King at the courts of the county and hundred, and they paid for every relief ten shillings, the same for every amobr, whenever they happened, without any other rent or service. The second allody was called Wele Howel Voel ddu, or the hamlet of Gaerwen, which at that time was held by Hwva ap Davydd ap Howel, and Llewelyn his brother, as the heirs of the said Howel Voel ddu; they were bound

alis et Sti. Michaelis per æquales portiones fecerunt, opus manerii Dni Rossir, sicut alii liberi tenentes dicti comoti facere consueverunt et reddiderunt Dno Regi 12s. 2d. per annum. Hæc duo allodia liberæ conditionis, tenentesque liberi, *i. e.*, Freeholders jamdudum existebant. Tria alia in hac villa sunt allodia cum dimidio 4ti. de terra nativa ut Extenta loquitur, *i. e.*, villanice sortis, servitutis nota injusta: primum eorum erat Wele Rhys ap Iorwerth, quod tempore Edw. 3tii. Evanus ap Davydd Offeiriad Evanus ap Evan ap Cyfnerth, cum aliis cohæredibus occupaverunt reddentes inde Dno Regi 23 solidos et tres denarios per annum. Secundum hujus generis allodium dictum erat Wele Theodori ap Sneycht, quod David ap Iorwerth Gethin et David ap Iorwerth ap Einion tunc temporis tenebant, cum suis cohæredibus reddentes inde Dno Regi 8s. 2d. ad quemlibet trimestrem terminum, *i. e.*, 32s. 8d. per annum. Tertium hujusmodi allodium dictum erat Wele Bleurddu quod David ap Adda ap Iorwerth ap Eneon ap Evan ap Iorwerth cum aliis cohæredibus suis tunc tenebat, reddentes inde Dno Regi triginta et duos solidos et sex denarios per annum. Dimidium illud quarti allodii vassalis ascripti vulgo Wele Keffor nunc Kefn Poeth, eo tempore tenebant Evanus ap Iorwerth ap Pryssor et David ap Gwynn ap David cum aliis cohæredibus: verum ista medietas eo tempore in manu erat Theodori ap Howel ap Tudur ab defectum relevi, qui inde reddit Dno Regi 18 solidos et 4 denarios per annum. Quilibet autem horum tenentium trium allodium cum dimidio quarti, viz., Wele Rhys ap Iorwerth, Wele Tudur ap Sneycht, Wele Bleurddu, cum Keffor (perperam putavi inscriptum pro Kefn poeth) debuerunt sectam ad comitatum et hun-

to do suit to the King at the courts of the county and the hundred, and they paid ten shillings for every relief, and the same sum for every ambor, whenever they happened; they also performed service at the mill of Hirde wraig, or else instead of the said service they paid twenty pence, in equal portions, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael; they used to do the work of the manor of Rhoshir, like the other free tenants of the said Comot, and they paid to the King the yearly rent of twelve shillings and two pence. These two allodies had long been of a free condition, and their tenants were free, that is, they were freeholders. The three other allodies in this township, together with half of the fourth portion of the land, are native, as the Extent relates, that is, of a villan condition, which is an unjust mark of servitude. The first was Wele Rhys ap Iorwerth, which in the time of Edward III. was occupied by Evan ap Dafydd Offeiriad, Evan ap Evan ap Cyfnerth, with other coheirs, who paid to the King the annual rent of twenty-three shillings and three pence. The second allody of this kind was called Wele Theodore ap Sneycht, and was held at that time by David ap Iorwerth Gethin, and David ap Iorwerth ap Einion, with other coheirs, who paid to the King eight shillings and two pence per quarter, that is thirty-two shillings and eight pence annually. The third allody of this description was called Wele Bleurddu, which David ap Adda ap Iorwerth ap Eneon ap Evan ap Iorwerth, with other coheirs, then held, paying to the King the annual rent of thirty-two shillings and six pence. The half of the fourth allody, which was considered servile, was commonly called Wele Keffor, now Cefn Poeth, and was held at that time by Evan ap Iorwerth ap Pryssor,

dredum et solvunt pro quolibet relevio decem solidos, totidemque pro quolibet amobro cum acciderint, ac etiam sectam ad molendinum Dni de Rossir et Melin newydd cursumque aquæ tectaque eorum molendinorum reparare et vecturam Maheremii et molarii sustinere, opusque manerii et cursum stalonis et Rhaglotti, sicut alii Tenentes præstare obligati fuerunt.

Ex duobus primis hujus villæ liberis allodiis, terrarum partes non paucas unius venditione alteriusque ad Hollandianum de Berw et Gryffinianam de Penrhynn in agro Arvonensi familias devenisse sat notum est. Quæ vero ad Berw spectant Dnus Thomas Holland jam possidet. quæque olim Wilhimo Gryffyth ap Gwilim venundatæ fuerunt, per Helenam filiam cohæredemque Edwardi Griffith ap Henricum Bagnal militem filium ejusdem Helenæ devenerunt, cujus nepos Dnus Nicholas Bagnal de Plasnewydd nunc jure tenet. Hoc in loco apud Glan y Gors superiori seculo Dnus Thomas Williams suam fixit sedem, sibi ab Henrico Bagnal elocationis ritu concessam, ubi Dnus Hugo Williams, Thomæ filius patri successit, terrasque alibi sibi hæredibusque pretio corrogavit, nonnullas, quas Thomæ filio reliquit, cujus filius

and David ap Gwyn ap David, with other coheirs; but the said moiety was then, on account of a breach of relief, in the hands of Theodore ap Howel ap Tudur, who paid to the King the annual rent of eighteen shillings and four pence. Moreover, each of the tenants of the three allodies, with the half of the fourth, namely, Wele Rhys ap Iorwerth, Wele Tudur ap Sneycht, Wele Bleurddu, with Keffor (I suppose this is a corruption of Cefn Poeth), was bound to do suit at the courts of the county and the hundred; they also pay ten shillings for every relief, and the same for every amobr, whenever they happen; likewise they are obliged, as well as the other tenants, to perform service at the mill of the Lord of Rhoshir and Melin Newydd, and to mend the watercourse and the roofs of those mills, and to pay the carriage of building timber and miller's toll, and to perform the work of the manor, and discharge their circuit of Stallonage and Rhaglot.

It is well known that considerable portions of the land of the two first allodies came, by different sales, into the possession of the families of Holland of Berw, and Gruffydd of Penrhyn, in the county of Caernarvon. Mr. Thomas Holland now possesses what is attached to Berw; and what was sold formerly to William Gruffydd ap Gwilym, devolved, through Helen, daughter and coheir of Edward Griffith, to Henry Bagnall, knight, son of the said Helen, whose nephew, Sir Nicholas Bagnal, of Plas Newydd, now holds it. Here, at Glan y Gors, in the last century, was the residence of Sir Thomas Williams, it having been let to him by Henry Bagnal. Sir Hugh Williams, son of Thomas, succeeded his father at the same place; and, moreover, acquired by purchase lands elsewhere for himself and heirs, some

Dnus Coningsbeius Williams primo Margarette Owen de Penmynydd, dein, Janæ Glynn de Plas newydd in agro Arvonensi matrimonio conjunctus, a quarum prima Penmynydd sibi ad vitæ terminum concessa est et jam possidet. Tria alia Villanorum allodia cum dimidio quarti in Regum Anglorum manibus, a primo Wallicorum Principum extirpatione ad Reginæ Elizabethæ tempus sustiterunt, quum illa Princeps has cum aliis permultis terris pretio reddito tunc temporis Henrico Bagnal Militi vendiderit, a quo ad Dnum Nicholam Bagnal pervenerunt, et nunc e re pertinent.

Hamlettæ in hac parochia ad alias villas relatæ sunt Berw ucha, et Cefn Poeth: primam quod attinet ad Villam de Porthamel pertinuisse alibi conjecturam duxi, quam hæc mihi confirmavit chartula.

Charta de Berw Ucha.

"Howelus ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd de Porthamel¹ (ille enim apud Berw vixit) in Comoto de Mæne, &c. Dimisi Davidi ap Kenrick ap Mredydd de eadem villa tenementum meum vocatum Tyddyn Margad verch Evan ap Hwva in Villa Bodlew, &c., dat. apud novum burgum die Lunæ prox. ante Festum omnium Sanctorum, Anno Regni Regis Hen. 5, octavo."

Hamletta hæc inter Bodowyr et Berw olim divisa fuit. Bodowyrana pars familia de Mossoglen accrevit; ideoque per hæredes illius domus invicem succedentes, pars una ad Dnum Arthurum Owen

of which he left to his son Thomas, whose son Sir Coningsby Williams, married, first, Margaret Owen of Penmynydd, then Jane Glynn of Plas Newydd, in the county of Anglesey, from the former of whom he obtained Pen Mynydd for the term of his life, and is now in the possession thereof. The three other allodies of the villains, with the half of the fourth, remained in the hands of the English kings, from the first extirpation of the princes of Wales down to the time of Queen Elizabeth, when that princess sold them, together with several other lands, to Henry Bagnal, knight, from whom they descended to Sir Nicholas Bagnal, the present proprietor.

The hamlets in this parish, namely, Berw Ucha and Cefn Poeth, are said to belong to other townships. I have elsewhere inferred that the former belongs to the township of Porthamel, and the following Deed corroborates my opinion:—

Deed of Berw Ucha.

"I Howelap Llywelyn ap Dafydd of Porthamel¹ [he lived at Berw Ucha] in the comot of Menai, &c., have discharged to David ap Kenrick ap Mredydd of the same township, my tenement, called Tyddyn Margad verch Evan ap Hwva, in the township of Bodlew, &c. Given at Newborough on the Monday next before the Feast of all Saints, in the 8th year of the reign of Henry V."

This hamlet was formerly divided between Bodowyr and Berw. The Bodowyr portion came into the possession of the family of Mossoglen; and, therefore, through a regular succession of the heirs of

¹ Ex hoc videtur quod Berw hamletta erat de villa Porthamel.

¹ It appears from this that Berw was a hamlet belonging to the township of Porthamel.

Baronetum devoluta est, alteriusque pars jam Dno Thomæ Holland de Berw e hæredio annumeratur. Alteram hamlettam de Cefn Poeth (Keffor in Extenta eluxate scriptam) ad villam de Porthamel clientelari jure olim spectasse notum est. Portiunculæ de Glan yr Afon in Parochia Llan Edwen non ita pridem pars erat, quam Arthurus ap Richard eo in loco ante memoratus, Wilhelmo ap Morys ap Llywelyn vendidit, hujusque Willimi pronepos, jam Johanni Edwards de Llan Gefni eandem vendidisse comperio.

Parochia hæc solo suo maxime variatur qua paludem de Malltraeth et rivulum de Keint despicit; vix altera in hac insula terra pecoribus saginandis graminosior, pratis pabulosior ac frugum copia vegetior; verum qua altius ascendit (contrariis contraria magis innotescunt,) nulla quidem ferior ac infæcundior, quippe quæ vel crebris cauitibus inhoescit, longiuscule prolatis, vel jejunissimis acescit glebis, nimio latice perfusis vel maxima erica sterilescit inutili; ovibus capellisque detonsa cereri nisi sulcis inustis, pessime idoneum: veruntamen ad paludis oram in hac villa Lithanthraces optimi uberrime latent, densissimis stratis subtensi, ac suo ingenio Bitumine valde inflammabiles nec magno sumptu, modo dirigeret peritia, et lignorum adfuerit copia, eruuntur.

LLANFFINAN.

PAROCHIA hæc suam habet Ecclesiolam St. Finnano, Scoto, Landis-

that house, one part descended to Sir Arthur Owen, Baronet, and a part of the other is now inherited by Sir Thomas Holland of Berw. It is well known that the other hamlet of Cefn Poeth (incorrectly written Keffor in the Extent,) belonged formerly, by feudal obligation, to the township of Porthamel. Not long ago it was a part of the small district of Glan yr Afon, in the parish of Llan Edwen, which Arthur ap Richard, of that place before mentioned, sold to William ap Morys ap Llywelyn, and I find that the grand nephew of this William sold the same to John Edwards of Llangefni.

The soil of this parish varies exceedingly in the direction of the marsh of Malltraeth and the river Keint. There is scarcely any other land in the island which is better supplied with grass for fattening cattle, has richer meadow pasture, or yields finer and more abundant crops of corn. But you can find no land more wild and unfruitful than that in the upper parts (things become more evident by contrast), which is either rough with frequent and prominent crags, or is sour with most barren sods, overdrenched with spring water, or is extremely sterile with useless heath; nipped by sheep and goats, it is not at all suitable for corn, unless the furrows were burnt in. Nevertheless, towards the edge of the fen in this township the best pit coal lies hid in the greatest profusion, extended underground in many thick layers, and being inflammable of itself, and greatly so with bitumen, it is dug out without much expense, where skill is used, and there be plenty of wood at hand.

LLANFFINAN.

THIS parish has its church dedicated, as it is conjectured, to St.

farnensi Antistiti, uti conjicitur, dicatam, de quo nonnulla refert venerabilis Beda simul ac de Aidano, ejus prædecessor, qui aliam in hac regione ut ante ostendi ecclesiam suo nomine obtinuit honoratam. De adventu et obitu in hac Paræciola illius inclyti viri forte ad Hiberniam hac via contententis multa tradunt accolæ, quæ huc adferre mea non refert, nedum eis fidem conciliare. Decanatui Bangorensi una cum matre Ecclesia Sto. Michaeli dicata e re animarum subnectitur, et in Libro Regalis Census pro una villa conscribi (nomine Rhyd y Wraig, vulgo, Hirdrefaig), comperta est.

Ex Extenta hæc habeas. Villa de Hirdrefraic duo tantum allodia liberæ tenuræ apud se numerat, et plusculas vassalorum terras nativas dictas continet, quæ non in Weleod vel allodia (ut solet) in Extenta recensentur, solummodo indicat Extenta hanc villam esse de natura Tre geveri, quæ talis naturæ et conditionis est, ut licet in eadem villa non fuerit nisi unus tenens, ille debet onerari integris redditu et servitio, et debet facere opus manerii cum aliis natis, viz.—clausurum circa manerium Dni et partem suam Capellæ in eodem manerio et Camerar, Rhaglotti et Latrinam et stabulum Dni in eodem manerio, et debet facere molendinum Dni ejusdem villæ et omnia quæ ad molendinum prædictum pertinent, ut vecturam Maheremii et Petrarum cum omnibus aliis necessariis præter Fabri Lignarii officium, quod Dnus facit, sumptibus propriis, et Redditus assizæ ejusdem villæ sunt ad 4 anni tempora per æquales portiones ad quemlibet terminum 29 sol. et 4 den., summa per annum, 5 Lib. 17 sol. et 4 den. et quilibet tenentium in hac villa solvit pro quolibet relevio 10s. totidemque pro quolibet amo-

Finnan, a Scotchman, the Bishop of Landisfarne, concerning whom, as well as his predecessor Aidan, who, as I have before observed, had also a church in this district honoured by his name, the venerable Bede makes some mention. Of the arrival and death of that illustrious personage in this parish, probably on his way to Ireland, the natives have many traditions, which it concerns me not to adduce here, much less to believe. It is ecclesiastically subordinate to the Deanery of Bangor, together with the mother church of St. Michael, and in the King's Book it is considered as one township, by the name of Rhyd y Wraig, or, vulgarly, Hirdrefaig.

From the Extent you may obtain these particulars. The township of Hirdrefraic includes only two allodies of free tenure, but contains several lands of vassals, called native, which are not in the Extent, as usual, told in weles and allodies; the Extent merely indicates this township to be of the nature of a Tre Geveri, which is of such a nature and condition, that although in the same township there might be but one tenant, he ought to be burdened with the whole rent and service, and ought to perform the work of the manor with the other natives, namely, the fences about the manor of the lord, and his portion of the chapel in the same manor, and the chamber of the steward, and the wash-house and stable of the lord in the same manor, and ought to make the mill of the lord of the same township, and undertake all things which appertain to the aforesaid mill, such as the carriage of timber and stones, with all other necessities, except the office of carpenter, which the lord performs, at his own expense. The assessed rent of the said township is payable in equal portions of twenty-nine shillings and four pence

bro, quando acciderint. Sic Extenta.

Allodia autem liberæ conditionis ac tenuræ in hac villa duo sunt, viz., Wele Mredydd Grach, et Wele Adda Wann. Hæredes vero allodii Mereduthi Grach tunc temporis erant Kenricus ap Mredydd ap Tudur, cohæredesque sui, qui indebuerunt sectam ad comitatum et hundredum Dni et solverunt Relevium et Amobrum pro utroque 10s. quando acciderint, sine aliquo alio redditu et servitiis. In allodio item seu Wele Adda Wann hæredes fuere Wenlliana verch Iorwerth ap Tudur alique cohæredes, qui tenebant Wele illud ex dono Dni Principis et debuerunt sectam ad comitatum et hundredum Dni et solverunt pro quolibet relevio 10s. totidemque pro quolibet amobro cum acciderint, absque aliquo alio redditu et servitio. Huc usque Extenta.

Ab his liberis hujus villæ tenentibus, hæc duo allodia vel jure sanguinis vel prætio soluto, tandem ad Richardum Gwynn Militem e Brynkiriana Domo in Arvoniam oriundum devenisse comperiuntur, qui suæ ex prima conjugis filiae Mariæ Gwyn, Dno Francisco Lloyd de Llangwnnaddl in Agro Arvonensi enuptæ has terras reliquit, in qua familia (nuperis cum Penllechiana nuptiis unita; binis ultimi Johannis Lloyd de Hirdrewraig jam defuncti filiabus cohæredibus) supersunt. Aliæ hujus villæ terræ nativæ erant, i. e., vassalis tenentibus olim elocatæ; eoque ritu, his illisve postea ad Anglorum Principum

at the end of the quarters of the year respectively, making the sum of £5 17s. 4d. annually; and each of the tenants in this township pays ten shillings for every relief, and the same for every amobr, whenever they happen. Such is the statement of the Extent.

The allodies of free condition and tenure in this township are two in number, namely, Wele Meredydd Grach, and Wele Adda Wann. The inheritors of the allody of Meredydd Grach at that time were Kenrig ap Meredydd ap Tudur, and his coheirs, who in consideration of it were bound to do suit at the courts of the county and the hundred of the lord, and paid 10 shillings each for every relief and amobr, whenever they happened, without any other rent or service. The inheritors of the allody or Wele of Adda Wann were Gwenllian verch Iorwerth ap Tudur, and other coheirs, who held that Wele by gift of the prince, and were bound to do suit at the courts of the county and hundred of the lord, and paid for every relief 10 shillings, and as much for every amobr whenever they happened, without any other rent or service. Thus far the Extent.

From these free tenants of the township, the two allodies aforesaid are found to have descended at length, either in right of blood, or by purchase, to Richard Gwynn, knight, a scion of the Brynkirian family in Caernarvonshire, who left these lands to Mary Gwynn, his daughter by his first wife, who married Sir Francis Lloyd of Llangwynodl, in the county of Caernarvon, in which family (recently joined to the house of Penllech by the double marriage of the two coheiresses of the last John Lloyd of Hirdrewraig, deceased), they still remain. The other lands of this township were native, that is,

nutum occupandæ pendebant. Pendentesque qui tenebant (vulgo Pendentwyr) vocitati: sicque per quædam secula hæc terræ a Regum Rhaglottis et Escheatoribus elocatae ad Elizabetham Reginam devolvebant, qua regnante et hujusmodi nativas terras e corona aere soluto, abalienante, Dnus Henricus Bagnal in hac villa fere totas emit, ac in tredecim vel quatuordecim ejusdem mensuræ ac valoris (quadragenis quaslibet aeris) comportiones æquales ut inde perciperet redditus, colonis dispartivit, cujus nepoti Dno Nicholas Bagnal, si forte excipias unius dimidium vel alterius, quod ad alios attinet, jam e re annumeratur.

Gleba hæc admodum facilis et benigna est, sese ubique per hanc Paræciam vegetiori herba et feraciori sulco, suoapte ingenio affatim substernens: his addo et colentium industria non modice et calce et marga ibi ubertim effossis, augetur fertilitas. Necquidem pro minimo censeatur hujus telluris commodo, quod paludi de Malltraeth ad fauces objacet, quæ proinde ex mari acceptam nitrosam multisque salibus refertam, hic eructat auram, ex qua ingenitæ soli vires mire efflorescunt et ad proles suas herbas segetesque educendas et eductas refocillandas magnopere excitantur. Sub hac quoque ad Paludis oram Lithanthracis venæ non admodum altæ recumbunt, facillique ibi negotio modo peritiores operarii manus admoverint, lignorumque quod satis erat præsto suppetierat, eruantur.

they were formerly let to vassal tenants, and by that custom were afterwards occupied by different persons at the will of the English kings. The holders were called Pendentes (vulgarly Pendentwyr); thus the lands, having been let for some centuries by the rhaglaws and escheators of the kings, devolved at length to Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign, when native lands of this description were by sale alienated from the Crown, Sir Henry Bagnal purchased nearly the whole in this township, and rented the same to farmers in thirteen or fourteen equal portions of the same size and value (each being forty acres). His nephew Sir Nicholas Bagnal now possesses the property, with the exception, perhaps, of half of one or two portions, which belongs to other people.

The soil is very tender and fertile, spontaneously and thickly covered over everywhere throughout the parish with rich grass, and of a fruitful furrow. Moreover its fertility is considerably promoted by the industry of the tillers, with the aid of lime and marl which are there obtained in great plenty. Nor must it be considered as the least advantage of the land that it is exposed to the opening of the marsh of Malltraeth, which sends out a nitrous breeze, derived from the sea, and pregnant with salt, whereby the strength of the natural soil springs forth wonderfully, and is greatly assisted to bear its offspring, the grass and corn, and afterwards to cherish the same. On the edge of the marsh, at no great depth, lie veins of coal, which might easily be dug out, provided skilful workmen applied themselves to the task, and there were plenty of timber at hand.

LLAN GEFNI ET TRE GAIAN.

LLANGFNIL.—Parochia hæc ecclesiam colit Sto. Cyngaro sacram, avunculo Kebii, Monæ Insulæ Proto Episcopi, Gerinii filio, Erbini nepoti et Constantini Coronati, vulgo Cystenni Goronog Pronepoti, uti vetusta perhibent scripta: verum enimvero licet ab hoc Patrono Cyngaro fundata ac forte terris dotata hæc Ecclesia fuerit, nihilo minus ab eo suum nomen non tulisse comperitur: quippe quæ ad amnem Gevenney in loco admodum amæno consita ab aquis illis juxta fluentibus, potius nomen accepit, Glan Cefni, *i. e.*, ad ripam Cefni quod forte antiquum villæ nomen erat, indeque tota Parochia, pro Glan Cefni ut proprietatis loci videtur vendicare, solito Ecclesiarum nominandarum ritu, Llan Gefni jam tandem vulgarius nomen obtinuit, et sub se quatuor continet villulas, scil. Tre Garnedd, Glan Cefni vel Llan Gefni, Nant Hwrva et Trevollwyn, quarum unicuique quod notandum meruerit, sigillatim referre proposito consentaneum est.

1.—TRE GARNEDD.

HÆC villa a grandi illo lapidum acervo, e reliquis id genus veterum monumentorum celeberrimo, qui media hac eminet terra, sine dubio nomen assumpsit. In Extentæ Regia conditione libera est, et ex Rotulis Inquisitionis Regiæ in Extentæ Libris transcriptis, plane patet, hanc totam villam tempore confectionis illius Rotuli Delviano Libro inserti (quod tempus ad Edvardum 4tum conjicio) ad Wilimum ap Gryffydd de Penrhyn et Margaretam verch Gryffyth ap Rhys de Gloddaith e re pertinuisse, ex quo

LLAN GEFNI AND TRE GAIAN.

LLAN GEFNI.—This parish has its church dedicated to St. Cyngar, maternal uncle of Cybi, the first bishop of the Isle of Anglesey, son of Geraint, nephew of Erbin, and great-grandchild of Constantine the Crowned, commonly called Cystennyn Goronog, as ancient documents affirm. But although the church was founded, and perhaps endowed with lands, by its patron Cyngar, yet it does not appear to have obtained its name from him, but, situated as it was, on the river Gevenney, in a very delightful spot, it rather received, from the water that flowed near, the name Glan Cefni, that is, the bank of Cefni, which, perhaps, was the old name of the township. Then the whole parish, after the usual custom of naming churches, obtained at length the more common appellation of Llangefni, instead of Glan Cefni, which the suitableness of the locality would seem to claim. It comprehends four townships, namely, Tre Garnedd, Glan Cefni, or Llangefni, Nant Hwrva, and Trevollwyn, in reference to each of which I purpose to relate severally what may be worthy of observation.

1.—TRE GARNEDD.

THIS township has undoubtedly received its name from that immense heap of stones, the most renowned of the relics of ancient monuments of the kind, which rises in the centre of the district. In the Royal Extent it is of free condition, and from the Rolls of Royal Inquisition copied in the books of the Extent, it plainly appears that the whole township, at the time when the Roll inserted in the Delvian Book was made (which I guess to be the time of Edward IV.), belonged to William ap Gryffydd of Penrhyn, and Mar-

propalam est quod non omnes Extentæ hujus rotuli ad Inquisitionem Delvianam Ann. Ed. 3^{ti} 26^o factam, quamvis id mentiat^r titulus, aut debent aut possent vere referri, quod ego cautelæ loco notatum vellem, ne nimia ratione temporis huic Extentæ Nordwalliæ Codici, cujus Transcripta in manibus nostris, crebro teruntur, tribuatur auctoritas. Margareta enim hæc in Extenta nominata, filia erat Griffini ap Rhys ap Gryffyth de Gloddaith qui in hac villa quasdam Gwilimo ap Gryffyth de Penrhyn vendidit terras, ut ex hac patet Chartula.

“Gryffyth ap Rhys ap Gryffyth liber tenens Dni Regis in Villa de Tregarnedd, &c., concessi Willimo ap Gryffyth Armigero totum jus meum in quadam parcella terræ vocat. Ynys Tevenney, infra prædictam villam, necnon faciendi et construendi unam fossam vulgariter vocat. Apeledyche cum quadam parcella terræ vocata Ynys Tevenney, infra prædictam villam, &c., habend et tenend totum jus meum in illa parcella terræ, una cum fossa prædicta præfato Willimo hæredibusque assignat. suis in perpetuum. Dat. apud Tregarnedd die Lunæ prox. post Festum omnium Sanctorum, Anno Regis Edw. 4^{ti} post conquestum septimo.”

Ex hoc Syngrapho claro clarius elucet Margaretam verch Gryffyth in Extenta Delviana nominatam, non possedis^se hanc terram ante annum septimum Ed. 4^{ti} i. e. annum Salutis 1467, attamen Codex Extentæ in quo recensita est hæc Margareta et pro una hæredum in hac villa degentium conscripta, ut titulus habet, factus erat Ann. 26, Ed. 3^{ti} scil. Anno Salutis 1352,

garet verch Gruffydd ap Rhys of Gloddaith. It is hence clear that not all the Rolls of this Extent, made Ann. Edw. III., 26, for the Delvian Inquisition, notwithstanding the pretension of the title, either ought or can be relied upon as true, which I should wish to observe as a caution, lest, by reason of the time, too much authority be assigned to this book of the Extent of North Wales, of which many copies pass through our hands. For this Margaret, mentioned in the Extent, was the daughter of Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Gruffydd of Gloddaith, who sold certain lands in this township to Gwilym ap Gruffydd of Penrhyn, as appears from the following Deed :—

“I Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Gruffydd, free tenant of the king in the township of Tregarnedd, &c., have given up to William ap Gruffydd, Esquire, the whole of my right in a certain parcel of land, called Ynys Tevenney, below the aforesaid township, also of making and constructing one ditch, commonly called Apeledyche, with a certain parcel of land called Ynys Tevenney, below the aforesaid township, &c., to have and to hold the whole of my right in that parcel of land, together with the aforesaid ditch, for the above named William, his heirs and assigns for ever. Given at Tregarnedd on the first Monday after the Feast of All Saints, in the seventh year of King Edw. IV., after the Conquest.”

It is very evident from this document that Margaret verch Gruffydd, mentioned in the Delvian Extent, had not possessed this land previous to the seventh year of Edw. IV., that is, the year of grace 1467. Yet the Book of Extent, in which this Margaret is mentioned and enrolled as one of the heirs living in the township, was, according to the title, compiled in the

forte centum annis antequam nasceretur Margareta, in ea Extenta nominata; ex quo etsi veritas in rebus passim per Extentam expressis optime sancita sit, Synchronismos tamen Personarum in ea recensitarum quibusdam in locis pessime quadrare (ut egosæpius deprehendi) manifestum est; sed hunc errorem ex collectione Rotulorum in Scaccario nimis inconsiderata natum fuisse opinor, eo tempore cum in Librum congesti fuerint, ubi Rotuli unius Inquisitionis pro altera collectoris et transcriptoris diligentiam effugientes (multa enim a multis Regibus Inquisitiones sunt factæ) in codicem qui Extenta vocatur, intempestive irrepserunt, salva et illibata interim, rerum in Extenta contentarum auctoritate, quippe omnes Inquisitionum illarum Rotuli quocunque tempore sint facti, iuramento duodecim legalium hominum in quovis comoto delati et stabiliti fuerant, etiamsi quibusdam in locis hi Rotuli suis temporibus transcriptorum negligentia in Extenta Delviana non rite accomodentur. Hæc obiter. Ad Propositum redeo.

Villam hanc bene multis abhinc elapsis annis cum aliis hærediis suis nobilis Ednyvedus possidebat, vir suo tempore magnus et potens, nomine parvus (Ednyved Vychan). Ab hoc sane Ednyvedo, Reges, Principes, Satrapæ maximi nominis (procul absit invidiæ livor) suos traxere natales, imo in summis adhuc Britannicæ gentis viris, æqua nobilis vena suo non tumet sanguine præcellitque? Hic Ednyvedus Wallice Ednyved Vychan suo primo filio nomine Griffino ap Ednyved Vychan, Villam hanc de Tregarnedd cum aliis terris, legavit. Griffinus ille hac villa pro sorte

26th year of Edw. III., that is, in the year of grace, 1352, about a hundred years before the Margaret named in that Extent was born. Wherefore, although the truth of the facts expressed throughout the Extent might be established, yet it is manifest that the synchronisms of persons enumerated therein do not at all tally in some places (as I have frequently found out); but I think that this error arose from the too careless manner in which the collection of Rolls in the court of Exchequer was made, at the time when they were compiled into a Book, where the rolls of one Inquisition, escaping the diligence of the collector and copyist (for there were several Inquisitions made by several kings), crept unseasonably, instead of another, into the Book called the Extent, whilst the authority of the facts contained in the Extent remained safe and intact. For all the Rolls of those Inquisitions, whensoever made, were declared and established by the oath of twelve lawyers in every comot; although in some places these Rolls, through the negligence of transcribers, might be made unduly to suit their own times in the Delvian Extent. But this by the way;—I return to my subject.

After the lapse of a good many years, the noble Ednyved possessed this township, with other estates. He was a great and powerful man in his day, though named *the little* (Ednyved Vychan). From this Ednyved, kings, princes, and governors of the greatest renown (away with envy) have derived their origin, yea, even now, amongst the most illustrious men of the British nation, is there a noble vein that does not swell and become honoured with his blood? This Ednyved, called in Welsh, Ednyved Vychan, bequeathed the township of Tregarnedd, with other lands, to his first-

sua potitus est, eamque post se cum toto hæredio filio suo Rheso reliquit. Rheso iterum fato functo succedit Griffinus filius, ab Edvardo primo Angliæ Rege, militari Batteo incinctus, vulgo, Sir Griffith Llwyd, vir bellicosus, inter primos clarus, primo Edvardo Regi insigniter gratus. Postmodum ille Patriæ suæ miserias, Anglorumque rabiem indignabundo animo revolvens et iniquissime ferens, ab eo Rege resilit et in partes abiit, Tyrannidi grassanti adversans, ubi cum amicis se molestissime habentibus, conjuratus, et Scotis confusus Raptores illos Anglicanos suæque genti infensissimos, armata manu, statim aggressus est, et fudit, in hac pro libertate publica decertatione (Fama per accolæ si credatur susurranti) Domum suam apud Tre Garnedd valido contra hostium impetus circum vallavit aggere, ac cum magna fossa ut hodie cernitur communivit, ac etiam juxta Domum hanc in Arnica Insula vulgo Ynys Tevenney (Gevenney potius) altissimis aquis circumfusa munimentum eo prope refugiendum stabilivit. Hæc illius inclyti viri pro Patria molimina! sed quid tandem? Heu Fatum! Scotis pro more fallentibus, amicorum globis in partes distrahentibus, tandem vir magnus, Fortuna adversante, ab hostibus captus, Patriæ Historias sua fama replens, calamitosæ virtutis Exemplum occubuit.

Ad Prosapiam revertō. Multas ille post se filias cohæredes quæ familiis imprimis conspicuis nuptæ

born son, Gruffydd ap Ednyved. The said Gruffydd enjoyed this township as his own portion, and left it after him, with the whole estate, to his son Rhys. Rhys again, at his death, was succeeded by his son Gruffydd, who having been made Knight of the Bath by Edward I., king of England, was commonly called Sir Gruffydd Llwyd; he was a warlike man, most illustrious, and an especial favourite of King Edward I. Subsequently, filled with indignation at the miseries of his country, and the outrage of the English, and having pondered over the matter in his mind, he revolted from the king, and rebelled, with a view to oppose the encroachment of tyranny. Entering into a confederacy with his much harassed friends, and relying upon the Scotch, he armed himself, and forthwith attacked and routed those English spoilers, the great enemies of his nation. In this struggle for public freedom (if credit may be given to the whispering rumour of the inhabitants), he enclosed his house at Tregarnedd with a strong rampart against the enemy's attack, and fortified it with a large dyke, as may be seen to this day; he also established, near this house, on the river isle, commonly called Ynys Tevenney (or rather Gevenney), which is surrounded by very deep water, a fortress, to be at hand to escape to. These were the undertakings of that celebrated man in behalf of his country! but what was the result? Alas, for his fate! The Scotch, as usual, having deceived him, his friends having withdrawn into different groups of faction, the great man at length, opposed by fortune, captured by his enemies, filling the histories of his country with his fame, died an example of calamitous virtue!

I return to his lineage. He left after him many daughters, coheirs, who married into the very first

sunt, e quibus una Morevida nomine hanc Villam de Tregarnedd pro sorte assecuta est, et Madoco de Gloddait, in Agro Arvonensi confarreata in istam hanc terram transvexit familiam. Morevidæ hujus ex Madoco filius Griffinus, vir suo tempore apprime clarus, post matrem hanc possedit terram, reliquitque suo filio Rheso ap Griffith, qui perduellione Glyndoverdino, Læsæ Majestatis crimine convictus, totum amisit hæredium, ut ex Rotulis confiscationum Hen. 4^{ti} videre est, sed paulo post, hujus villæ dimidium, Charta condonatoria, Regis gratia proscriptus ille sibi restitutum habebat: atque ab hoc tempore partem tantum villæ de Tregarnedd Rhesus ap Griffith ap Madoc pro hæredio obtinebat. Parsque confiscata, Regia venditione in manus Gulielmi ap Griffith ap Gwilim de Penrhyn, se contulit; sicque in duas partes divisa est hæc villa circa annum 1410. Pars illa quæ Rheso ap Griffith ap Madoc restituta accessit, ad Griffinum ap Rhys, Rhesi filium jure descendebat hæreditario, qui Margaretam in Extenta supra nominatam, ejus filiam solam hæredem constituit.

Margareta illa circa annum 1480, Howelo ap Evan Vychan de Mostyn in Agro Flintensi nupta, totum hæredium cum parte sua de Tre Garnedd ad Mostynianam transtulit familiam, ejus ex filio nepos, Thomas ap Richard ap Howel, primus ex geniali loco, cognomen accepit, vocatusque inde Thomas Mostyn, quo cognomine omnes posterius ejus innotuerunt. In hac familia Dno Rogero Mostyn Baroneto jam possidente, hæc terra in hunc perstitit diem, ejus e re agraria est, colonisque ab eo annuo redditu, pro more elocatur.

families, one of whom, named Morvydd, obtained the township of Tregarnedd for her portion, and having married Madog of Gloddait, in the county of Caernarvon, she conveyed the land into that family. Gruffydd, the son of Morvydd by Madog, a man eminently illustrious in his day, possessed this land after his mother, and left it to his own son Rhys ap Gruffydd, who, having been convicted of high treason in the Glyndwr rebellion, lost the whole of his property, as may be seen from the Rolls of Confiscation of Henry IV.; but a little while after, he, having been outlawed, had half of the township, by a deed of pardon, and the favour of the king, restored to him: and from this time Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Madog, obtained but a part only of the township of Tregarnedd for his inheritance. The confiscated portion, being sold by the king, fell into the hands of William ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym of Penrhyn; and thus the township was divided into two parts about the year 1410. That part, which was restored to Rhys ap Gruffydd, descended by hereditary right to Gruffydd ap Rhys, the son of Rhys, who appointed his daughter Margaret, mentioned above in the Extent, as his sole heir.

That Margaret having, about the year 1480, married Howel ap Evan Vychan of Mostyn in the county of Flint, conveyed the whole estate, with her portion of Tre Garnedd, to the Mostyn family: it was their grandson (their son's son) Thomas ap Richard ap Howel, that first assumed a surname, from the place of his birth, and was hence called Thomas Mostyn, by which surname all his posterity are known. The land has continued in this family to this very day, Sir Roger Mostyn, Baronet, being the present possessor. He owns the land, and lets it to farmers, according to custom, at an annual rent.

Pars altera hujus villæ, quæ Gryffinianæ competeat familiæ ad Gulielmum Griffith Militem North Walliæ Quæstuarium, *i. e.* Chamberlain of North Wales (Quæstuarii enim officio fungebatur, etsi Cameraarius vocabatur) accedebat, quo possidente nonnihil sui sustinuit, mutilatum venditione Tre Garnedd ucha, quod nunc Dni Richardi Lewis de Bodwine est. Reliquum vero per tres, Edvardi Griffith de Penrhyn filias ad Herbertorum de Swansea ac de St. Julian, in Australi Wallia, familias, ac ad Nicholaum Bagnal, Militem Regium in Hibernia Mareschallum, quibus nuptæ erant, devenit. Pars vero Nicholai Bagnal, jam a pronepote ejus, Dno Nicholao Bagnal possessa est. Herbertorum autem in hac villa portiunculæ in multas manus dividitæ jam ad Dominum Johannem Edmonds, ad Dnum Thomam Roberts de Castellor, ad Dnum Hugonem Griffith de Carnarvon, ad Dnum Pierceum Lewis, ad Richardum Owen, aliosque e re pertinent quorum quisque ex his divisis sua jam possidet prædiola.

Terra hæc pene eadem cum Llanffinan ac cæli ac soli gaudet temperie, calce et marga bene locupletata fruges copiose profundit, nec arboribus inepta præsertim fructiferis, ut ex Pomariis Dni Richardi Williams nuper defuncti viam communem secus consitis, transeuntium inde oculos captantibus et ad imitationem irritantibus sat opportune pateat, vix alia sane magis arborum cultura quam hæc terra eget, quippe quæ arbustorum suffugiis maxime nuda, hibernoque idcirco tempore perflante cui objacet frigidissima palustri aura, et Libonoto atrocissimo corripiente, miserime riget et elanguet.

The other part of the township, which belonged to the Gruffydd family, devolved to William Gruffydd, knight, receiver or chamberlain of North Wales (he discharged the office of a receiver, although he was called chamberlain), and whilst he possessed it, it suffered a little, being curtailed by the sale of Tre Garnedd Ucha, which now belongs to Sir Richard Lewis of Bodwine. The rest, however, came through the three daughters of Edward Gruffyth of Penrhyn to the families of the Herberts of Swansea, and St. Julian in South Wales, and to Nicholas Bagnal, knight, marshall in Ireland, into which families they married. The portion of Nicholas Bagnal is now in the possession of his nephew's son, Sir Nicholas Bagnal. The portions of the Herberts, however, in this township, having been distributed into many hands, belong now to Mr. John Edmonds, Mr. Thomas Roberts of Castellor, Mr. Hugh Griffith of Caernarvon, Mr. Pierce Lewis, Richard Owen, and others, each of whom now possesses his own farms out of these divisions.

This land, the same almost as that of Llanffinan, enjoys a temperate climate and soil, and when enriched with lime and marl it produces corn in abundance, nor is it unsuitable especially for fruit trees, as would very conveniently appear from the orchards of Sir Richard Williams, lately deceased, which are planted by the common road, thus catching the eyes of passers by, and urging them to follow the example. There is scarcely any land which stands in greater need of the culture of trees than this, inasmuch as it is quite bare of plantations, and, therefore, in the winter season, when the cold breeze of the marsh blows against it, and the violent south-west wind touches it, it is wretchedly frigid and languishing.

GUMFRESTON CHURCH.

NEAR TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE.



Gumfreston Church, from the North-West.

THIS is one of those picturesque and simple, yet architecturally curious churches with which the county of Pembroke abounds. Situated in a quiet nook, retiring from the northern side of that long valley which is bounded on the south by the hill of the Ridgeway, and on the opposite by the high land stretching from Tenby towards Carew, the Church of Gumfreston lies imbedded amidst trees, and almost hidden from the prying observation of man. The parish is small, with few inhabitants; the district, though in the immediate neighbourhood of the most delightful of Cambrian watering-places, is but little rambled over; here rustic simplicity still dwells; here pastoral piety still presides over the welfare of the rural flock; hospitality, happiness, and humility, are here combined in rare unison with comfort and content; it is an oasis in this dusty world, and the waters of life flow forth here for the benefit of him

who dwells in, as well as of him who visits, this retired yet cheerful spot. In the lower portion of the churchyard, at the south-eastern end, are three limpid wells, held in recesses not altogether unaided by the hand of man, and totally distinct from, though within a foot or two, of each other. From the lowermost trickles out a sulphureous stream; the middle one is a good chalybeate; the upper well is some of the purest drinking water in the neighbourhood;—a poetical symbol of the healing properties of the place.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower standing at the junction of the two on the northern side, and a small mortuary chapel opposite to it on the south. Of the style of the architecture it is difficult to speak with precision, at least in terms suited to modern architectural science, inasmuch as this, like most other edifices in Pembrokeshire, is of a class *sui generis*, and requires almost a separate phraseology for itself. However, the chancel and chapel may be designated as Early Decorated, and the rest of the edifice as partly of Late, partly of Full, Perpendicular character. At the west end of the nave is the only entrance into the church under a porch of Early Perpendicular curves in its archway; and at the right hand corner occurs the stoup for Holy Water, an ancient octagonal Font, let into the main wall of the church, and partly projecting into the porch. A stone bench runs along each wall.

The nave is lighted by three square-headed windows of very late and almost modern character, but with chamfered monials of two and three lights, all in the southern wall, there being no aperture for light whatever in the northern. On the latter side, however, is to be remarked a semicircular recess, possibly of remote date, once lighted by a loop from without, with a domical vault nine feet wide by four feet deep. Within this is placed the Font, and it thus constitutes a small and simple Baptistry. The Font itself is of the thirteenth century, being a massive square basin with chamfered edges on a circular shaft, similar in character to many others in this district, though wholly without decoration. It is about three feet high, and two feet in diameter, and is of good character and workmanship.

The nave is separated from the chancel by an Early Pointed arch, so nearly approaching to the circular in its

curvature as to indicate perhaps the earliest remaining portion of the edifice, or one coeval with the Font. It is only five feet high to the impost, a square, chamfered abacus, and seven feet six inches to the vertex of the arch.

The chancel has had its eastern window altered, so as to lose all architectural character, but it is remarkable for a Decorated piscina of beautiful proportions, with a four-lobed basin, on the southern side. Within this piscina, and over the drain, still stands, and has stood from time immemorial, the *Sancte Bell*, intended for the hand, eight inches high, of good bronze metal, though now cracked, and of plain workmanship, without any ornament or design on it whatever;—a rare instance of the simplicity and honesty of the parish.

The mortuary chapel opens from the southern side of the nave, at right angles to it, and contains a pointed window of two trifoliated lights, of excellent proportion and design, the cusps being, as is usual in Early Decorated work, of peculiar boldness and harmony of curvature. No inscription, nor trace of tomb, now remains within.

From the northern side of the nave, immediately to the westward of the chancel aisle, opens the tower. This is built quite separate from the wall of the nave, and is no doubt a later addition to the church; but it has been connected with the main building by a pointed arch cut through the wall, and a supplementary roof has been thrown from that of the nave to the wall of the tower. The ground floor of this tower has its vault in stone with a single ridge running north and south, and of a curvature very common in the castles and churches of this county. In the eastern wall remains, under a recess, an ancient altar; and in the west wall, opposite to it, is a lower and larger recess, nearly level with the ground, intended, perhaps, for a tomb, or an Easter Sepulchre. The north-eastern corner of this chapel, for it served the purpose of such, is cut off by the wall of the staircase to the tower, which is here entered, for its upper stories, by a low square-headed doorway. In the south-eastern corner is a skew passage leading into the chancel.

Across the nave, over the chancel arch, stretched the Rood Loft, the stone supports for which still remain, and show some curious principles of adaptation on the part of the original architect. A stone pillar, which aided in

supporting the Loft, has been removed into the churchyard, and now stands on the northern side of the building.

The tower consists of five stories, including the lower one, or chapel. It is sixty feet high to the top of the battlements, above twenty feet square at the base, and batters considerably, diminishing to about fourteen feet square at the top. A circular staircase round a nowel, within a square projection, leads to the upper stories; some of the floors have perished, having been destroyed wantonly, within the memory of man. In one of the stories lies one of the bells, thrown down from the floor above. It bears the inscription—

“*Sonus campanæ nostras aures delectat.*”

In the story above remain two other bells, perfect, with this inscription on each—

“+ *SCA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS.*”

The fourth story of this tower was intended for a pigeon-house, and has its walls regularly fitted up with holes pierced all round the sides. A clerk of the parish, not many generations since, destroyed the pigeons that used to inhabit this unusual abode, by lighting a fire beneath, and suffocating them. A graceful mantle of ivy now covers all the western and southern sides. This tower may be considered a fair type of those which abound in the county of Pembroke, and, taken by itself, would not afford many data for an approximation to its date; but, considered conjointly with others in this district, and along the southern coast of Wales, does not appear to be older than the fifteenth century. Such towers very probably served as places of security, as well as beacons, and they now form the most striking characteristics of the ecclesiastical architecture of this part of the Principality.

On the northern side of the churchyard is an ancient house, used as a school. It may have been a priest's dwelling in former days, or part of the ancient rectory.

On the hill above, towards the south, is the vicarage, an old-fashioned comfortable house, sweetly situated, and with that within it which other dwellings may often envy, but seldom possess.

H. L. J.

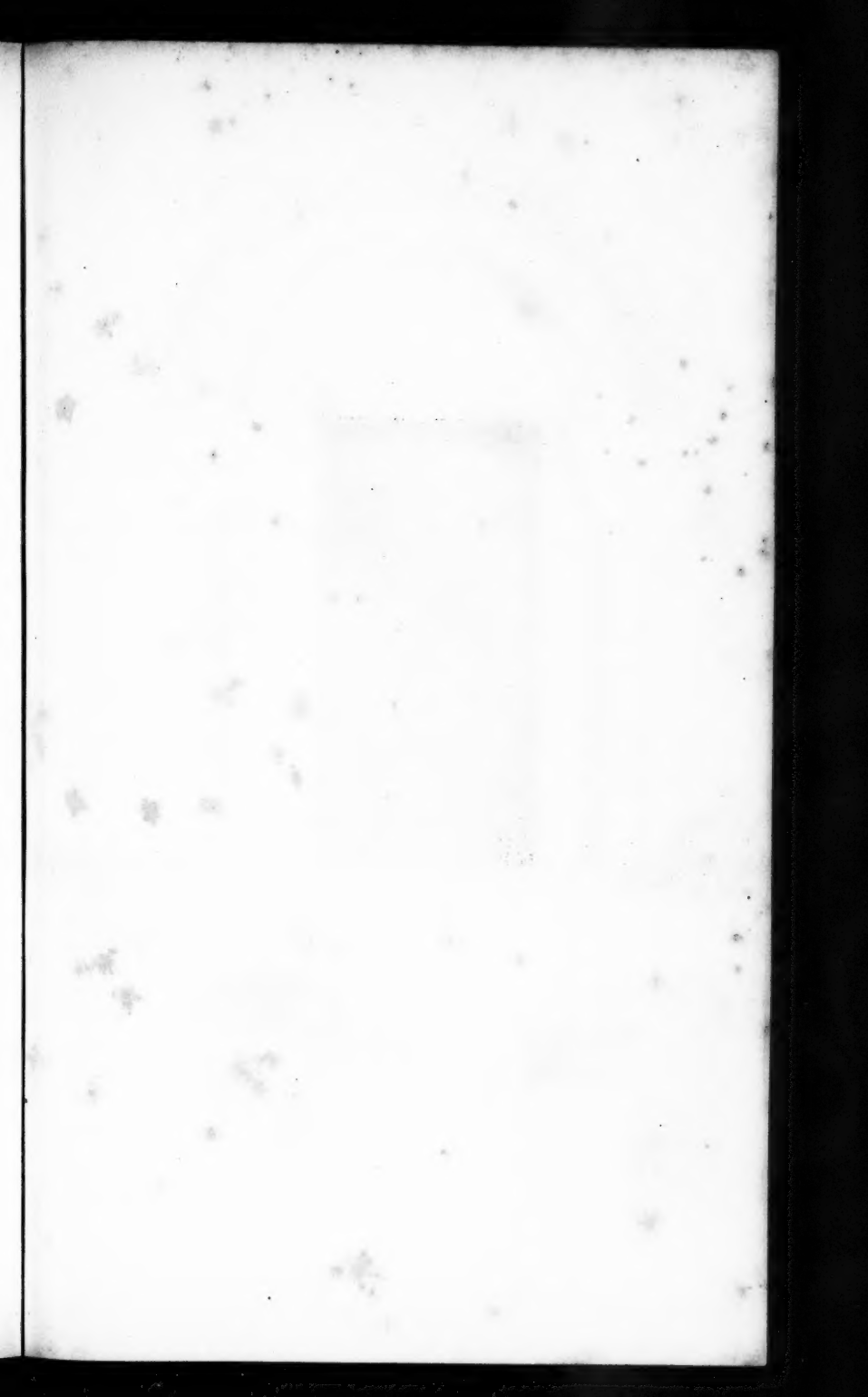
MONA MEDIÆVA.

No. XIV.

PENMON PRIORY CHURCH.

THIS church, as it now exists, consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower standing between them; a small chapel, or transept, on the south side; and the traces of another, forming the remaining limb of the cross on the northern side. It was, no doubt, a regular cross-church, the northern transept of which has disappeared, but at what period we are unable to determine. The nave and the south transept with the tower are of an early period, about which a controversy is still pending, and has been alluded to above; but the chancel is of the fifteenth century, and is out of proportion, from its superior size, to the rest of the building. Apparently the earlier portions of the church are parts of the edifice as it stood, before the population around began to increase; the dimensions of the nave and transept, to be noticed below, indicating that only a very small community had to be accommodated. It is not improbable that the chancel was enlarged, and, even in monastic times, arranged so as to serve for the purposes of a parochial church. There are no traces of any other building in the parish that could have served for the religious use of the farmers and tenants of the Priory lands; and as monastic regulations in that district were no doubt framed with a view to promote the good of the dependants of the community, we may fairly conjecture that this enlargement of the edifice was caused by the requirements of the lay, rather than of the clerical, portion of the persons interested in it.

The nave is, internally, thirty-five feet six inches long, by fifteen feet six inches wide, fifteen feet high to the wallplate, and twenty-eight feet to the ridge-beam of the roof. In the western gable is a small round-headed loop, with a very wide internal splay, now entirely blocked up; a similar opening occurs in each of the northern and southern walls, and affords the only light given to this part of the church. In the northern wall, near the western end, is a flat-headed doorway of the thirteenth century, similar





SOUTH DOORWAY, NAVE.
PENMON PRIORY CHURCH, ANGLESEY.



to the doorways in the neighbouring Edwardian Castle, of Beaumaris. In the southern wall occurs the round-headed doorway, of which a plate is annexed. The dimensions of this doorway are as follows :—nearly three feet wide between the internal jambs ; five feet nine inches to the lower part of the lintel ; and two feet four inches thence to the soffit of the inner arch ; the arch mouldings occupy a thickness of fourteen inches in section.

Mr. Parker, of Oxford, inclines to think this doorway of "late Norman" work, and assigns it to the earlier portion of the thirteenth century, when the monastery was re-endowed, and the buildings very probably improved and enlarged. There is nothing impossible in this supposition ; and as alterations in style penetrated into this part of the country but slowly, this doorway may be of the thirteenth century, though its character is rather of the twelfth ; and the northern doorway was evidently inserted at a later period. But the rest of the nave, and the tower, with the transept, are of an earlier period, as we are inclined to think ; and we would, therefore, say that the southern doorway was an after insertion, as well as that which is opposite to it. The western gable of the nave has been sharpened in its pitch by several courses of stone, as may be seen by inspection on the outside ; and the character of the small windows, as well as of the pillars, capitals, shafts, and other ornamental portions of the chancel and transept arches, points to a period the same as that which witnessed the erection of the central tower. This was, no doubt, cœval with that on Ynys Seiriol ; and, with it, constitutes some of the earliest architecture still extant in Anglesey. Penmon Priory Church, and the earlier portions of the parochial church at Aberffraw, together with the churches of Llaneugraid, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, and the fragments of similar character, dispersed throughout many other churches in Anglesey, all belonged to a period antecedent to the Conquest by Edward I., and may be supposed to range in date from the tenth century upwards. No very certain grounds exist for determining the exact dates of these edifices and their parts ; their styles resemble those of other buildings erected in England, and on the continent of Europe, about the same time, though of ruder workmanship, and perhaps always somewhat later in actual erection.

There is little doubt, however, that the western and central portions of this Priory Church, at Penmon, may be classed among the earliest mediæval monuments which Anglesey still possesses.

The nave communicates with the space under the tower by a circular archway of two orders, towards the west, but of a plain edge, without any shafts, towards the east. The mouldings of the outer order contain the square billet and chevron ornament, the spaces under the soffit being enriched with rude foliage work; the inner order has its mouldings composed of two rounds, with a recess between; the shafts are plain; the capitals very rudely sculptured, and representing (if anything can now be defined of them), sprawling monsters or fishes; one capital resembles that of the northern shaft of the southern doorway in the nave. This archway is seven feet two inches wide at the impost, and is twelve feet six inches from the ground to the soffit at the crown. The nave is not paved, its earthen floor lies nearly two feet below the level of the ground outside, and a low stone bench runs along the walls.

The southern transept, or chapel, is fourteen feet by thirteen feet, and is entered from the space under the tower by an archway six feet nine inches wide, and eleven feet six inches from the ground to the inner soffit. It consists of only one order, with a nook shaft and double architrave, enriched with a chevron, and also with a cable moulding worked in intersecting squares. The interior of this transept contains a stone altar in front of a window (now blocked up) on the eastern side, and all round the other walls runs a series of small round-headed arcades, bearing the chevron ornament on the architraves, and having some of the supporting shafts banded in the middle. The workmanship of the whole is rude, and it is at least as early as any other portion of the edifice. There was one small window, or loop, opening beneath one of the arcades on the western side of this chapel, but it is now blocked up; and in the external wall are to be observed the fragments of some other building, though not perhaps older than itself, worked up along with the other stones.

The tower consists of three stories, like that in Ynys Seiriol; and its roof is formed by the stones rudely overlying each other horizontally, so as to form a kind of

rough vaulting. The remnant of a cross, with a circular head, is still visible on the summit. The remaining windows of two lights, with a central shaft, are very plain and early in character.

The chancel, which is not of so high a pitch in its roof as the nave, is entered from the tower under an arch of nearly the same dimensions in width as in the sister example, viz., six feet eight inches wide, and ten feet six inches to the soffit at the crown. It contains two windows on the north and four on the south side; the eastern window is of two lights, pointed and foliated, beneath it is an ambry for holding the consecrated Host. A porch of recent date, but supported by the shafts of two ancient columns, stands on the southern side, and gives entrance from the courtyard in front of the ancient conventual buildings.

Within the chancel (which is fifty-one feet six inches, by twenty-one feet six inches, internally), are an ancient water stoup and font, both of the same character as the earlier portions of the building. They have been illustrated in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*.

The orientation of the whole church is E. by N.

A building, which occupies the place of what was once the Prior's lodgings, joins on at the southern extremity of the transept, and goes as far as the Refectory. It is now occupied as a farm-house, and does not seem older in character than the end of the seventeenth century.

The Refectory is of the thirteenth century. It occupies the first floor of a building which lodged the monks, and gave hospitality at the same time to visitors and poor strangers. The lower, or ground floor, story, consisted of a hall, lighted by three square-headed and deeply recessed loops on the southern side. The outer wall batters considerably, and on the northern side the ground rises to the level of the first floor, or refectory, by reason of the slope of the hill. The lintel of the south doorway of this lower hall is formed by an ancient grave stone, ornamented by a cross, of which an engraving is given. The Refectory is forty-seven feet six inches long, from east to west, and seventeen feet six inches wide, from north to south; it is lighted by four square-headed windows, in deep recesses, on the southern side, and by three on the northern; two Lancet windows were at the western end, and a small door-

way led from it, on the eastern side, into what is called the kitchen. The lintel of the easternmost window, on the southern side, is formed out of one of the most elegantly worked shafts of Early British crosses that we have met with, and affords a curious instance of the operation of the spirit of wanton destruction of religious monuments, perhaps in the thirteenth century; unless, indeed (what is not improbable), this cross and the coffin-lid, mentioned above, were used for the repair of the building after the time of the Spoliation. An illustration of this cross has also been given. Above the Refectory was the Dormitory, of which all that can now be deciphered, from the extraordinary luxuriance of the ivy which covers all this portion of the building, is a Lancet window at the western end. At the eastern end of the Refectory are several apartments, the exact use of which is not known, but which are commonly called the kitchens; they are now used as stables. This portion of the Priory lies in utter neglect, and the lower hall is made the receptacle for all the dung and filth of the house. A view of all this portion of the monastic buildings has been given in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*.

At about fifty paces eastward from the Refectory stands a square pigeon-house, with a domical roof, vaulted from the square, and surmounted by a cupola. The stones of the roof are laid horizontally, like those of the roof of the tower, coming one over the other, till they change the form of the dome from a square into a circle, and it is over this central circular aperture that the cupola stands. Within is a large central column, or stone newell, fitted with steps all round for the purpose of mounting up to see whether the pigeons were laying; and the walls contain nineteen rows of fourteen holes, ranged all round. The house is twenty-one feet square inside. Whether this was erected before the Dissolution of the Religious Community does not appear, but the style of the architecture might be possibly referred as far back as the reign of Henry VIII.

One of the most valuable remains of antiquity connected with the Priory is an ancient cross, now standing in the upper part of the Deer Park, on the hill above the church. It is said to have been removed from a spot near the Priory, perhaps from the churchyard, but it is now fixed in a spot

where it is comparatively safe from all attacks except those of the weather. An illustration of this cross has been given. The height of the shaft is about four feet ten inches, and its width about nine to ten inches. It is covered with zig-zag and interlacing ornaments on all sides; but at the bottom of the southern side may be observed a stag drinking, while at the bottom of the eastern side is a figure seated on an animal, conducted apparently by another figure. Whether this latter subject represents the flight into Egypt, or the entry into Jerusalem, is doubtful; but, in a compartment over it, on the same side, is the mocking of our Saviour by the soldiers, who are represented with beasts' heads. Possibly, when the cross was moved, the western face was inadvertently turned towards the east; and we are inclined to think, from the awkward manner in which the shaft fits into the base beneath, and the circular head of the cross fits into the shaft, that the whole was once much larger; and that, as it stands, the cross consists only of the central fragment of the shaft, with the head and base.

No monumental stones, nor inscriptions connected with the Priory, have been found within its precincts, except those alluded to above; though within the chancel there is a small and late slab to an ancestor of a lady who married into the Bulkely family, mentioned by Pennant.

The present aspect of Penmon Priory, combined with a careful study of its remains, shows that it must have been, what may be inferred from its documentary history, an establishment of a small and simple description, never attaining either to great magnitude or to great celebrity, but forming a happy and beautiful retreat from the troubles and temptations of the world, and a centre of religion and benevolence to all this corner of the island. Its present condition causes a feeling of regret to almost an indifferent spectator; its simplicity and its beauty are so touching, its degradation and neglect so unmerited. There is but little on the spot to represent the spirit of holiness that once pervaded these solitudes; nothing to stand in the place of that charity and hospitality which once made it a spot of blessing to the poor and the weary; a population of simple peasants and seafaring men is scattered around; while, of late days, quarrymen, with a tramroad, and the frequent powder-blast,

have disfigured the natural features, and violated the tranquillity of the place. Other pursuits now absorb the world; other objects are now sought after; other ideas prevail; old things have passed away, and are still vanishing from our sight, amidst the utmost apathy of those who witness them, although interested in their preservation. And so it will be hereafter; the present state of things, which seems not less firmly constituted than the monastic system of former days, will, in its turn, pass away; and men in future times may, in their turn, wonder at the alternate epochs of prosperity and desolation which have been witnessed amidst the shades and under the cliffs of Penmon.

H. L. J.

MAENOR PYRR.

DESCENDING from the Ridgeway towards the sea, beyond the fourth mile-stone from Tenby, Manorbier Castle presents a beautiful and imposing outline. Its history is the more interesting and certain, because it was the birth-place, undoubtedly the residence, of the great historian of Wales—Giraldus himself.

Giraldus Cambrensis was of the princely family of Rhys, his grandmother being no other than the celebrated Nest, wife of Giraldus de Windsor, who was governor of the first castle of Pembroke, built by Roger de Montgomery, in Henry the First's time. Giraldus, the historian, or rather journalist—for his work is an Itinerary—was born in 1106, only forty years after the Conquest, so that the possible period in which the building of it took place (admitting it to be of Norman structure), is reduced to a very definite date. Arnulph de Montgomery, son of the above Roger, caused it to be erected.

It is difficult to decide upon the meaning of the name of the place of Giraldus' nativity, when he calls it the mansion of Pyrr, or, according to his latinity, "Pyrrus." Maenor, we know, is manor, but Pyrr a word of more doubtful meaning.

Fenton mentions a British stock in Pembrokeshire, who

trace themselves back to *Pyr y dwyrain*, or *Pyr* of the East. Sir R. Colt Hoare derives this word, which also enters into the British name of Caldy Island, *Ynys Pyrr*, from the plural of *Pôr*, a lord. It is not impossible, to be sure, that Giraldus was on his Pegasus when he gave this well-sounding derivation to the name of his abode. Indeed he seems conscious of it, for he asks favour for his partiality, and adds, that "Demetia is the most powerful district in Wales; Penbroch, the finest province in Demetia; and the place he has just described 'Manorbeer,' the most delightful part of Penbroch." But that he had ground for what he asserts we cannot fairly doubt.

It is certainly a very beautiful bay, and must have been more so when that "deep pond," which he describes, "on the north and south sides of the castle," was bounded by "the vineyard," on the sloping side of the hill; and, on the right hand, "a large lake," besides, "between the castle and the church," with "the wood of such very tall hazel trees." The site of the pond is evident enough, forming that alluvial flat which extends as far as the pleasant farm-house called Tar, and to the entrance of a very pretty gorge, or valley, well worth an extended stroll.

As to the site of the lake between the castle and the church, "the lively stream" that fed it still trickles, and more than trickles along in rainy weather, though land is too valuable in our day not to be drained in such situations.

The buildings of Manorbeer Castle, as they at present exist, seem to have consisted of a large oblong court, with a gate-house at the upper end, or entrance, and the residence of the family at the lower end, next the sea. They do not seem to have comprehended a keep, properly so called; and the appearance of the whole building, though manifestly capable of defence, is not so strong as that of Carew, or Pembroke. The character of the architecture is remarkably plain throughout; we find in it none of the enrichments so much admired at Carew or Caerphilly. It seems to have been constructed, by the family to whom it belonged, more with a view to convenience and safety, than with any vain object of an enormous display of feudal power. Notwithstanding this, the general effect, from the variety of outline, the irregularity of plan, and the numerous con-

trivances for adapting the building to the formation of the ground; are exceeding picturesque and striking.

On the western side of the approach, and in advance of the ditch and gateway, are to be observed some buildings, which were probably the stables, and which are pierced with a numerous series of triangular holes, each formed of three stones, most probably intended to afford air. Over the fosse, which may have had water in it at some time or another, was the drawbridge; and, frowning above this, stood, and still stands, the great gate-house, for a masterly illustration of which we are indebted to the kindness of A. Salvin, Esq., F.S.A., the restorer of Caernarvon Castle. This engraving gives a most faithful representation of what is one of the finest portions of the building. Within the gate house, as indeed in many other parts of the castle, will be observed the plain pointed vaults, without ribs, which characterize nearly all the mediæval buildings of South Wales.

Along the eastern side of the court run minor buildings; and along the northern and western were continued the series of battlemented walls, supported on one face by a remarkable row of square projections, pierced for a passage.

In the lodging part of the castle may be observed the great hall, in excellent preservation, with its simply vaulted roof—apartments of various kinds all vaulted in the same way, connected with it; and below, on the ground floor, the vast kitchen, a gloomy place, but capable of roasting oxen whole, upon occasion, and always of doing justice to the hospitable inclinations of the lord of the domain. The circular chimney shafts, so remarkable in the cottages of Castlemartin Hundred, occur in this part of the edifice; and, if they are of the same date as the rest of it, give direct evidence as to the ancient existence of many of the cottages themselves.

The Castle of Manorbier has its characteristic. The ruins of Llan Stephan, few as they are, appal by their massive strength; the remains of Kidwelly satisfy by their extensive vastness; the shell of Carew delights chiefly by the rich elegance of its more recent portion; but the walls of Manorbier leave a lasting impression of pleasure—perhaps of preference—from their chaste simplicity: this will particularly strike the eye with respect to that side which

faces the church. There, the embattled wall is about 200 feet long, and is terminated at either extremity by a tower, one of which is a round Norman structure, about twenty-four feet in diameter; the other follows the pattern of all the church towers of this district, which are square, and surmounted by an embattled parapet. The peculiarity of this tower, however, consists in the parapet, each face of which, as usual, rests upon a corbel table, being five or six times as deep as the embrasures, which gives it a very symmetrical effect, whereas the parapets of most of the church towers are not more in general than double their depth. This tower also enlarges, or batters out, at the base; another very considerable feature of grace and solidity, to be observed also in the tower of Gumfreston, or Gunfriedstone, Church.¹ The masonry of it seems as good as if built yesterday.

A sally-port led out on the southern face towards the sea, and might have been of frequent use, if the water came nearer the castle wall than is now the case.

There were, no doubt, external defences to this castle, upon a large scale, but they have been so much demolished that it is difficult to ascertain their precise extent and designation.

Several round, low, flanking towers still exist in and about the walls. One round building on the opposite side of what was once "the pond," answered the purpose of a pigeon-house, being pierced with pigeon-holes throughout, internally. It seems not to follow, however, that this was its chief use, for we have examples of the same care for pigeons in the internal structure of some of the church towers.

Descending from the castle to the shore, and climbing the rock on the left hand, about high water mark, a narrow path conducts us to a cromlech, situated near the verge of the cliff. This memorial of a distant era had three supporters, from one of which it has slipped, and now inclines to the south. The supported stone itself is about nineteen feet long, and sixteen broad.

Proceeding by the same path, beyond this cromlech, the geologist will be struck by three remarkable fissures in the

¹ See engraving of Gumfreston Church, page 194.

old red sandstone. The peculiarity of these fissures consists in their being very deep, very narrow, of considerable length, and their sides perfectly vertical, clear, and smooth, affording striking examples of the disintegration and loss of interior strata, after the whole formation had been thrown into a position at right angles to that in which it was originally deposited. It seems probable that this subversion of the rocks occurred at the time this island was separated from the mainland, and Caldy from the coast of Pembroke-shire.

It is much to be desired that some one would well examine the red sandstone of this district; for the corresponding formation where it abounds in some parts of Scotland has afforded new and beautiful forms of extinct organic life, and the thin strata on the west side of Caldy bid fair to yield forms equally attractive and unexpected.

GILBERT N. SMITH.

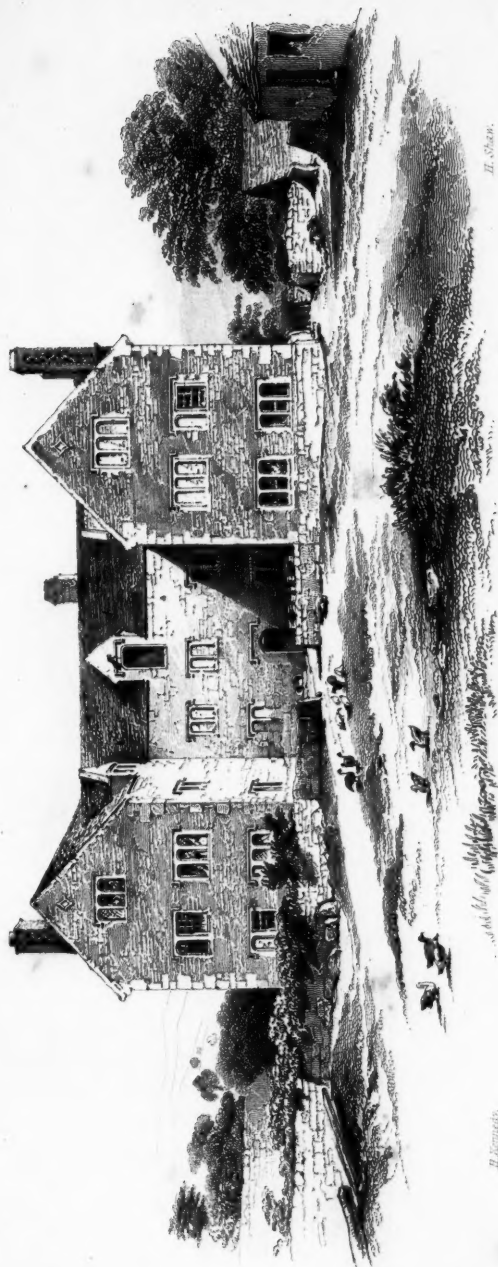
Gunfriedstone Rectory, May 20, 1849.

ARVONA MEDIÆVA.

No. VII.

BODWRDA, ABERDARON.

IN the parish of Aberdaron, at about a mile from the village, there still stands the ancient mansion-house of Bodwrda. It is built on the southern side of a small valley, and is so surrounded by elevated ground as to be completely sheltered from the gales which often rage upon the extreme point of Llyn with peculiar violence. From its size, and architectural features, it must evidently have been one of the most important houses belonging to any family in Caernarvonshire; and though it is now tenanted by a farmer, and not kept up as carefully as it deserves, its general appearance is such as to make it an object of no small interest. It is apparently of the time of James I., or Charles I., though it may be of the latter portion of the same century; and in its plan, as well as in its details,



BODWRDDA, NEAR ABERDARON, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

•

offers many points worthy of imitation for gentlemen's houses by modern architects. There are, in fact, very few *modern* dwellings in this country of better design than the ancient mansion of Bodwrda.

It will be observed by the engraving that it consists of a central body with two projecting wings, including a small court between them. The windows are of three round-headed lights, each with square heads and labels; and in the roof story of the centre occurs a granary doorway, of good design and much architectural effect. The principal sitting-room is all panelled in black oak, and is on the ground floor in the western wing; the kitchen and other offices occupy the same floor in the eastern wing. A spacious series of chambers of all kinds fill up the other stories of the house. The work is plain in detail, but good in execution, throughout the building; and it might soon now be restored, as a fit residence for its owner, at no great expense. We have considered its architectural proportions and features to be of such good character, that we have caused it to be carefully engraved from a masterly drawing by H. Kennedy, Esq., architect, of Bangor, who kindly lent it for the purpose.

We find the following notices relating to the family who possessed this house in *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii., p. 248:—

CLXXXI.

BODWRDA. PLWYF ABERDARON.

Gwehelyth John Wyn¹ ab Hugh Rich^d Esg^e.Huw Gwyn² yr ail mab o Vodvel mab ag aer John Wyn ab Huw

NOTES, BY W. W. E. WYNNE, ESQ.

¹ John Wyn ap Huw was Sheriff for Caernarvonshire in 1585.

² The generation of this family, subsequent to Huw Gwyn, ap John Wynne, adopted the surname of Bodwrda. Mary, daughter and heiress of Hugh Bodwrda, Esq., was wife of George Coytmore, of Coytmore, Esq., who was living in 1723. Their grand-daughter and heiress, Mary Coytmore, was wife to Edward Philip Pugh, of Penrhyn, Esq.; James Coytmore Pughe, Esq., the only son of this marriage, was sheriff for Caernarvonshire in 1775, and died without issue. Bridget, the eldest daughter, married upon the 11th January, 1766, to Colonel Glynne Wynne, brother to the first Lord Newborough.

And again, the following at p. 174:—

Arvau Hugh Gwyn Bodvel ynt heb defrans, Sable K. arg^t rhwng 3 flwr de lis ar; 2 yw or Llew ramp: regardant s. armed l g wrth enw Gwaithvoed, 3 yw G. L. arg^t rhwng 3 helmet ar a defrans of cressant g, wrth enw Rhys ab Tudyr.

P. 174, note 9:—"In the Bodwrda pedigree, 'Ellen fereh of

ab Rich^d ab John ab Madog ab Howel ab Ieun ab Einⁿ (vide p. cxxi). Sion ab Sion Wyn, Wmphy Wm Rob^t Harri, Merch^d Catrin=Rob^t ab Rhys Wynn ab Morys o'r Glynog. Elsbeth=Huw Glyn ab Wm Glyn ab Rich^d Elin=Jeun Carreg ab Rob^t ab Ieun Carreg ab Gr: ab Ieun Gaenor=Harri Hughes ab Huw ab Rich^d o Evionydd, Sian, Mam yrhain Sian v: Rys ab Thomas, Esg^e ab S^r Wm Tho^s p. civ. Mam John Wynne Gr: mort, Wm Rich^d Humphy merch^d ynt Elin v; Huw=Rob^t ab Sion ab Rh^s Wyne o'r Wern Vawr. Elsbth=Rol^d ab Rob^t ab Rh^s ag wedi i Sion ab John ab Wm Catrin=Hugh ab Rys ab D^d ab Madog Vyⁿ Marg^t=Thos ab Wm Gruf^d Lowry=Huw Ll^d ab Tho^s o ddol y Penrhyn. Sian=Rob^t Gr: Annes mort. Mam yrhain Catrin v; S^r Willm Norys marchog o Speak. Mam hono Als v: Row^d Bwckley ab Wm Bwckley. Mam hono Alis Berkinshall. Mam Row^d Buckley, Esg. Elin v: Gr: ab Gwm ab Gwm ab Gr: o'r Penrhyn. Mam Huw ab Rich^d Elsbth v: ag aeres i John Bodwrda mab Ieun ab Mred^d Vyⁿ val porth tinlaen. Mam hono Elin v: of Adderton, Cheshire. Mam Rich^d ab Sion ab Madog oedd Sioned v: Gr: ab Llewⁿ ab Hwlkyn ab Howel ab Ierwth Ddu ab Ierwth ab Gr: ab Ierwth ab Mathusm ab Hwva ab Cynddelw.

Arvau Huw Gwyn ab John Wynne hwnnw yw pais Collwyn, ail yw pais John Bodwrda, gwarterly ynt ar digwydd o'r blaen val Huw Gwyn Bodvel ynt oll.

Dated the 23d of November Ano R | R | Elsbeth 30 Ano Doⁿⁱ 1588.

The subjoined extract from the *Cambrian Register* vol. III., p. 197, relates to this ancient mansion. In a notice of the personages buried within the island of Bardsey occurs what follows:—

10. Deyrdan, who lived, as is supposed, at Bodwrda,¹ or Bod Deyrdan.

13. Huw ap Risiart ap Sion ap Madog, of Bodwrda, was buried there, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by the following englyn, or stanza, written by the Bard, Wm. Lleyn:—

Hir yr wyd brophwyd a briant yn Enlli,
Union-llwybr y cwvaint,
Modd yw i gael maddeuant,
Mae 'ch bedd lle on senedd saint.

'Mongst saints and heroes long you will remain,
Within the bosom of the raging main;
On Bardsey's isle, resounding with the wave,
With holy Abbots you have made your grave.

H. L. J.

Adderton in Cheshire.' No such place, or surname, is to be found in Ormerod's Cheshire."—*Query*, Alderley?—H. L. J.

¹ Close by the house of Bodwrda is Ffynnon Deyrdan.—H. L. J.

CASTELL Y BERE,

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.¹

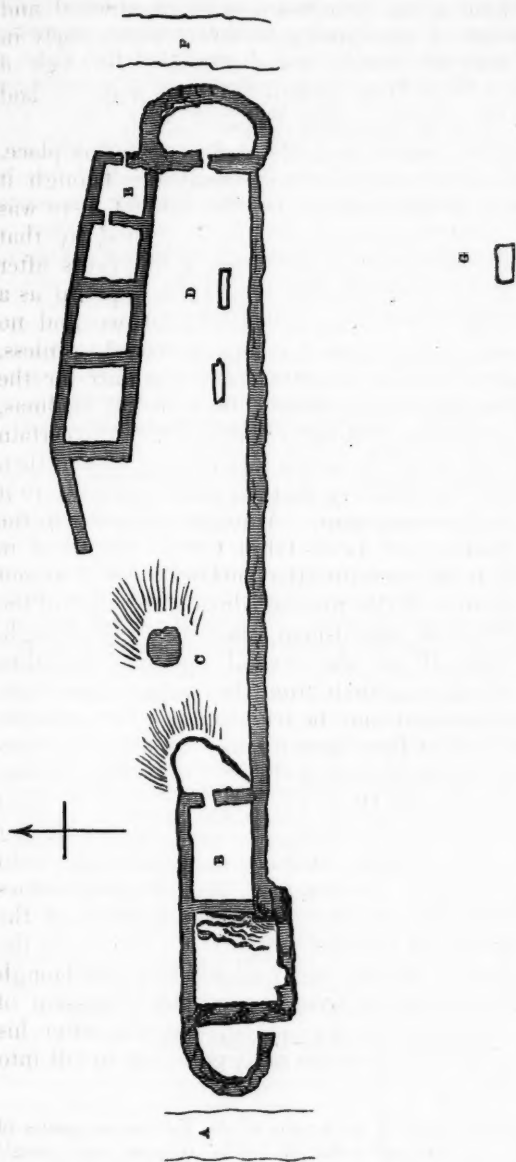
THERE are, perhaps, few parts of North Wales less visited by tourists, though few more beautiful, than the extreme east end of the vale of Towyn, or of the Dyssynni. Desolate and uninteresting as is the lower, or western, part of that valley, in the vicinity of Towyn itself, (although even here the views towards the mountains are very magnificent), about two miles beyond the village of Llanegryn, the country assumes a more smiling character, the great tract of marsh land, occupying nearly the whole space between the river and the mountains, now giving place to rich meadows and cultivated fields. We can recommend to the lover of the picturesque few more interesting excursions than proceeding by carriage from Towyn to the entrance-gate of Peniarth uchaf, (the ecclesiologist will make a detour of about a mile to visit the little church of Llanegryn, with its magnificent rood loft, and curious Norman font,) to leave there his carriage, with directions that it shall meet him at the old mansion, or farm-house, of Caerberllan. His own route will then be by a footpath which diverges on the right from the Peniarth uchaf approach, and passing by the farm houses of Dissevin, Penmeini, and Maes-y-llan, leads by a foot bridge over the Dyssynni, to the beautifully situated village of Llanvihangel. In the church here is another Norman font, better executed, but nearly alike in design to that at Llanegryn. Our tourist will then proceed on the other, or south, side of the vale, to Caerberllan, from whence his carriage may convey him over Pont-y-Garth Bridge, back to Towyn, or up the banks of the Dyssynni to Talyllyn Lake; or to Towyn, by a different route, past Cwrt Abergynolwyn and Dolaugwyn. In the circle thus encompassed by our imaginary tourist, about half-a-mile from Llanvihangel, upon a precipitous rock, rising from the centre of the valley, and almost surrounded by barren or rugged mountains, the most important of which is Cader Idris itself, stand the few remains of the ancient Castle of Bere.

¹ This fortress is now almost universally known in the neighbourhood as *Caerberllan Castle*.

The castle rock is so overgrown with brushwood and young timber that an accurate survey of it, (particularly in summer), is most difficult to be accomplished. The result of such a survey as we have been enabled to make is laid before the reader in the annexed plan.

Nor are the historical documents relating to this place, which are known to exist, many in number. Though it was visited by King Edward I., and the ville of Bere was deemed of sufficient importance to be chartered by that monarch, we are inclined to believe that a few years after the conquest of Wales, the castle ceased to be kept up as a Royal fortress, if it was even inhabited; for we find no further mention of it in any authentic record,¹ unless, may be excepted, a roll of *Ministers' Accounts* for the county of Merioneth, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV.; in which roll an entry occurs relating to certain *land about the Castle of Bere*, but had the castle been then a royal garrison, it is unlikely that no other reference to it should occur on this document. Amongst the notes to the works of the Welsh poet Lewis Glyn Cothi, published in the year 1837, is an account (the authority for it is not given) of the seizure of this fortress, during the wars of the roses, by a celebrated swordsman, named David Gough, who availed himself of the several opportunities thus afforded him of sallying forth from the castle to annoy the Yorkists. This account may be true, but it seems probable that, had the Castle of Bere been retained as a royal fortress for any period between the reign of Edward I., and the time of its alleged capture by David Gough, reference to it must have appeared in some of the contemporary records during that period, or had it been inhabited, its occupants would probably have been in that rank of life that their names would have occurred in some of the pedigrees of the principal gentry of the county, which in no instance is the case. If, therefore, the statement relative to David Gough be correct, it is not improbable that, taking possession of the castle, he repaired and fortified it, and that after his death, at "Pennal Field," it was suffered again to fall into decay.

¹ Though entries relating to the repairs of the Edwardian castles of North Wales are very frequent upon the public records, not a single entry has been discovered of any expenditure for the repair of this fortress.



- A. A deep trench across the rock.
 B. Court, sloping towards the west.
 C. West to east, 30 feet.
 D. West to east, 21 feet.
 E. Probably a trench across the rock.
 F. About this spot, many feet down the rock, is a small piece of masonry, which probably has rolled from above.
 G. Probably the well, in a deep hollow, or small valley.

PLAN OF CASTELL Y BERE.

Mr. Robert Vaughan, the Merionethshire antiquary, in a sketch by him of the history of that county, expresses his opinion that the castle was erected by the Earl of Chester, "when Griffith ap Conan, Prince of North Wales, remained in his prison." Mr. Vaughan also observes,— "We read in the author of Griffith ap Conan's life, that the earl made divers castles in North Wales, and one in Merionethshire, which, unless it be this, I know not where it should be."

The following are copies, or abstracts of, or references to, all such further documents relative to the history of this fortress, as we have been able to discover :—

Thomas of Walsingham saith, that after the death of Leoline (1284), the Earl of Pembroke took the same (the castle of Bere) from the said prince's garrison.—*Sketch of the History of Merionethshire*, referred to above. See also *Leland's Collectanea*, vol. i., p. 178.

De castro de Bere commissio Waltero de Huntrecumbe, de cujus excitibus ad scaccarium de Kaernarvon, 20, Martii 12, Ed. I., [1284].—*Ayloff's Calendar of the Welsh Rolls in the Tower*, p. 90.

Rex commisit Waltero de Huntercumbe Castrum de Bere, cum armatis & omnibus in Municione Castri illius existentibus, custodiendum quamdiu Regi placuerit. Et concessit eidem ducentas marcas annuatim pro custodia eiusdem castri, ad Scaccarium Regis de Kaernarvan, per manus Camerarii Regis qui pro tempore fuerit, percipiendas : videlicet, unam medietatem ad festum omnium Sanctorum, & aliam medietatem ad festum Pentecoste. Ita tamen quod continue habeat in Minicione Castri illius, ad custum suum, quadraginta homines defensabiles, de quibus sint quindecim balistarii, unus Capellanus, vnus attiliator, vnus Carpentarius, vnus Cementarius, & vnus faber ; and de aliis residuis fiant janitores, vigiles, et alii ministri qui necessarii sunt in Castro. Et mandatum est omnibus Balliuis, &c. : quod eidem Waltero, tanquam Custodi Castri predicti, intendentes sint. In cuius, &c. : Teste Regi, apud Kaernarvan, xxi die Octobris. [1284.]—*From the original Welsh Roll, in the Tower, of the 12th year of Edward I.*

King Edward I. appears, from documents amongst the records of the kingdom, to have been at Bere, upon—

November 1, 1284—Liberate Roll.

"	2,	"	Close Roll.
"	3,	"	Patent Roll.
"	4,	"	Close Roll.
"	5,	"	Patent Roll.
"	6,	"	Close Roll.

Rex Archiepiscopis, &c., salutem. Sciatis quod volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod Villa nostra de Bere de cetero liber burgus sit, et homines nostri eiusdem ville liberi sint Burgenses, et quod Constabularius Castri nostri de Bere qui pro tempore fuerit, sit maior burgi illius, Juratus tam nobis quam eisdem burgensibus, qui, prius prestito sacramento de iuribus nostris conservandis, eisdem burgensibus iuret super sancta dei evangelia quod ipse libertates eisdem burgensibus a nobis concessas conservabit, et faciet fideliter ea quæ ad officium maioris pertinent in eodem Burgo. Concedimus etiam quod ipsi Burgenses singulis annis in festo Sancti Michaelis duos Ballivos idoneos et sufficientes de semetipsis eligant, et dicto Constabulario tanquam maiori suo presentent, qui in presentia dictorum maioris et Burgensium iurent quod officium Ballive sue fideliter facient et exequentur. Volumus etiam et concedimus quod dicti Burgenses habeant liberam prisonam suam in Burgo predicto de omnibus transgressionibus ibidem, exceptis casibus vite et membrorum, in quibus casibus omnes tam Burgenses quam alii imprisonentur in Castro nostro ibidem. Veruntamen si aliqui dictorum Burgensium rectati, accusati, vel indictati fuerint super aliquam transgressionem, in huiusmodi casibus nolumus quod ea occasione imprisonentur quamdiu bonam et sufficientem manucaptionem invenerint ad standum inde recto coram Capitali Justicio nostro, vel aliis Justiciariis nostris ad hoc deputatis. Concedimus insuper eisdem Burgensibus, quod omnes terre eidem Burgo iam assignate dewarenate et deafforestate sint omnino, et quod Judei in eodem Burgo aliquibus temporibus non morentur. Concedimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem Burgensibus, libertates subscriptas, (videlicet,) quod nullus vicecomitum nostrorum in aliquo se intromittat super eos de aliquo placito, vel querelâ, vel occasione, vel aliquâ aliâ re ad predictam villam pertinentem. Salus tamen nobis et heredibus nostris placitis coronæ nostræ sicut predictum est. Et quod ipsi habeant Gildam mercatoriam, cum hanso, & aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentem. Ita quod nullus qui non sit de gildâ illâ mercandizam aliquam faciat in eâdem villâ nisi de voluntate Burgensium predictorum. Concedimus etiam eisdem [Burgensibus] quod si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefatâ villâ manserit, et terram in eâ tenuerit, et fuerit in prefatâ guildâ et hansâ, et Lotus & Scotus cum eisdem hominibus nostris per vnum diem sine callumpniâ, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, sed in eâdem villâ liber permaneat. Preterea, Concedimus eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod habeant Sok & Sak, Tol & Theam, et Infrangenethes, (sic), et quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theolonio, lestagio, muragio, pontagio, et stallagio. & de Lene Danegeld, et Gaywyte, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibus, per totam potestatem nostram, tam in Anglia quam in omnibus aliis terris nostris. Et quod ipsi vel eorum bona quocumque locorum in terra vel potestate nostra inventa non Arrestentur pro aliquo debito de quo fideiussores aut principales debitores non extiterint. Nisi forte ipsi debitoes de

eorum sint communâ et potestate, habentes vnde de debitis suis in toto vel in parte satisfacere possint, et dicti Burgenses nostri creditoribus eorundem debitorum in justiciâ defuerint, et de hoc rationabiliter constare possit. Et quod iidem Burgenses nostri pro transgressione seu forisfacturâ serviencium suorum catalla et bona sua in manibus ipsorum inventa, aut alicubi locorum per ipsos servientes deposita quatenus sua esse sufficienter probare poterint, non amittant. Et etiam quod si iidem Burgenses, aut eorum aliquis, infra terram et potestatem nostram testati decesserint vel intestati, nos vel heredes nostri bona ipsorum confiscari non faciemus, quin eorum heredes ea integre habeant, quatenus dicta catalla dictorum defunctorum fuisse constiterit, dum tamen de dictis heredibus noticia aut fides sufficienter habeatur. Et quod Burgenses nostri predicti non convincantur per aliquos fornicecos super aliquibus appellis, sectis, iniuriis, transgressionibus, criminibus, calumpniis, demandis, eis impositis aut imponendis, a ripâ de Abermau usque ad ripam de Devy, set solummodo per Burgenses nostros predictos, nisi de aliquâ re tangente communitatem Burgi predicti, et tunc in casu illo deducantur secundum libertates approbatas & hactenus rationabiliter vsitatas in Ciuitate nostra Herefordie. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod villa nostra de Bere de cetero liber Burgus sit, et homines nostri eiusdem ville liberi sint Burgenses, et quod Constabularius Castri nostri de Bere qui pro tempore fuerit sit Maior Burgi illius, iuratus tam nobis quam eisdem Burgensibus, qui prius prestito sacramento de iuribus nostris conservandis, eisdem burgensibus iuret super Sancta dei Evangelia, quod ipse libertates eisdem Burgensibus a nobis concessas conservabit, et faciet fideleter ea que ad officium Maioris pertinent in eodem Burgo. Concedimus etiam quod ipsi Burgenses, singulis annis, in festo Sancti Michaelis, duos Ballivos idoneos & sufficientes de semetipsis eligant, et dicto Constabulario tanquam Maiori suo presentent, qui in presentia dicti maioris et Burgensium iurent, quod officium Ballive sue fideliter facient et exequentur. Volumus etiam et concedimus quod dicti Burgenses habeant liberam prisonam suam in Burgo predicto, de omnibus transgressionibus ibidem, exceptis casibus vitæ et membrorum, in quibus casibus omnes tam Burgenses quam alii Imprisonentur in Castro nostro ibidem. Veruntamen si aliqui dictorum Burgensium recctati, accusati, vel indictati fuerint super aliquâ transgressione, in huiusmodi casibus nolumus quod ea occasione imprisonentur quamdiu bonam et sufficientem manucap-tionem invenerint ad standum inde recto eoram Capitali Justicio nostro, vel aliis Justiciariis nostris ad hoc deputatis. Concedimus insuper eisdem Burgensibus, quod omnes terræ eidem burgo iam assignati, dewarrenate & deafforestate sint omnino, et quod Judei in eodem Burgo aliquibus temporibus non morentur. Volumus etiam et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Burgenses habeant omnes alias libertates & omnes consuetudines superius expressas bene et pacifice, absque obstruccionem vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, Justiciorum, vicecomitum, et aliorum Bal-

liuorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque, imperpetuum, sicut predictum est. Hiis Testibus, venerabili patre, R., Bathoniensis & Wellensis Episcopo, Cancellario nostro, Willelmo de Valentia, Auunculo nostro, Ricardo de Burgo, Comite Vltonie, Johanne de Vesci, Ottone de Grandi sono, Roberto Tibottot, Ricardo de Brus, Roberto Filio Johanis, Johanne de Monte alto, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Cardigan, vicesimo secundo die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri Tertio decimo [1284].—*From a transcript in the autograph of the Merionethshire antiquary, Robert Vaughan, Esq., in Hengwrt, MS. 119. This charter is also entered upon the original Welsh Roll of 13 Edward I., in the Tower.*

De castro de Bere commisso Hugoni de Turbervill, 3 Octobris, 13 Edw. I., [1285].—*Ayloffe's Calendar of the Welsh Rolls, in the Tower, p. 94.*

Libertas fugandi omnia genera ferarum infra comitatum de Meronith Hugoni de Turbervill concessa. 20 Junii, 18 Edw. I. [1290].—*Ditto, p. 98.*

De concedendo centum libras Hugoni de Turberville, pro custodiâ castri de Bere, sibi commissi custodend.—*Same date.—Ditto, p. 98.*

Deliberatio castri de Bere Roberto de Staundon custodiendi facta. 28 Nov. 21 Edw. I. [1292].—*Ditto, p. 99.*

Quod Robertus Filius Walteri habeat centum libras pro custodiâ castri de la Bere. 28 Junii, 21 Edward I. [1293].—*Ditto, p. 99.*

Libertas fugandi omnia genera ferarum infra comitatum de Meronith, facta Roberto Filio Walteri, constabulario castri de la Bere. 30 June, in the same year.—*Ditto, p. 99.*

Quod Robertus de Staundon Justiciarius (misprinted in *Ayloffe, Justiciarius*, but see original Roll,) North Wallie liberet custodiendum castrum de la Bere, cum armaturis, &c. 2d of July, in the same year.—*Ditto, p. 99.*

W. W. E. W.

1849.

BRETON ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Congress of this Society, for 1849, will be held at St. Malo in the beginning of September, and will last for a week.

The officers of the Cambrian Archæological Association have been admitted, by the kindness of their Armorican brethren, to be *de jure* honorary Members of the Breton Association; and they, as well as all Members of the for-

mer body, will be gladly welcomed if they visit St. Malo on this interesting occasion. Members, on arriving at St. Malo, should enquire immediately for the Secretary, M. Aymar de Blois; and, on explaining their wishes, will meet with every attention from that gentleman. Or, if they apply to the Foreign Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association (the Rev. H. L. Jones), they will receive letters of introduction and recommendation to the President and Committee of the Breton Congress.

Many valuable papers and discoveries are expected to be communicated on this occasion.

Steamers for St. Malo, *via* Guernsey, sail every week from Southampton. (See *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*.)

During the second and third week of September, the French Scientific Association will hold its Annual Meeting, at Rennes, in Brittany. This circumstance may prove an additional inducement to British antiquaries wishing to visit Brittany at that period.

The following communication, from M. Aymar de Blois, has been received by the Foreign Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association; and it is now published in order that the attention of Members may be called to it, previously to the Cardiff Meeting:—

“One of the Members of our Association is at present engaged in studying the ancient legislative system of Wales; and we are enquiring whether amongst our Armorican institutions we cannot find traces of something borrowed from your laws. We are desirous of proposing the following questions, and if some of the Members of your body would have the kindness to answer them for us we should be much obliged:—

“(1.) What is the *exact* length of the feet and inches mentioned in the laws of Howel Dda? What is the exact superficial content of the *erw*, of the *rhandir*, and of the *tref*? Were their superficial areas the same in North Wales as in South Wales? Did the Extent of the *cwmwd*, or *comot*, vary in the districts of Gwynedd, Dyfed, and Gwent? We wish to obtain the means of expressing these measures, with exactness, either in the modern measures of France, *mètres*, &c., or as the ancient *toises*, *pieds*, &c. To make our question more precise, we will quote some passages where these words occur, from Mr. Aneurin Owen's edition.

Vol. I., p. 167, Chap. xii., § 1, 2.

” p. 185, ” xvii., § 5, 6.

” p. 187, ” xvii., § 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Vol. I., p. 537, Chap.	xx., § 7.
" p. 539, "	xx., § 8, 9.
" p. 767, "	xxxiii., § 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Vol. II., p. 784, "	xiii., § 9, 12, 13, 14.
" p. 825, "	xxiv., § 5, 6, 7, 8.
" p. 856, "	xxv., § 16.

In a passage Vol. ii., p. 838, Chap. ix., § 1, it appears that there were sometimes four comots in one cantref. The cantref, in this place, is rendered in Latin, *pagus*.

"(2.) What are the *exact* significations of the words *Cylch*, and *Dovraeth*, which often occur in the Welsh laws, and which Mr. Aneurin Owen translates by *progress* and *quarter*? They are evidently seignorial dues and rights, analogous to what we term in French, *Droit de Gîte*, or *Droit de pourvéance*. The gentleman belonging to our body, whom I have alluded to above, thinks that *Cylch* must be the equivalent of the *Droit de pourvéance*, or, in Mediæval Latin, *cenaticum prandium*; and that *Dovraeth* must stand for *gistum*, *mansionaticum*.—(See *Ducange, Gloss. Med. et Inf. Lat.* upon these words, and also upon the words *Heberga*, *Domicenium*, and *Progressas*.)

"If you will communicate to us the result of your enquiries among the Members of your Association concerning these words, you will be rendering us a service."

Answers to the above queries may be communicated either through the medium of the Rev. H. L. Jones, Foreign Secretary to the Association; or to M. Aymar de Blois, Château de Poulguinan, Quimper.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Third Annual Meeting will commence at Cardiff, on Monday, the 27th of August, and will continue till Saturday, the 1st of September next.

On this occasion, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire, will resign the office of President to the Lord Viscount Adare, M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association.

A Local Committee has been formed at Cardiff, under the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, Vice-President of the Association, as its Chairman.

On the first and last days of the Meeting, the attention of the President and the General Committee will be directed

towards the preliminary and other usual business of the Association; but during the four intermediate days, the excursions of Members, and the reading and discussing of papers, will proceed in the usual manner.

An exhibition of objects of antiquity will be opened to Members of the Association, and to the Public under certain conditions; and any persons, having articles to exhibit, are requested to send early information of their intentions to the General Secretaries of the Association, or to the Local Secretaries for the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth.

All Members intending to read or to send papers to the Meeting, are earnestly requested to communicate as soon as they can upon the subject with the officers of the Association, named above; for, otherwise, it will be very difficult to arrange the business of the Meeting beforehand.

Notice has been given to the President of the Association that it is the intention of some Members to propose at Cardiff an alteration of the general laws of the Society, and to move that *each* Member of that Body be required to pay some annual subscription; whereas, it has been hitherto made a voluntary matter whether any subscriptions were paid or not.

Members having any alterations to move, or motions to make, on this occasion, are requested to give notice of the same to the General Secretaries,

For the convenience of Members intending to visit Cardiff on this occasion, it is desirable to inform them that the best way of approach for all Members coming eastward of Bristol, is by that city, and by the steamer which sails from thence every day to Cardiff. As the Birmingham and Bristol, the Bristol and Exeter, and the Great Western Railroads, all terminate in Bristol, this will be a very ready line of communication for a large proportion of Members. The times of sailing of the Cardiff steamers are always published in *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*; the boats are good, well manned, and *punctual* in their hours; the fare is four shillings from Bristol, and the voyage usually occupies rather less than four hours. Members may reach Cardiff from London either by this conveyance, or by the Gloucester and Cardiff Mail, or the Bristol and Swansea Mail, both of which coaches pass through Cardiff every morning. Mails run from Swansea twice every day to

Cardiff, and there are several coaches from the neighbouring towns. The Taff Vale Railroad, from Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff, offers a ready means of approach to Members coming through Hereford, or Brecon; the times of the trains may be found in *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*.

For further information upon this, and upon all other important points connected with travelling in South Wales, as well as for succinct, yet graphic and correct accounts of the antiquities and scenery of this part of the Principality, Members are referred to Mr. Cliffe's admirable *Book of South Wales*, the best guide book ever published for any portion of Wales.

There are three large hotels in Cardiff, and other accommodations, amply sufficient for the wants of Members, are to be obtained there readily. For all information upon these points, Members are referred to the Local Secretaries for Glamorgan and Monmouth.

Members, on arriving, are requested to apply at once to the Local Committee for their tickets of admission, and for the general programme of the excursions, and proceedings.

The names and addresses of the General and Local Secretaries are as follow:—

General Secretaries:

Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Nerquis, Mold, Flintshire.
Rev. W. BASIL JONES, Queen's College, Oxford; or Gwynfryn,
near Machynlleth.

Local Secretaries:

Glamorgan—G. GRANT FRANCIS, Esq., Burrowes Lodge, Swansea.
Monmouth—THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq., The Graig, Monmouth.
J. E. LEE, Esq., The Priory, Caerleon.

The following is a brief list of the principal antiquities in or near Cardiff:—

BRITISH—Cromlechau, near St. Nicholas; tumuli, beacons, and camps, on the hills in the north of Glamorgan.

ROMAN—The Roman stations of Cardiff and Caerleon; and the Museum of Roman Antiquities at the latter place.

EARLY INSCRIPTIONS—Llantwit; Margam, &c.

MEDIEVAL CASTLES—Cardiff; Caerphilly; Coyty; St. Donat's, and numerous others.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES—Llandaff Cathedral; Ewenny Priory; Margam Abbey; St. John's Church, Cardiff, and a great number of interesting smaller churches.

A complete list of all Members of the Association will be compiled and published on occasion of the Cardiff Meeting.

The Rev. H. L. Jones has been allowed to resign the office of one of the General Secretaries of the Association, and has been appointed, by the President, Foreign Secretary, for the purpose of corresponding with the Foreign Societies who are now, or may become, connected with the Association.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

FROM RICHARD PRYCE, TO COLONEL JOHN JONES, AFTERWARDS
THE REGICIDE.

From the original, in the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth.

Salop the 27th of May 1648.

Sir,—my best respects to yo^r selfe Remembered, hoping in god of your saffe coming to london in health and saftie, w^{ch} pray god Contynue to yo^r ffrriends great comfort—heare is noe newes, but the taking of the 50 foote men by yo^r horse, and that Sir John Owen is gon over vnto Carnarvonshire wth a hundred horse, but I am sure this is not newes vnto you, from better hands than my owne, and the tak^e of Chepsto Castle.

.
.
.
.
.

I have not else but comitt yow and yo^r brothers (to whom I desyre to be remembered) to gods blessed tuition, and will Ever Rest and Remyne, yo^r lo: [loving] Cosin to serue you,

RIC: PRYCE.

To his Respectfull g[ood] ffrriend Collonell Jo.

Jones this p^rsent.

Leave this wth M^r Houffre [Humffrey] Jones, sitheman, at the Goate, in Pater noster Rowe to be delivered as above.

Correspondence.

THE KING'S CHARTER

FOR THE CREATING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a copy of the Letters Patent of King Henry VI., creating Edward, his son, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. It is transcribed from a rare and curious old Work in my possession, published in the time of James I., bearing this quaint title page:—

“ APXAIOHΛOYTOΣ

Containing

Ten following Books to the former
Treasvrie

Of Avncient and Moderne Times,

Being the learned collections Iudicious Readings, and Memorable Observations: not onely Diuine, Morall and Philosophicall; but also Poeticall, Martiall, Politicall, Historicall, Astrologicall, &c.

Translated out of that Worthie Spanish Gentleman Pedro Mexia, and M. Francesco Sansovino, that Famovse Italian: And alsoe of those Honovrable Frenchmen Anthony du Verdier, Lord of Vau-prinaz: Loys Guyon, Sieur de la Neuche, Covnsellovr vnto the King: Claudius Gruget, Parisian, &c.

London Printed by William Iggard, 1619.”

Yours obediently,

LLEWALYN PRICHARD.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, &c. To all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earles, Barons, Iustices, Vicounts, Gouvernors, Ministers, and to all our Baliues, and faithfull subjects Greeting. Out of the excellency of Royall preheminance, like as beams from the Sun so do inferior honours proceed: neyther doth the integrity of the royall luster and brightnesse by the naturall disposition of the light affording light frō light, feele any losse or detriment by such borrowed light: yea the royall scepter is also much the more extolled, and the Regall Throne exalted, by how much the more Nobles, Preheminences, and honours, are under the power and command thereof.

And this worthy consideration allureth and induceth vs, which desire the encrease of the name and honour of our first begotten and best beloued sonne, Edward, in whom we behold and see ourselves to bee honoured, and our royall house also, and our people subiect vnto vs; hoping by the grace of God (by coniecture taken of his gracious future proceeding to be the more honourably strengthened, that wee may with honour preuent, and with abundant

grace prosecute him, who in reputation of vs, is deemed the same person with vs. Wherefore by the councell and consent of the Prelats, Dukes, Earles, Vicounts, and Barons of our Kingdome, being in our present parliament, we have made and created, and by these presents make and create him, the said *Edward, prince of Wales and Earle of Chester*. And unto the same Edward wee give and grant, and this Charter have confirmed, the name, style, title, state, Dignity, and honour of the said principality and county. And him of the said principality and county, that hee may therein in gouerning rule, and in ruling direct and defend, me by a garland vpon his head, by a ring of gold vpon his finger, and a verge of gold, haue according vnto the manner inuested him. To haue and to hold the same, vnto him and our heires, the kings of England forever. Wherefore we will, and straightly command, for vs and ovr heires, that Edward our sonne aforesaid, shall have the name, style, title, state, dignity, and honour of the principallitie of *Wales*, and of the county of *Chester* aforesaide, vnto him and his heyres the kings of England aforesaide foreuer. These being witnesses. The reuerend Fathers John, Cardinal and Arch Bishop of Canterbury, Primat of all England, our Chancellor, and William, Archbishop of Yorke Primat of England; Thomas, Bishop of London, and William, Bishop of Norwich: our most wel-beloved Cosins, Richard Duke of Yorke, and Humfrey Duke of Buckinghame, our wel-beloved cosins, Richard Earle of Warwick, Richard Earle of Salisbury, John Earle of Wiltshire, and our beloved and faithfull Raffe Cromwell, Chamberlain of our House, William Faulconbridge, and Iohn Stourton Knights. Dated at our Pallace of VVestminster, the xv day of March, and in the yeare of our reigne XXXII.

THINGS REQUIRED VNTO THE CREATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

First, an honourable habite (viz.) a Robe of purple Veluet, having in it aboute XVIII elnes, more or lesse, garnished about with a fringe of gold, and lined with Ermins.

A surcoat or inner Gowne, having in it about XVIII elnes of Veluet, of like coulour, Fringe and Furre.

Laces, Buttons, and Tassels (as they cal them) ornaments made of purple silke and gold.

A girdle of silke also, to girde his inner Gowne.

A sword with a scabberd made of purple silke and gold, garnished with the like girdle he is girt withall, thereby shewing himself to be Duke of Cornwall by birth and not by creation.

A cap of the same velvet that his robe is of, furred with ermines, with laces and a button, and tassels on the crown thereof, made of Venice gold.

A garland, or little coronet of gold, to be put on his head, together with his cap.

A long golden verge or rod, betokening his gouernment.

A Ring of Gold also, to be put on the third finger of his left hand, whereby he declareth his marriage with equity and justice.

All these things were almost with Royall sumptuousnesse prepared for Edward, sonne to King Henry the eight, to have been created Prince of Wales, but prevented by his father's death, hee was crowned king, sixt of that name: Yet the forme, with the Rites and Ceremonies belonging to the investing of the Prince into the Principality of Wales, you may perceive by that which is before declared.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—I have observed an error in Rees's *Topographical Account of South Wales*. When speaking about Neath Abbey, he says that it was a dependence of the Abbey of Savigny, "*near Lyon, in France*." This is a great mistake; for this latter abbey is as far from Lyon as any town in Wales is from Yarmouth in Norfolk. Savigny was an abbey of the Cistercian order, in the Diocese of Avranches, on the confines of Normandy, Maine, and Britanny, and had dependant upon it a great number of other abbeys, including a score of such in England and Ireland. I could supply you with the names of all those houses, because I possess the Chartulary of the Abbey of Savigny, containing some documents concerning Neath, with the names of all the English and Irish Houses that belonged to it.

A friend of mine, a pupil of the *Ecole des Chartes* at Paris, has published an exceedingly interesting list, drawn up by a monk of Savigny, in which the houses that depended upon the former, together with some pieces of Latin, were written in the original roll by the hand of whatever monks or nuns happened to compose them. The most curious of these pieces is one written by the hand of the celebrated Heloisa, the mistress of Abelard, and is, perhaps, the only specimen which exists of the handwriting of that celebrated personage. Her verses, too, are about the best in the whole collection. I possess two or three copies of this valuable collection, and I should be happy to make an exchange for some works that I want concerning Wales, particularly Sir R. Colt Hoare's edition of "*Giraldus Cambrensis*," with his own notes and illustrations.

Can you inform me which is the *best* Cambrian Biography, and what it costs? Among the names of Welsh soldiers, I am particularly anxious to find a good account of Sir Thomas Picton, with whom I had the honour of serving during the late war; and also of General Cadogan, Marlborough's right hand man. There was also a Welsh commander of the time of Edward III., who is called *Yvain de Galles* by Froissard the historian; he served in France against the English, and captured Guernsey in 1337. His name, it appears to me, must be the same as Evan, or Evans.

I have now been a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy for twenty-six years, and, indeed, I was one of the

persons who first started it; and, during that period, I have contributed a great number of papers to its volumes. Among other labours, I have transcribed all the chartularies of the monasteries in Normandy, forming a collection of *several thousand quarto pages*.

You will be glad to hear that the Bishop of Quimper, who was one of our members in the late Assembly, has sent out a circular to all the clergy of his diocese, exhorting them to preserve their ancient national customs, their ancient probity, and their *old Breton language*. The bishop is a Breton to the back-bone.

I remain, &c.,

C. DE GERVILLE.

Valognes, May, 1849.

[We can refer our respected correspondent at once to the Biographical Dictionary of the Rev. Robert Williams, now publishing by Mr. W. Rees, as by far the most complete and learned work that has been compiled upon the subject. We believe it is now finished, and we know that no Welsh library can have any pretensions to completeness, unless a copy of it be found on its shelves. —*Edd. Arch. Camb.*]

OLD NAMES.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—Will any of your correspondents favour me with information as to the meaning of two or three places which I shall mention below?

Siambr Wen is as common a name nearly as *Gwyndy*; *Siambr Wen* near Abergele by Eglwys Fach, Caerwys, Newmarket, or Diserth, (noticed in a former number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*,) and very many others. It is not, I imagine, one and the same with *Gwyndy*, for *Gwyndy* is commonly in the village, or near to the church; whereas the *Siambr Wen*, in all instances I know, is some little distance from the church; and yet I suspect that there is something ecclesiastical about it; and, I have no doubt, much more is known than I have been able to ascertain relative to the *Gwyndai*. Indeed, all that I know is stated in a note by Dr. Owen Pughe, in the Preface to Gunn's *Nennius*.

Another village name which I should be glad to know the meaning of is *Gerrig*.

Croes Einion occurs often in Denbighshire as a local name, where there is no vestige of a cross, or any other ancient remains. I read somewhere why crosses were erected to *Einion*, but cannot now recollect where: Rees, in his *Welsh Saints*, says nothing about it.

Pant Iddan is also of frequent occurrence; there is a place so called near St. Asaph, and another by Bettws. The *pant* is appropriate enough to both these localities, but the word *Iddan* is not so obvious. The appellation being frequently applied to places in a *cwmwd*, excites one's curiosity to know something of its import.

If I shall be favoured with some information about these things, I will promise in return to ascend *Pen Parc y Meirch* in my neighbourhood, the old encampment of Owen Gwynedd, and tell of the old things near to and about it, and they are pretty many, such as *Bryn y Pin*, *Pen y Garnedd*, *Ffynon Sant Sior*, *Vardre*, *Dryll y bwa*, *Maes y Groes*, *Ffynon Eulo*, *Croes Einion*, *Dinorben*, a'r *Hen Allor*, a Cromlech, and, no doubt, the

“ Bedd Brenin henben
Yn aelwyd Dinorben ”

of the “ Englynion y Beddau.”

PHILOLOGUS.

SAINT WINEFRED'S STATUE.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—A full-sized headless statue of Saint Winefred, which appears to have been very roughly treated, is shut up among brooms, &c., in Holywell Church: can any of your correspondents supply me with information as to its history, and more especially as to the cause of its removal into vile obscurity?

The circumstance of the statue being without a head would lead one to suppose that it has reference to the tradition respecting the Saint, which states that she was decapitated by her enraged lover, but that a holy man placed her head on her shoulders again, after it had rolled down to the dry valley beneath, (where a spring immediately gushed forth,) and, by virtue of his faith and sanctity, she lived for many years after.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sorrow that such an interesting relic of antiquity should be allowed to remain in its present degraded condition, when so much has been accomplished of late to restore to its former beauty the architecture of the Holy Well; what reasonable objection can there be to its not being replaced in its original niche? Its restoration would certainly greatly improve the appearance of the venerable edifice.

I remain, &c.,

STATUARIUS.

Narcotica.

Miscellaneous Notices.

NOTICE.—By an arrangement recently concluded, Mr. RICHARD MASON, Bookseller, of Tenby, has become Printer and Publisher of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Mr. Pickering continuing, as usual, to be the London Publisher of the work. The present number issues from the Tenby Press, and will, we hope, be only the precursor of numerous other publications connected with the antiquities of Wales appearing under the same auspices.

ABERFFRAW EISTEDDFOD.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously accepted the patronage of this Congress.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of this fine edifice is proceeding in a highly judicious and satisfactory manner, under the direction of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, of London, and Mr. Prichard, of Llandaff. The works now in hand are those of the Presbytery, and it is hoped that they will be roofed in before the winter. The Committee have adopted the commendable principle of not attempting more than their funds will allow of being completed, in the most solid and effective manner. The restoration of this cathedral—let us rather say of the four cathedrals of Wales, all of them as yet greatly unworthy of their destination—ought to be taken up as a national work, not only by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who had much better restore these edifices than build new episcopal residences, but more especially by the great landed proprietors of the Principality. There are several noblemen and gentlemen in Wales who could rebuild the whole of the four cathedrals among them, without the curtailment of a single enjoyment, or the dismissal of a single servant in consequence. What is the outlay of £100,000 among half-a-dozen gentlemen, each of whom derives an income from his lands in Wales of not less than £50,000 per annum? If the laity would only subscribe for such a purpose in the same proportion, relatively to their incomes, as the clergy do, a fund might be raised to restore not only the cathedrals, but also all the parochial churches of the Principality.

CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.—We are sorry to hear that the windows of the great banqueting rooms of this splendid castle threaten daily ruin. A few pounds laid out now would stop the impending evil, and one of the finest remains of mediæval antiquity would be preserved to the county. We would point to the castles of Oystermouth, in South Wales, and Caernarvon, in North Wales, as instances of how much may be done by a skilful architect for a moderate sum.

CAMBRIA ROMANA.—There is reason to believe that in consequence of some recent clearances of coppice wood, and drainage of fields, lately effected in the neighbourhood of Aber, Caernarvonshire, the line of the Roman road from the entrance of the valley towards Segontium, may now be discerned and mapped for a distance of nearly two miles. This was one of the disputed points. We understand that its direction lies nearly in that of a straight line from Aber church to Ty Coch, in Bangor parish, where a Roman inscription (noticed in our pages already) was some years since discovered.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.—About the beginning of April, some men ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. W. Lowndes, at Whaddon Chase, found gold coins scattered about rather profusely, the report of which soon got into circulation, as well as some of the coins, which led the neighbouring people to lend a willing hand in such a ploughing match. Some hundred

coins, it is said, were found, and were clearly those of the early British kings. One of them was struck in the time of Cunobelin, or Cynvelyn, about fourteen years before the Christian era; the weight of it is about 180 grains; a horse rampant is on the obverse, and a thistle, or wheat ear, on the reverse. Cunobelin is said to be the first British king who had his effigy stamped on his coins; sometimes with two faces, like Janus, whose temple was closed during his reign. Six others bear one face only. Three have the name "CVNO" on them, and another the horse and wreath, similar to the one now found. Cunobelin is said to have fought a battle at Thornborough Bridge, within three miles of Whaddon; and near the site of the battle are two tumuli, or barrows, one of which was opened about seven years ago, when many Roman curiosities were discovered.

TENBY CHURCH.—Our readers will be equally sorry and surprised to learn that this church, which, in many respects, is one of the most valuable edifices in South Wales, has just been whitewashed inside and *outside* (!) by order of the parochial authorities. We had fondly supposed that such specimens of decorative taste as this had become impossible, at least in municipal towns; but it seems we were deceived. The church was externally of a sober grey colour, harmonizing with the buildings surrounding the churchyard—themselves of considerable antiquity. Even these have been whitewashed, and the ancient pointed arches, the last remains of a Religious House, opposite the church, bearing inscriptions and sculptured ornaments, have been whitewashed, too! The archivault of a doorway, on the north side of the nave, long since stopped up, was chipped away on this occasion to make the walls look uniform. The interior had been yellow-washed before, so that the white lime is there really an improvement; and the lime now put on will, perhaps, tend to preserve some of the architectural details for a less barbarous age. The same taste and discernment of architectural requirements, which have led to this disfiguring of a fine building, would induce the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to whitewash St. Paul's, because it is blackened by the city smoke; or to paint over the Corregios in the National Gallery with a bright red colour, because through age they have become somewhat dirty. We think that, in fairness to the town of Tenby, some inscription should be set up in a conspicuous place within the church to commemorate the names of the worthies who have thus "beautified" the building.

BAILEY HILL, MOLD.—Several human skeletons, in excellent preservation, have just been discovered on Bailey Hill, Mold, by the workmen employed in levelling a portion of it, for the purpose of forming a bowling-green. They lie in regular order, with the feet eastward, about two feet below the surface of the ground, in what appears to have been a part of the old castle yard. From the beautiful rows of teeth which they display, it may be argued that their owners were men in the prime of life. Indeed this circumstance, together with the uniformity of their position, the detached

situation of some of the skulls, and the fact of there being no vestige of a coffin, or covering of any kind, observable, would lead us to infer that they were slain in the act of defending the fortress. The last battle which we have any account of, in connexion with this castle, occurred in the reign of Edward the First, A.D., 1322, when it was seized by Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, knight, who had risen in arms against the English king. Besides these skeletons were found also some teeth of horses, sheep, and pigs; two iron rings; a part of a copper ring; some nails; buttons; two spurs; a stirrup; a horse-shoe; a buckle; a piece of fused bell-metal; half of a shears; a corkscrew; a key; a chest-handle; a tortoiseshell token, or counter, &c. All these articles are now in the possession of Mr. Cain Parry, Mont Alto Cottage.

SCREEN-WORK OF ABBEY CWMHIR.—We are informed that the ancient screen-work of this Abbey, which was removed to the old church of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, is now to be sold, this latter edifice having been abandoned in consequence of another church having been built within the same town. This would be an admirable opportunity for the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, or the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, to acquire a rich specimen of ancient carving for their cathedrals.

BOOKS WANTED.—A Correspondent wishes to know what is the *lowest* price at which any Welsh antiquary will part with the following works. Copies in tolerably clean condition, and, at all events, *complete*, are required, viz.—The *Myvyrian Archaiology*; Dr. O. Pughe's *Welsh Dictionary*, the last edition; and *Liber Landavensis*. Word to be sent to the Editors.

GOLDEN GROVE MSS.—Can any of our Correspondents inform us who is the present owner of these MSS.? They are mentioned by Burke, in his *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, who refers to them as an authority for the date of the erection of Carreg cennin Castle by Urien Rheged, Prince of Rheged; and do they contain any further information which would be useful in the description of this or any other castle in Wales?

“ROYAL VISITS TO WALES.”—We beg to call the attention of our Readers to the Prospectus of a new Work, intended to illustrate the different objects and progress of the various Roman, Saxon, Norman, and English Monarchs in the Principality, from the first invasion of Julius Cæsar down to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, which is advertised in our present Number. From what we know of the diligence and abilities of Mr. Parry, we infer that the subject will receive ample justice at his hands, and it gives us great pleasure to find that he has already been so royally patronised. The work will be embellished with numerous pictorial and historical engravings. We hardly need remind our Correspondents that should any of them happen to know of documents calculated to enhance the value of the work, and likely to have escaped the research of Mr. Parry, the latter will be grateful for the information.

Reviews.

HISTORY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF CARDIGANSHIRE, &c. By JOHN HUGHES, Esq., Solicitor. Aberystwyth. 1849.

This is a valuable contribution to the history of one of the most important counties of Wales. It is drawn from the most authentic records and documents which the learned author could procure access to, and the result is exhibited in tables, with copious and interesting notes. The same thing which Mr. Hughes has thus accomplished for his own county ought to be completed for every county in the Principality. Our readers will remember the elaborate and correct list of the Representatives of Merioneth, published in our pages, by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.; similar lists exist for Caernarvonshire and Anglesey, the latter of which was first published by Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*.

Some of the notes appended to Mr. Hughes's tables convey very curious information concerning the various disputed returns that have been made for the county; and the work will most probably become one of reference for persons interested in county politics. The first return is that of the thirty-third Henry VIII., when David ap Lloyd, alias David ap Llewelyn ap Gwilym Lloyd, Esq., of Castell Hywel, in Cardigan-shire was elected. No return had been made to the preceding parliament in the twenty-eighth of that reign. The returns are brought down continuously to the present parliament, ending with the death of the late lamented Member, Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan.

An extract from the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*, by Sir Henry Ellis, concerning the office of Ragler, formerly existing in this county, concludes the volume. We should add, that it is admirably printed, and published by Mr. Cox, of Aberystwyth, with whose good taste in these matters the Members of the Cambrian Archæological Association are already well acquainted.

BULLETIN ARCHEOLOGIQUE DE L'ASSOCIATION BRETONNE. No. 1. Rennes. 1849.

We are indebted for a copy of this periodical work to the kindness of the Secretary of the Association of which it is the organ of publication; and having been for some time on the most friendly footing of communication and co-operation with that Society, we hail its appearance with pleasure. Like our own work, it is the mouthpiece and record of an Association which treats more especially of Armorican and Celtic antiquities. It contains four highly interesting illustrations in lithography, imitative of etching; and it gives a complete account of the proceedings of the Association from the 19th to the 25th September, 1847, when the Society held its Annual Meeting at Quimper.

We regret that we have not room to give a succinct account of the proceedings of this and similar meetings, though we hope to be able to revert to the subject at another period. We must content ourselves for the present with strongly recommending it to the attention of our readers, and with informing them that the annual subscription to the work, which will form a handsome volume, is only five francs to Members of the Breton Association, and ten francs to those who do not belong to that body. The Work may be ordered through the medium of Mr. Pickering, London.

GUIDE TO NORTHERN ARCHÆOLOGY by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. Edited by the EARL OF ELLESMERE. London: Bain. 1848.

Few books more interesting to British Antiquaries could be singled out than the volume which now lies before us. It puts us at once in possession of the leading facts ascertained by our northern brethren, and it throws considerable light upon many points still obscure in our own archæological researches. The publication of this book in the English language will doubtless lead to a more close relationship between the Antiquaries of London and Copenhagen, a result greatly to be desired.

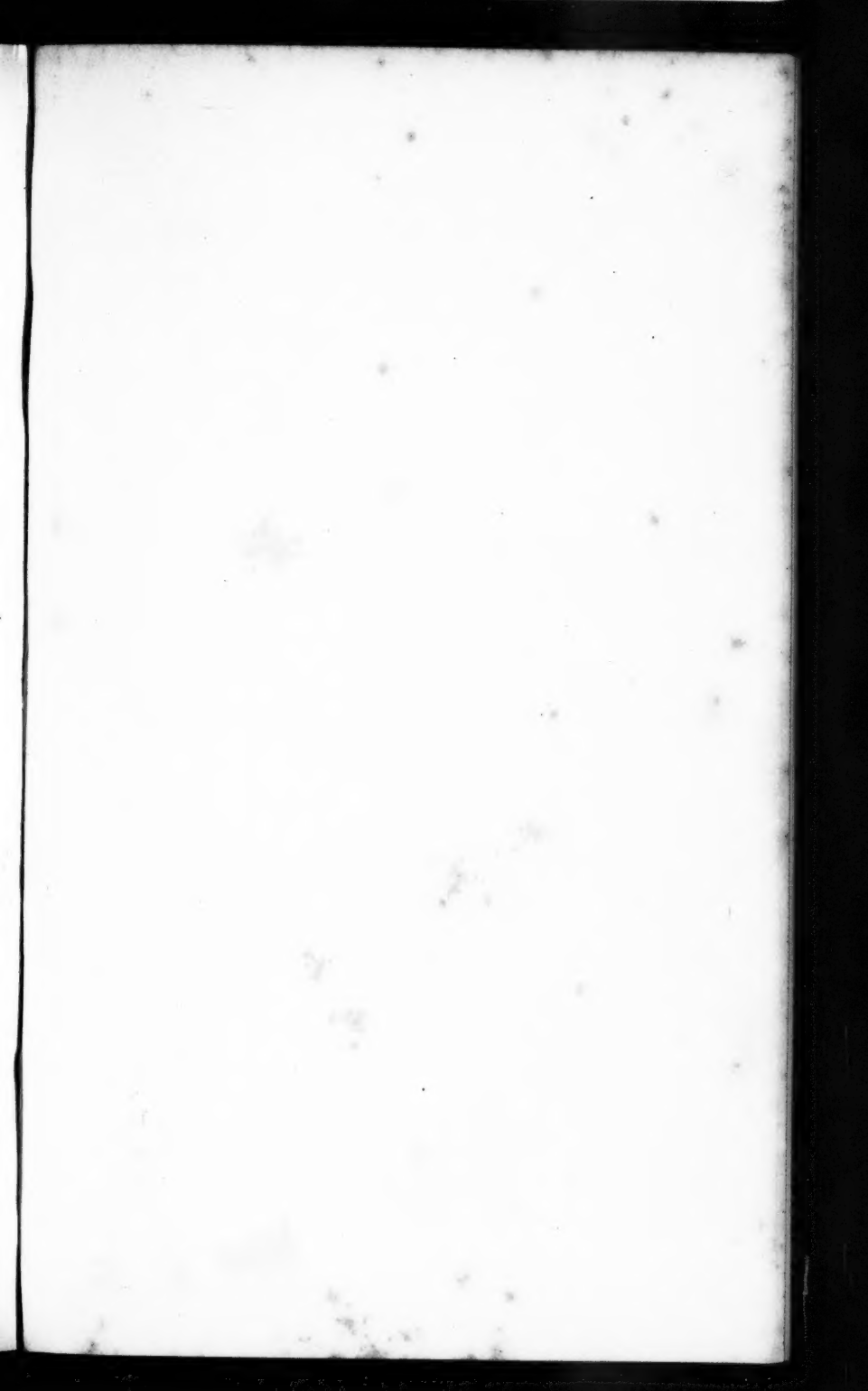
Judging from the illustrations and descriptions of this work we infer that a remarkable similarity exists between Danish and Norwegian remains, and those in Ireland, Scotland, and some in Wales. The shelves of the Museum of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, must contain a collection very like that of the Royal Hibernian Academy, at Dublin. We should observe that this book contains numerous illustrations, all well executed, and that it is printed at Copenhagen, in English.

We cannot do better than give our best thanks to the nobleman through whose care it has been brought before the British public, nor can we do better for our readers than present them with the following extract:—

THE AGE OF STONE is that period when weapons and implements were made of stone, wood, bone, or some such material, and during which very little, or nothing at all, was known of metals. Even if we suppose that some of the stone articles were in a later age used either on account of the costliness of metal, or from their being dedicated to the celebration of sacred rites, and that they continued in consequence to be of the same shape and material as in the remoter periods of antiquity, still they are so frequently found in the North, and moreover in such a multitude of instances with obvious traces of being worn by use and several times ground afresh, that there can be no question of a time having existed when these articles were in common use in the North. That the stone age is the earliest in which we find our regions to have been inhabited by human beings, seems established beyond all doubt, as is also the fact that the people must have borne a resemblance to savages. It is very natural that in different regions that particular species of stone should have been employed which was of most common occurrence, and at the same time suited to the fabrication of stone implements; accordingly, flint was most frequently employed in Denmark; in those parts of Sweden and Norway where flint is not met with, they made a partial use of other species of stone, which sometimes had an influence on the shape of the implement. In the most northern parts of Sweden and Norway stone objects seldom or never occur, and it would seem as if those regions in earlier times were but thinly inhabited, or not at all.

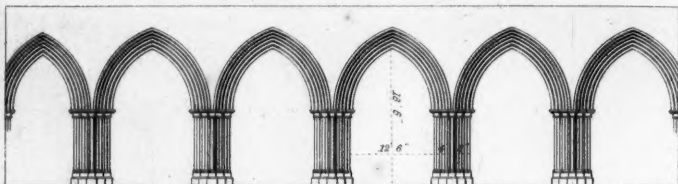
It was about the period when metals first came, gradually, and, no doubt, sparingly, to be used in the North, that the large sepulchral chambers of the North would seem to have been constructed. In these, as has been before remarked, the bodies have been most frequently found unburnt, in many instances with rudely fashioned urns beside them; articles of metal being very rarely met with, and, at all events, but little of bronze or gold; of silver or iron nothing whatever, but almost exclusively objects of stone and bone, the ornaments chiefly of amber. Articles of clothing seem to have been made chiefly of the skins of animals. The succeeding period, we are of opinion, ought to be called—

THE AGE OF BRONZE, in which weapons and cutting implements were made of copper or bronze, and nothing at all, or but very little, was known of iron or silver. Not in the North only, but also in the countries of the South, it will be found that the metal of which mention is first made, and which first came into use was copper, either pure, or, as it was frequently used in ancient times, with a small addition of tin for the purpose of hardening it, to which alloy the name of bronze has been given. It was not till a much later period that they became acquainted with iron, the reason of which seems to be that copper is found in such a state as to be far more easily distinguishable as a metal than iron, which, before it can be wrought, must first undergo the process of smelting and purifying by a strong heat, an operation of which in the earliest ages they must have been ignorant.



CWMHIR RUINATED ABBEY CHURCH.

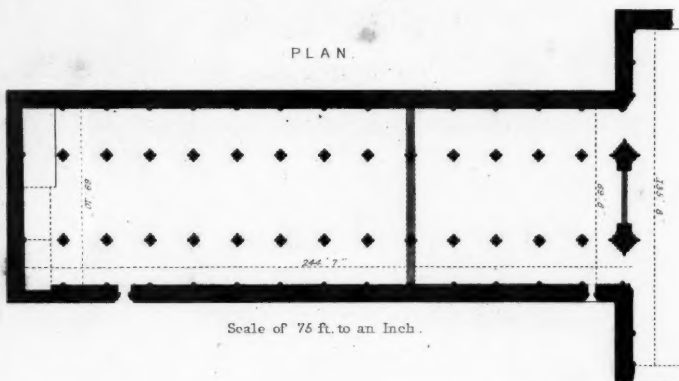
THE SIX ARCHES REMOVED TO LLANIDLOES CHURCH.



Elevation of South Side.

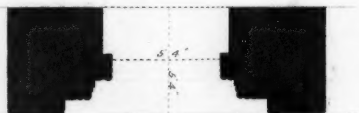
Scale of Feet 0 10 20 30 40 50

PLAN.



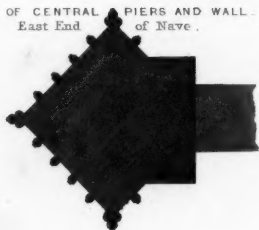
Scale of 75 ft. to an Inch.

PLAN OF PRINCIPAL DOORWAY



Scale 8th of an Inch to a Foot.

PLAN OF CENTRAL PIERS AND WALL of Nave. East End

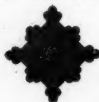


MABLIS COFFIN LID.



1/4 Inch Scale.

PLAN OF COLUMNS OF NAVE.



Archaeologia Cambrensis.

No. XVI.—OCTOBER, 1849.

ACCOUNT OF CWMHIR ABBEY, RADNORSHIRE.

I.—SITUATION AND HISTORICAL PARTICULARS.

THE ruins of this old monastery are in the north-west portion of the county of Radnor, on the banks of the rivulet Clewedock, in a very retired but pleasing situation. The place is distant about six miles eastward from the town of Rhayader, and about seven miles north-westward from Penybont, a village on the London road through New Radnor and Rhayader to Aberystwyth, from which village it is easy of access by a good carriage road, which is not the case from Rhayader.

The monastery was called, and the place still has the name of ABBEY CWMHIR,¹ the situation forming the latter part of the appellation, agreeably to the Welsh idiom; and it derives its name from being situated in a *long dingle*, or narrow vale, of considerable length, which the word *Cwmhir* signifies.

The abbey was founded, according to an extract from the Chronicles of the Abbey of St. Werburgh, at Chester, preserved in the British Museum,² and referred to by Dugdale in his "Monasticon,"³ in the year 1143,⁴ by a daughter of Blanchland, but no further particulars of this lady are mentioned. Leland, however, relates in his

¹ Pronounced *Coomheere*, the first syllable short, as *oo*, in foot; and the latter long, as *ee*, in *feet*.

² Cotton MSS., Vespasian; A. V., 33 h.

³ Vol. i., p. 825.

⁴ Ninth year of King Stephen.

"Itinerary,"¹ that the abbey was founded by Caswallon ap Madoc, which person was the sovereign lord of the district at the before-mentioned date, and he might have been incited, and, perhaps, assisted, by the said daughter of Blanchland, to commence and proceed with the undertaking.

Cadwallon ap Madoc, the said reputed founder of the abbey, was the son of Madoc ap Idnerth, and descended in four generations from Elystan Glodrydd, founder of the fifth royal tribe of Wales, and the sovereign lord of the district, which originally comprehended all the territory between the rivers Wye and Severn,² and still bore the name. The district when possessed by Madoc ap Idnerth was so far contracted in extent as not to comprehend the whole of the present county of Radnor; but, although so small, it was, after his decease, divided between his sons, the said Cadwallon ap Madoc, and Eineon Clyd; at which division, Eineon Clyd had the southern portion, named Elvel; and the northern, called Melenith,³ in which the abbey was subsequently built, became possessed by Cadwallon.

It may be reasonably concluded that, during the administration of the concerns of the abbey, the events connected therewith were carefully recorded, and a regular account kept of the proceedings; but whatever records there might have been of what took place within its walls, or relating to it, they seem to have been either destroyed at the dissolution of the monastery, or taken away, and subsequently thought of little or no value, and lost, or allowed to decay and perish, as there are at present no accounts of it known to be in existence, and no particulars respecting it to be had, except a few scattered notices gleaned from records which had other objects in communicating information.

The abbey having, as before-mentioned, been founded in 1143, the circumstance took place in four years after the founder became possessor of the district, which may be

¹ Vol. v., p. 15.

² *York's Tribes of Wales*, p. 132.

³ Melenith and Elvel are still the names of two deaneries, or ecclesiastical districts, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, which comprehend the greater part of the county of Radnor, and they probably have the same boundaries as had the territories of Cadwallon, and of his brother Eineon.

concluded was on the death of his father, Madoc, in 1139;¹ and as he lived until the year 1179,² when he was slain, he must have had the satisfaction of seeing his monastery settled, and witnessing its proceedings for as many as thirty-six years from the commencement of the undertaking.

Also in the same year, 1179, died Eineon Clyd, the brother of the founder, who was a benefactor to the abbey, by giving it lands and possessions in the parish of Clirow, in the county of Radnor. He was waylaid in returning from attending the feast of Prince Rhys ap Griffith, at Cardigan, and treacherously assassinated.³

It is not known who was the first abbot that presided over the monastery, but the earliest account to be met with on the subject is, that one named Meyric died in the year 1185,⁴ six years after the death of the founder.

In the year 1196, Roger Mortimer came to Melenith, and dispossessed the sons of Cadwallon, the founder, of a considerable part of the district. He was a donor to the abbey of lands and possessions in the parishes of St. Harmon's and Llanbadarnfynydd, in the county of Radnor, and also of property in the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and died in 1215.⁵

In the year 1198, died Malgon ap Cadwallon, son of the founder, who seems at his death to have been in possession of the property in Melenith, in which the monastery was situated.⁶ And his son, Meredith ap Maelgon, was subsequently the donor to the abbey of various lands and possessions in several of the parishes of the county of Radnor, probably confirming the grants of his father and grandfather, Maelgon and Cadwallon.

In 1199, a company of the monks of this abbey went to dwell in the monastery of Cymmer, in Merionethshire; respecting which circumstance the late Robert Vaughan, Esq., of Hengwrt, in his remarks on Sir William Dugdale's "Monasticon,"⁷ says that Cymmer Abbey, near Dolgelley,

¹ *Myfyrian Archaeology*, vol. ii., p. 423. ² *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 427.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 423; *Powell's History of Wales*, p. 173; *Wynne's History of Wales*, p. 206. ⁴ *Myfyrian Archaeology*, vol. ii., p. 438.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 440; *Wynne's History of Wales*, p. 213; *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. i., p. 140. ⁶ *Myfyrian Archaeology*, vol. ii., p. 441.

⁷ *Cambrian Register*, vol. ii., p. 493.

was founded by some monks, who sojourned there from Cwmhir Abbey, and it seems that it was a colony that they sent away, as bees do, when they are too full. It may, however, be observed, that it is not improbable but that on the death of Maelgon ap Cadwallon, which took place the preceding year, Roger Mortimer, who had, by conquest, become possessor of the greater part of the district, rendered, by his interference, a residence at the abbey so unpleasant to some of the monks, that they removed and settled at Cymmer. But whether by their thus settling, they were the means of a monastery being there founded, and of a name being given to it similar to that of their former residence, appears to be a matter for enquiry. Dugdale, in his "Monasticon," has confounded the two abbeys together; and he has, also, by mistake, stated Cwmhir Abbey to have been in Pembrokeshire, instead of Radnorshire.¹

About the year 1210, the name of the abbot of Cwmhir Abbey was Ririd; he was one of the four abbots at whose solicitation Madoc ap Griffith Maelor, lord of Bromfield, gave to the abbot of Stratmarchell, in Montgomeryshire, certain lands in Llangwistel, for the erecting thereon of monastic buildings. The other abbots were Peter, abbot of Alba Domus, in Carmarthenshire; Deniawel, of Stratflur, in Cardiganshire; and Philip, of Stratmarchell, aforesaid.²

About the year 1213, three persons of respectable families were executed in England by order of King John, namely, Howel ap Cadwallon, Madoc ap Maelgon, and Meuruc Barach, being hostages for Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, who, by his warlike proceedings, had broken his engagement with the king. Of these, Howel ap Cadwallon was donor to the abbey of lands at Fortun, in the county of Montgomery, and was probably a son, and Madoc ap Maelgon, a grandson of the founder.³

By a formal regal document, King John, in the year 1214, confirmed to the abbot and monks of Cwmhir Abbey the various grants of the lands which they possessed, and had been given to them by various individuals,

¹ *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 825.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 896.

³ *Myfyrian Archaeology*, vol. ii., p. 446; *Wynne's History of Wales*, p. 233.

namely, Meredith ap Maelgon, Roger Mortimer, Howel ap Cadwallon, Howel ap Fitzalan, Eineon Clyd, Eineon de Porta, Anne Meredith, and Llewelyn Anarawd.¹

In the year 1231, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, having ravaged the Marches of South Wales, and taken the castles of Rhayader, and Radnor, and several others, Henry III. came against him with a great army as far as Hereford, and sent his nobles with part thereof to attack the Welsh prince, who had, by that time, fled to North Wales. A remarkable circumstance took place in this expedition, with which Cwmhir Abbey became intimately connected; and as it was of considerable importance in the history of the place, it is thought proper to give a translation of the account of the particulars as they are related by Matthew Paris, the historian.²

"The King, removing his army, came to the city of Hereford; Llewelyn was, at that time, with his forces not far from the castle of Montgomery, in a certain meadow where was a river, whose banks consisted of marshes, and where he craftily prepared an ambuscade for the soldiers of the said castle. For it is said that Llewelyn directed a certain friar of the Cistercian Abbey, which was near, to go towards the castle, whom, when the soldiers of the castle saw pass by, they went out to speak to him, and enquired if he had heard anything about King Llewelyn. He answered that he had seen him with a small attendance in a neighbouring meadow, where he waited for a larger number of men. The soldiers then asked the friar whether the horsemen might pass through the river and meadow with safety? And he answered, that the bridge, on which travellers were accustomed to pass over the river, had been broken down by Llewelyn, because he dreaded an attack; but that they might safely pass through the river, and enter the meadow on horseback, and with a few horsemen either overtake or put to flight the Welshmen; which, being heard, Walter de Godarvilla, the governor of the castle, believed the false assertions of the friar, and ordered the soldiers and sergeants to be armed, who, having mounted their horses, came speedily to the place; whom when seen coming in force, the Welshmen betook themselves to flight to a neighbouring wood, and the soldiers of the castle pursuing them rapidly with their horses, and especially those who were foremost, became immersed in the said river, and marshy portion of the meadow, up to their horses' bellies; but those who were following, being warned by the immersion of their companions, escaped, and condoled with them on their misfortune. Then the Welshmen, being informed of

¹ Record of Chancery preserved in the Tower of London.

² *Matth. Paris, Hist. Angl.*, p. 492, 493.

the immersion of their enemies, returned against them in great force, and, with their lances, slew the horses and soldiers floundering in the mud. A dreadful conflict was the consequence, and many were slain on both sides, but the Welshmen gained the victory.

"When the misfortune that had happened to the soldiers was at length made known to the king, he speedily went in a hostile manner to the abbey, whose friar had betrayed the said soldiers, and, in revenge for such criminal conduct, plundered and burnt a grange belonging to the abbey, and ordered the abbey itself to be similarly plundered and destroyed by fire. But the abbot of the place, that he might save the buildings, which had been erected at such very great expense and labour,¹ gave the king three hundred marks, and thereby assuaged his indignation.

"These things having been accomplished, the king caused Maud's castle in Wales, which had been demolished by the Welsh, to be elegantly rebuilt with stone and mortar; and when the work was completed, which was done at a great expense, the king placed therein soldiers and dependants, who should restrain the incursions of the Welshmen."

It is to be observed, that the well known histories of Wales, both by Powell and Wynne, mention these transactions as connected *not* with the abbey of Cwmhir, in Radnorshire, but with that of Cymmer, in Merionethshire;² and Tanner, in his "Notitia Monastica,"³ and Williams, in his "Account of the Welsh Monasteries," published in the *Cymmrodorion Transactions*,⁴ have adopted their narrative as correct; but a little consideration will prove that the transactions which have been related were connected with this abbey, and not with that of Cymmer.

Both Powell and Wynne call the abbey in question, *Cymer*, whereas the Latin name, given by the original historian, is *Cumira*, to which word *Cwmhir* is more like than *Cymer*. With regard to the space said to be between this abbey and the castle of Montgomery, there is some difficulty, as it is stated that the Cistercian abbey to which the friar belonged was near to the castle, whereas there is a distance of twenty-four miles between Cwmhir and the said castle; yet, it is to be observed, that there was a still greater distance, by ten miles, between the castle and Cymmer. Besides, the abbey of Cwmhir, for the king to go

¹ *Sumptuosius valde laboribus constructa.*—*Matth. Paris*, p. 493.

² *Powell's Wales*, p. 206; *Wynne's History of Wales*, p. 252.

³ *Tanner's Notitia Monastica* (Merionethshire).

⁴ *Cymmrodorion Transactions*, vol. ii., p. 257.

to from Hereford, where he was stationed, was only forty miles off, and much more convenient for access than that of Cymmer, which was distant above a hundred miles, and not to be approached but by roads difficult to be traversed. And also Maud's Castle,¹ which he is said to have rebuilt after his hostile visit to the abbey in question, is as much as forty miles distant from Cymmer, and only eleven miles from Cwmhir, from which latter place the castle was in a direct line of road for restoring the several castles in South Wales, that Prince Llewelyn had ravaged, which circumstance had been the original cause of the king's expedition.

In the year 1232, a writ of protection was granted by Henry III. to the monks of Cwmhir Abbey, whereby they, and their tenants and attendants, had the privileges granted them to be exempt from the payment of toll and custom throughout his territories, with respect to what they bought and sold of their property, provided they took care that what they so bought and sold did not get into the hands of the king's enemies. And all persons were forbidden, under a penalty of ten pounds, to molest them with respect to such things. And also such persons as had a lawsuit with them were forbidden to proceed, except before the king and his chief justice.²

In the same year, a formal regal document, containing a confirmation of the several grants of lands and possessions, was executed by Henry III. which document contained the names of the several places that had been mentioned in the aforesaid regal document of King John in the year 1214, but without any others in addition.³

About the year 1234, Cadwallon ap Maelgon, of Mele-nith, who was probably a grandson of Cadwallon ab Madoc, the founder of the abbey, died at Cwmhir.⁴

About the year 1240, the abbot and monks of Cwmhir

¹ This castle is about five miles eastward from the town of Builth, on the road from thence to New Radnor and Kingston. It is at present merely a farm house, surrounded by the old entrenchments, and is called *Colwyn Castle* from the Hundred in which it is situated. It had the name of *Maud's Castle* from Maude de St. Walleric, wife of William de Breos, who was owner of the Castle, and lord of the district. After marriage, this lady was called Maud de Haias.—*Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. i., p. 416.

² Record of the Court of Chancery in the Tower of London.

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Myfyrian Archaeology*, vol. ii., p. 457.

released to Sir Ralph Mortimer all their right and claim to the lands of Karwyton and Brynygroes.¹

About the year 1241, Phillip, abbot of Cwmhir, and the monks thereof, granted to Sir Ralph Mortimer the privilege of making fences in Cwmhir Wood.²

In the year 1260, the abbot and monks of Cwmhir Abbey acquitted Sir Roger Mortimer with respect to the annual payment of one mark, which had been granted them by him, and was annual rent due from Humphrey de Bohun.³

In the year 1291, the annual value of the possessions and revenues of the abbot and monks of Cwmhir Abbey, was, according to the taxation of Pope Nicholas £35 12s., of which £13 4s. arose from pasturage of cattle, sheep, and horses.⁴

In the year 1313, Roger Mortimer confirmed to his tenants the grant of his father, Edward Mortimer, respecting the privilege of having wood and pasturage in the lands of the abbot and convent of Cwmhir.⁵

By a formal regal document, Edward II. confirmed in the year 1318, to the abbot and monks of Cwmhir Abbey, all the former grants mentioned in the documents of the years 1214 and 1332, and also other grants that had subsequently been made to them by Gwenwynwyn, son of Owen Cyfeiliog, and Maelgon ap Rhys.⁶

Owain Glyndwr having encamped with his army in Plinlimmon Mountain in the year 1401, made predatory incursions into various parts of the country, and in one of them destroyed Cwmhir Abbey, a proceeding which can be accounted for by considering that the bishops, clergy, and monastic orders, and also the family of Mortimer who were possessors of much property in the district and probably had the patronage of the abbey, were adherents of King Henry IV. whom Owain opposed; but likewise that there was enmity between the Welsh bards, whom Owain patronised, and all the orders of monks, except the Franciscans.⁷

¹ Liber Niger de Wigmore MS., Harl. MSS., 1240, in the British Museum.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Taxatio Papæ Nicolai*, p. 274, 276, 277, 293.

⁵ Liber Niger de Wigmore MS.

⁶ Record of the Court of Chancery preserved in the Tower of London.

⁷ *Thomas's Memoirs of Owain Glyndwr*, p. 73.

In the year 1534, the amount of the annual value of the revenues of the abbey of Cwmhir at the General Ecclesiastical Survey, 26 Henry VIII., was £28 17s. 4d.; the deductions, £3 18s. 2d.; and the clear yearly sum received, £24 19s. 4d. And these revenues arose from the demesne lands and mansion, from rents of lands and tenements in Golon; Cwmbyga, in Arustly; Monaughty Poydd, in Melenith; Cabalva, in Elvel; rents in Brylley, in the lordship of Huntington; in Temcettor, the grange farm of Carnaf; and the grange of Gwernegoave, in the lordship of Kerry.¹

The abbey was dissolved in the year 1536, at which time it was found to have therein resident only three monks, and the revenues and possessions came, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, into the hands of the king, for augmenting the revenues of the crown.²

By an inquisition, dated November 4, in the year 1538, the possessions of the dissolved monastery were demised for the term of twenty-one years, to John Turner, gentleman, who had previously been the king's minister in attending to them.

In the year 1539, the possessions of the abbey were under the superintendence of the king's minister, John Turner; and the amount of the annual rents of the demesne lands, and of Golon, and of one tenement called Kevenpawl, and twenty-eight bushels of oatmeal, was £18 13s. 4d.

A grant was made in the year 1546, to Walter Hendley and John Williams, of the site of the dissolved monastery, and of twenty-eight bushels of oatmeal paid by the tenants of Golon, and of its various possessions, as fully as the late abbots had enjoyed them, of the annual value of £11 2s., on condition of their paying an annual rent of £1 2s. 2½d.³

In the year 1547, a grant was made by Henry VIII. to George Owen and John Bridges, of the manor of Golon, and of all the messuages therein contained and to the manor belonging, and which had belonged to the monas-

¹ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. iv., p. 437.

² Statutes of the Realm Act, 27 Hen. VIII. [A.D. 1536], c. 28, whereby all religious houses not above the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, with all their manors, lands, tithes, advowsons, &c., were granted to the crown, together with all the ornaments, jewels, goods, chattels, and debts thereunto belonging.

³ Record in the Chapel of the Rolls, London.

tery of Cwmhir, of the annual value of £19 15s. 2d. subject to the payment of a reserved rent of £1 19s. 6½d.¹

A licence was granted in the year 1548, by King Edward VI., to George Owen to alienate to John Williams and John Gresham the manor of Golon, with all the messuages, lands, and tenements therein contained, and to it belonging.²

Sir John Williams dying without issue, the site of the dissolved monastery, with all its manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, descended to his cousin John, son of Reignold Williams, who, in the year 1558, devised the same to his brother, Nicholas Williams.³

A licence was granted in the year 1565 to Nicholas Williams, by Queen Elizabeth, to alienate to William Fowler and Edward Herbert, the manor of Golon, the site of the monastery, and certain messuages, lands, &c., in Golon, Llanbister, Llandewy, Llananno, Llanbadarn, St. Harmon's, Nantmel, Karnaff, and Clirow, in the county of Radnor.⁴

In the same year Nicholas Williams executed a deed of conveyance with William Fowler, conveying to him the manor of Golon, the site of the monastery, with all the lands, &c., in the aforesaid parishes, to it belonging. William Fowler was of the Middle Temple, and of Harnage Grange, near Shrewsbury, and third son of Roger Fowler, of Broomhill, in the county of Stafford.⁵

Richard Fowler, the eldest son, and successor in the property of William Fowler, was, in the year 1600, sheriff for the county of Radnor, and was succeeded by his eldest son William.

Richard Fowler, eldest son and successor of the said William Fowler, was, in the year 1655, sheriff for the county of Radnor, and left his eldest son, Francis Leveson, to succeed him.

Sir William Fowler, second son of the said Richard Fowler, succeeded to the property on the death of his elder brother, Francis Leveson Fowler, aforesaid; and, in the year 1680, built the chapel, which is near the site of the dissolved monastery. He was sheriff for the county of Radnor in 1696, and was created a baronet in 1704. He

¹ Record in the Chapel of the Rolls, London.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

is believed to have built the neighbouring mansion of Divanner, and to have enclosed the adjacent park, which circumstance, together with his enjoying extensive property in the neighbourhood, caused the following saying, though not strictly correct, to be current in the district :—

“ There is neither a park, nor a deer,
To be seen in all Radnorshire ;
Nor a man with five hundred a-year,
Save Sir William Fowler, of Abbey Cwmhir.”

Sir Richard Fowler, Bart., the eldest son and successor of the preceding, was, in 1714, elected Member of Parliament for the county of Radnor, and continued its representative until 1722. He left issue three sons, William, Richard, and Hans, and one daughter, Sarah.

Sir William Fowler, Bart., eldest son of the preceding, succeeded his father in enjoying the property ; and, in 1728, married a daughter of General Newton, by whom he had issue, William, Lucy, Letitia, and Harriet.

Sir William Fowler, Bart., only son of the preceding, succeeded him in the property. He was a cornet of dragoons ; and, in 1760, died in Germany, without issue, having devised his estates in possession to his sisters.

Sir Hans Fowler, Bart., the third son of the aforesaid Sir Richard Fowler, and uncle of the preceding, succeeded to the baronetcy ; and, engaging in a lawsuit with his sister Sarah, who had married Colonel Thomas Hodges, succeeded in gaining the settled portion of the estates. Considerable expense was incurred in the law proceedings, to defray which, a sale of a portion of the property took place in 1750, when Sir Hans came into possession. He died in the year 1771.

Thomas Hodges, who married Sarah, only daughter of the said Sir Richard Fowler, as aforesaid, succeeded to the property on the death of Sir Hans Fowler ; and, when in his possession, another portion thereof was sold in 1781, to pay off law expenses remaining unpaid.

Sarah Hodges, only daughter and surviving child of Colonel Thomas Hodges, married, in 1769, Lieutenant-Colonel George Hastings, of Lutterworth, in the county of Leicester, and succeeded to what remained of the property, which contained the site of the dissolved monastery.

Hans Francis Hastings, the only son of the preceding,

became their successor in the property ; and laying claim to the Earldom of Huntingdon, succeeded in proving his title as the eleventh earl, in the year 1819. In the prosecution of his claim considerable expense was incurred, to defray which he was supplied with money by Messrs. Grant and Co., bankers, London, for the repayment of which he sold them the property.

In the year 1824, the property, which, notwithstanding its several important defalcations by previous sales, still amounted to 5219 acres, and upwards, was purchased by Thomas Wilson, Esq., of London, who, in 1833, built a respectable mansion at a short distance from the site of the old abbey.

At the sale of the property for Mr. Wilson, which took place in 1837, it was stated that the enclosed land to be sold was in quantity 3421 acres, and upwards, with rights of pasturage over 1600 acres, which property was bought by Francis Phillips, Esq., and, together with several adjacent estates, since added thereto by purchase, is enjoyed by him at present.¹

II.—DESCRIPTION OF THE RUINATED BUILDING.

Mr. Wilson, soon after he purchased the property, caused the site of the old abbey church to be cleared of the rubbish with which it was covered. Previous to this clearance there was nothing to be seen but a few ruined walls, and the surface of the ground was of unequal heights. In removing the rubbish to the original floor of the building, great quantities of freestone, as well as of the stone of the district, were met with. The workmen also turned up a great many human bones, ironwork that had been in the windows, pieces of painted glass, ornamental lead-work, two pennies of Edward II., pieces of bottles, carved heads (one of a lady), the keys of the gates, through which entrances had been to the premises, four in number, and many other curious and interesting articles.

The ground that was outside the ruins was also subsequently explored, and the whole of the field in which they

¹ Mr. Phillips, since he has come into possession of the property, has greatly increased its value by making new roads, building bridges, and effecting various extensive and important improvements.

were situated was dug up and examined. The site of the abbot's apartments, and of the refectory, and dormitories of the monks, was discovered, with portions of two magnificent pillars, and also the slaughter-house, in which was a carved ram's head, all whereof were on the south-east of the church, and extended to the brook Clewedock. The cemetery was considered to have been on the south-west, but no coffin or inscription was found to identify the place.

It was also discovered that the whole monastic establishment was enclosed and protected by a strong dyke and entrenchment, which crossed the little valley at nearly equal distances, eastward and westward, from the church, extending through the village, and inclosing a space of about ten acres of land, which appears to have comprised the ancient and usual privilege of sanctuary. At the south-western corner of this enclosure, was the great oven of the monastery, the remains whereof were removed in the year 1831, which shewed that, when complete, it was 12 feet in diameter, and 3 feet in depth, and was built 3 feet from the ground, from which large dimensions it may be inferred that the inmates of the place were, at one time, no inconsiderable number.

On the site of the abbey church being cleared, it was discovered that the building had consisted of a nave with side aisles, and a transept; and that the nave had been separated on each side from the side-aisles by thirteen piers, which, with the abutments at the ends, had sustained two sets of fourteen arches. The bases of the greater number of the piers, and portions of two or three of the piers themselves, to the height of three or four feet, remained, sufficient to show their form when they were perfect; portions, also, of the western side wall, and of the northern and southern end walls of the transept, were rendered more visible; but not even traces of its eastern side wall, nor of any of the walls of the chancel or choir, were brought to light. Through means of the removal of the rubbish, the remaining portions of the external walls of the nave were likewise rendered higher, and one of those portions, on the north side, to the height of about 18 feet.

As it seems that the choir part of the church was never built, a portion of the eastern end of the nave appears to have been appropriated for the performance of choir service,

and was partitioned off by a wall for the purpose, a low part of which wall also became visible when the nave was cleared; and that such wall was intended to be temporary was inferred from its being somewhat thinner, and constructed with inferior materials, than the others that were to be permanent. And, also, the wall which closed the great entrance from the nave to the transept at the eastern end of the apparently temporary choir, was likewise found to be of the same thickness and materials, evidently with the intention that both these walls should be removed when the transept was completed and the choir erected; which, it seems, owing to such intention not having been accomplished, was never done.

Different from other great monastic churches, the principal entrance was not in the middle of the west end, but in the south side, and about 37 feet from the south-west corner. This doorway was found, on the removal of the rubbish, to be 5 feet 4 inches wide; and its jambs of ornamental wall-work were diagonal in part of the thickness of the wall, which was 5 feet 4 inches thick. Beginning at the outside, and proceeding inwards towards the door, each of these jambs was ornamented with columnar facings, consisting of a rectangular recess, then a series of two clusters of three three-quarter shafts, each shaft being 3 inches in diameter, with a rectangular projection between each cluster, taking up, in the whole, 2 feet 10 inches of the thickness of the wall. Each of these clusters had a capital ornamented with palm leaves, which separated them from the arches they supported. Besides this entrance, there was another ornamental doorway discovered near the eastern end of the south side-aisle, which seemed to have been for entering into the said temporary choir near its south-east corner; but whether there were any other entrances could not be made out, owing to the ruined state of the remaining walls.

The several piers which were between the nave and side-aisles, were also found to have been very ornamental. They were inclined to the form of a lozenge in their section, being 4 feet 6 inches from corner to corner, and 3 feet 10 inches from one side to the other. Each of these piers had a facing of a cluster of three three-quarter shafts at each corner, and a similar cluster of the like shafts on each of

the four sides, which formed altogether a pier of great elegance and beauty, being faced by eight clusters of shafts, or ornamented by twenty-four shafts in all; each of these three-quarter shafts, which formed the clusters, was $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the space between each cluster on the pier was 6 inches. Piers the most like them, to be seen in Wales, are in the ruined nave of Llandaff Cathedral, where the remains show the pointed arch, and piers with ornaments, that mark the transition from the Norman to the succeeding era of architecture.¹ Piers like them, to be seen in England, are in Wells Cathedral, similarly separating the nave from the side-aisles; the greatest difference observable being, that the bases of the clusters of shafts are at Wells, as they are also at Llandaff, portions of a rectangular figure, whereas those at Cwmhir are portions of a circle.²

Each of these highly ornamental piers had opposite to them, fixed in the wall of the side-aisles, a facing of a similar cluster of three three-quarter shafts, apparently for supporting the ribs of a groined ceiling. In the western side of the transept, the only one in existence, are also similar facings of clusters of three three-quarter shafts, for supporting the ribs of a groined ceiling in like manner.³

The great piers at the east end of the nave and side-aisles, for the support of the central tower, were likewise much ornamented with columnar proceedings, each of the two, of which portions remain, had, at each of its three ornamented corners, a cluster of three three-quarter shafts,

¹ *Carter's Progress of Architecture in South Wales*, p. 13.

² Llandaff Cathedral was commenced by Bishop Urban in 1120.—*Willis's Survey of the Cathedral of Llandaff*, p. 46. The nave of Wells Cathedral, which is adduced as an early example of pointed architecture, was built by Bishop Rebert, who held the see from 1139 to 1166.—*Britton's Chronological History of Architecture in England*, p. 123. As the date of the foundation of Cwmhir Abbey was 1143, as before mentioned, the church was, therefore, most probably in building at the same time as those cathedrals, and the circumstance accounts for its having similar architecture.

³ Of these clusters which were about $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart from each other, one was at the eastern corner of each of the two central piers, one at the northern, and one at the south jamb of the north and south side-aisle entrances, one attached to each of the walls midway between those jambs, and at the south-west and north-west corners of the transept there was a single shaft at each corner, forming, together, three space compartments on each side of the central entrance from the nave to the transept.

of a similar form and size as those described to have been on the piers between the nave and side-aisles; and the space between each of these clusters had four single three-quarter shafts of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, with intervening plain spaces of 8 inches. These single shafts had on each of them a longitudinal fillet, projecting a quarter of an inch, and from three-quarters to an inch wide; and the central shafts of the clusters on these piers, and of those of the clusters which were on the other piers, and in various other parts of the church, had on them the same ornament.

Across the section of these central piers, diagonally, from the outside of the easternmost cluster to the westernmost, was 10 feet. At the south of the southernmost, and at the north of the northernmost of these central piers, were entrances from the side-aisles to the transept, of the breadth of 9 feet; and at the other side of these entrances were bases for four clusters of shafts, three to constitute their jambs, and a fourth, on the east, for supporting a groined ceiling in the transept, as before mentioned.¹

Information has been received that, several years ago, a considerable length of time before the removal of the rubbish by Mr. Wilson, there were at the westernmost end of the nave, the remains of two apartments, one at the south-west corner in the southern side-aisle, 10 feet wide by 12 feet long, which had two doors, one leading to a vestibule, and the other to the body of the church. Beyond this vestibule, and extending to the north side of the remaining breadth of the nave, was the other, a long narrow room, 13 feet in length, by 14 wide, in which was an oven, supposed to have been for the purpose of baking wafers used in the Roman Catholic mode of worship, such being frequently found attached to large collegiate churches. Of this apartment part of the wall was entire, the interior of which was lined with upward slabs of stone, on one whereof were sculptures in bas-relief, executed with much art and labour, representing figures of human beings and brute animals.

¹ The whole space between the nave and transept, extending the breadth of the nave and side-aisles, was taken up as follows:—Northern jamb, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; northern side-aisle entrance, 9 feet; breadth of north pier, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; breadth of central entrance, 32 feet; breadth of south pier, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; south side-aisle entrance, 9 feet; southern jamb, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; total, 70 feet.

The external walls of the church were of various thickness, from 5 feet 4 inches to 6 feet thick, and consisted of rough rubble work, faced with blocks of irregular shapes and unequal sizes; whether from their great thickness they were deemed sufficiently strong of themselves to support the building, or had buttresses to assist them, could not be ascertained from their ruinous state. For many years there have been great gaps in them, owing to portions having been taken away, and what remain are of various heights and of irregular thickness, having been deprived of a great part of their ashlar facings. The thickness of the internal walls, presumed to have been temporary, which separated the apparently temporary choir from the other portion of the nave on the west, and from the transept on the east, before mentioned, was only 4 feet, and they were constructed with clay instead of lime mortar. Of these walls, the western, which is considered to have supported a screen, and was probably of inconsiderable height, has been altogether removed, and only a trace thereof is to be seen, but a portion of the eastern, between the two central piers, still remains.

From a careful admeasurement within the walls, the following were ascertained to be

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH:—

	FT.	IN.
Whole length of the nave	242	0
Breadth of the nave and side-aisles, west end	69	10
Ditto ditto east end	69	6
Breadth of the side-aisles to the centre of the piers, west end	16	4
Ditto ditto east end	16	0
Breadth of the nave to the centre of the piers	37	6
Length of the transept	135	8
Breadth of the entrance from the nave to the transept	32	0
Length of the portion of the nave appropriate to choir service	34	0
Breadth of the entrances from the side-aisles to the transept	9	0
Distance between the centres of the piers between the nave and side-aisles, average	17	3

With respect to these dimensions, Leland, who was living at the time of the dissolution of the abbey, reports that "no church in Wales was to be seen of such length, as the foundation of walls there begun showed;" but he

further mentions that the third part of the work was never finished. With respect to which, it may be observed that at present not the least trace remains of the foundations of the walls of the eastern side of the transept, nor any of those of the choir, which had been begun, and were to be seen, so that the dimensions of the unfinished portions, and the whole length of the church adverted to by Leland, cannot be ascertained. And accordingly a comparison of its size, with that of the cathedrals in Wales, cannot at present be made any further than with respect to the length and breadth of the nave and side-aisles, and the length of the transept, which however may be so far done by advertising to the following particulars:¹—CATHEDRAL OF ST. ASAPH—Length of the nave, including 33 feet the breadth of the transept, 119 feet; breadth of the nave and side-aisles, 68 feet; length of the transept, 108 feet. BANGOR CATHEDRAL—Length of the nave, including 25 feet, the breadth of the transept, 141 feet; breadth of the nave and side-aisles, 60 feet; length of the transept, 96 feet. LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL—Length of the nave, in ruins, 70 feet; otherwise, 37 feet; total, 107 feet; breadth of the nave and side-aisles, 70 feet; there is no transept. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL—Length of the nave, 124 feet; breadth of the nave and side-aisles, 76 feet; length of the transept, 120 feet. And CWMHIR ABBEY, as before mentioned—Length of the nave, 242 feet; breadth of the nave and side-aisles, 69 feet 10 inches; and length of the transept, 135 feet 8 inches. Which shows that Cwmhir was, with respect to the nave and side-aisles, and the transept, much the longest, and so far agrees with Leland's statement on the subject.²

In clearing the rubbish from the ruins, among the various articles brought to light as aforesaid, there was found on the west side of the easternmost pier, in the northern portion of the nave of the church, a lid of a stone coffin, with a Latin inscription in ancient letters and contracted words, which, written in full, was as follows:—HIC JACET MABLI,

¹ According to *Storer's History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain*.

² By a late admeasurement, the dimensions of the ruined church of STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY, in the county of Cardigan, were found to be as follows:—Chancel, 45 feet long, by 28½ feet broad; transepts, each 45 feet long, by 32 feet broad; nave, from the corner of the transept, 140 feet long.—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii., p. 131.

CUJUS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEUS.¹ This stone was broken into two parts; and near it, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 2 feet below the surface, was a stone grave, or coffin, of which the said inscribed stone, on being applied to it, was found to be the lid. This grave was, on examination, discovered to have been previously opened, at which time, probably, the stone covering was taken off, broken and thrown aside to the place where it was found. This coffin-lid, or inscribed stone, is 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and at the widest end is 1 foot 7 inches, and at the narrowest, 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. In order to be protected, this stone has been since placed in the chapel, which is near, and may be seen in the floor of its western end, and near the entrance door. It is not known who this MABLI was, there not being any particulars of the lady recorded; but from the form of the letters inscribed on the stone, its date has been assigned to the reign of Edward II., or the former part of the fifteenth century.

Among the ruins were likewise found two leaden seals,² one of Pope Honorius III., and the other of Pope Honorius IV., which most probably had been appended to some papal authoritative documents that had reference to the monks resident in the abbey. These seals had on them portraits of St. Paul and of St. Peter, designated by the letters SPA SPE, supported by the representation of a cross; and on the reverse is the pope's name.³

Numerous pieces of freestone, with mutilated portions of articles of elegant workmanship, are to be seen in many farm-houses of the neighbourhood. But the most important and perfect specimens of the architecture of the abbey are deemed to have been preserved in the parish church of the

¹ HERE LIES MABLI, TO WHOSE SOUL MAY GOD BE MERCIFUL.

² One of these seals, a copy of the inscription on Mabli's gravestone, a representation of a section of one of the clustered piers, and a ground plan of the church, were publicly exhibited at the first General Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, at Aberystwyth, September, 1847.

³ It was the use of such metal seals that gave to Papal Acts the name of *Bulls*, as a ball of metal is called a *bullet*, and a lump is termed *bullion*. The metal seals appended to the more common Bulls were of lead, but the more important ones had gold for the purpose. Bulls of grace and favour had their seals appended by strings of red or yellow silk; those of punishment had them held by hempen cords.—*Fosbrooke's Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 365.

town of Llanidloes in the county of Montgomery, about ten miles north-westward from Cwmhir. They consist of six pointed arches, separating a north side-aisle from the nave, supported by piers having columnar facings of small shafts, and capitals ornamented with carved palm leaves, and other sculptured subjects. The hammer beams at the lower part of the sides of the roof of the nave¹ are ornamented with exquisitely carved figures furnished with wings, and holding shields.² Of these shields some are plain, and others are charged with religious subjects, and some of them have inscriptions, whereof one has the date 1542, which nearly corresponds with that of the dissolution of the abbey, which took place six years previously, in the year 1536, and supports the tradition that these articles originally belonged to the dissolved monastery.³ And the tradition of the removal may be said to be further confirmed by adverting to the circumstances that the form and dimensions of the ornamental piers of the abbey church, and those in the church at Llanidloes were found to be the same.⁴ And also the average distance between the piers, as had been made out with respect to the abbey, when the rubbish was cleared off, such distance between their centres being found to be, on an average, 17 feet 3 inches, and between those at Llanidloes only an inch less, except between those at the west end, where the distance is 4 feet less,

¹ The corbels fixed in the wall, on which are placed the wall pieces and curved braces that support the hammer beams, consist principally of portions of clustered shafts, most probably brought with the other articles from the old abbey. Of these corbels, one was observed to have been the upper part of a clustered shaft, and another to be part of a carved ram's head.

² These figures are thirty-four in number, seventeen on each side, of which the two easternmost represent females, and are more modern than the others, having the date 1700, and are not so well executed. The other figures represent persons in ecclesiastical habits, and their being furnished with wings may probably denote the spirituality of their office, which soars above earthly things.

³ The inscriptions on two of the shields are connected together, and are as follow:—On the south side, ARH 8: 33 MF 20; and on the north side, Ano. Dñi 1542; and both together intimate that the circumstance so recorded took place on the 2nd day of the month of February, in the 33rd year of the reign of Henry VIII., and in the year of our Lord 1542.

⁴ Where the shafts are ornamented with fillets in the one place, they have, under the like circumstances, fillets in the other, though those at Llanidloes have been much injured in the course of time.

apparently to suit the length of the building to which they had been removed.¹ And not only the columnar facings of the piers, but also those of the abutments at the end of the arches, were likewise similar at each place; also the capitals on the clusters of three shafts on some of the piers in the church of Llanidloes consists of carved palm leaves, similar to those on the like clusters of shafts, which had been observed on the ornamental jambs of the principal doorway entrance into the abbey church, as aforesaid; and, accordingly, it may be inferred that the like clusters of shafts on the several piers, and elsewhere, in the abbey church, had similar ornamental capitals to those now on the piers, and elsewhere, at the church of Llanidloes. And although at present the only parts of the piers to be seen at the abbey church are the bases of two of them, in the south-west portion, yet sufficient remain to be compared with the bases of the piers at Llanidloes; which may be easily done, as the two easternmost are not covered with earth, and when examined are ascertained to be the same in form and dimensions.²

The height of the piers in the church at Llanidloes to the top of the capitals on the clusters of shafts is 10 feet, and from the ground to the top of the arches, $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. With respect to which, it may be observed that on comparing these dimensions with those of similar piers and arches in the cathedrals of Llandaff and Wells, which were in building about the same time as the abbey church at Cwmhir, as before mentioned, and the distances between the piers in each of the said churches being nearly the same, it may be inferred that the piers now at Llanidloes were at least 4 feet higher in their original situation at Cwmhir, and were made so much lower and shorter to suit the height of the church at Llanidloes, when they were removed.

From the above stated dimensions of the arches at

¹ The open space between the several piers at the abbey was 12 feet 9 inches; and between those at Llanidloes, 12 feet 8 inches, except between the most western, which was only 8 feet 8 inches.

² The arches of the church at Llanidloes are each of them ornamented on the south side with six round rib mouldings, filleted alternately, the ends of which are on the capitals of the clustered shafts of the piers, two on each cluster, and it is probable that the arches in the nave of the church at Cwmhir had the same ornaments before it was ruined.

Llanidloes church, it may be seen that, although pointed, they are but slightly so, and are nearly semicircular, a form that may be thought to militate against their presumed antiquity, it being generally supposed that on the first appearance of pointed arches they were of a very sharp pitch, and that by degrees they became more flat. This observation, however, although in many cases true, is not always to be depended upon, as arches, more or less than the equilateral triangle, may be found as early as the years 1150 and 1200, of which examples are not uncommon.¹

As therefore the piers in Llanidloes Church are in form and dimensions the same as those that were at the church of Cwmhir, as has been ascertained, and the distance between them found to be only an inch less, and a date suitable for their removal from the one place to the other has been recorded in the building, and the circumstance of such removal has been handed down by tradition, it may be confidently assumed that the architectural portions which have been described, and are at present at Llanidloes, at one time formed a part of the abbey church at Cwmhir. And therefore the admirer of ecclesiastical architecture who may visit the church at Llanidloes, with its single row of six ornamental arches and piers, will be disposed to behold them with considerable interest, as they will enable him to form some idea of the extent and magnificence of the nave of Cwmhir Abbey Church, which had two rows of similar arches, each row having fourteen of them in number, with corresponding ornamental piers, of probably a greater height of at least 4 feet, before it was ruined.

But the pleasure which such persons would otherwise enjoy will be much diminished, as far as relates to the church at Llanidloes, by beholding the thick and coarse lime white-wash, which quite disfigures, and nearly conceals, the carvings of the capitals on the clustered piers, and so bedaubes the finely-wrought piers themselves, and the elegant incumbent arches which they support, as to deprive them of much of the beauty of their appearance.

There was also, at Llanidloes Church, an elegant screen, likewise said to have been brought from Cwmhir

¹ A communication of John Adey Repton, Esq., to the Society of Antiquaries, read January 25, 1849.

Abbey, which was taken down on the rebuilding of the chancel and south wall, in the year 1816, and not restored.¹ The old church of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, hath an elaborately carved and richly gilt and painted screen, which is also said to have belonged to the abbey.²

It was in the year 1827 that the rubbish was cleared from the ruins, and portions of the ornamental piers and doorway entrances were brought to light, as has been mentioned. However, in consequence of their having been so long buried in the damp earth, the adhesive quality of the lime mortar was in a great measure destroyed, and the ornamental freestones, as well as the others, were ready to part from each other, and fall from their places. It would have been well if at that time some means had been taken to preserve the ornamental stones at least in their places, and that the site of the church had been enclosed by some high paling, or other fence to protect the interesting remains. But instead thereof, everything was left to bear the effects of the weather, and opportunities were afforded to wantonly disposed persons to pull to pieces and destroy what the climate would not effect, and to appropriate to themselves, and remove as articles of curiosity, whatever they might consider desirable to obtain, so that when the place was visited a year or two subsequently, it was much changed for the worse, the portions of the ornamental piers, and of the jambs of the doorway entrances, that had been seen remaining, were nearly all removed, and the place reduced to almost the same state as it is at present.

Out of the rubbish the stones that were useful for building were picked out, and subsequently made use of in erecting the new mansion, into the walls of which were introduced a few of the ornamental pieces that had been preserved. Also, the head of a lady was placed over the entrance door, and a ram's head at the entrance gate. But of the ruined building it is alleged that care was taken that not a stone should be disturbed for the purpose. Of the rubbish, several hundred tons of broken stone were taken away, and used in improving the roads in the neighbourhood.

¹ *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, vol. i., p. 1.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 271.

III.—NOTICES AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ABBEY.

1. From the Cotton MSS., in the British Museum.
Translated.

Cumhyre 1143. Cumhyre in Wales was founded by a daughter of Blanchland. Griffith, son of Llewelyn, was there buried.—From the Chronicles of the Abbey of St. Werburge, at Chester, which commence at the beginning of the world, and end in the year of our Lord 1293.—*Vespasian AV.* 23 h.¹

2. From Leland's "Itinerary."

Comehire Abbey.—Comehere, an Abbey of White Monkes, stondeth betwixt ii great hilles in Melennith, in a botom, where rennith a little brooke. It is a vii miles from Knighton. The first foundation was made by Cadwathelan ap Madoc for LX monkes. No chirche in Wales is seen of such lengtht, as the foundation of walles there begon doth show, but the third part of the worke was never finished. All the howse was spoiled, and defacid by Owen Glendour.—*Vol v., p. 15.*

3. From Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," by Nasmith.

Cumhyre, Comehere, Combehire.—A Cistercian Abbey founded by Cadwathelan ap Madoc, A.D. 1143, and intended for 60 monks, but never finished. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued 26 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1134, when it had only three monks, at £28 17s. 4d. per An. in the whole, and £14 19s. 4d. in the clear, and was granted 27 Hen. VIII. to Walter Henley, and John Williams.—See in *Monast. Angl.* tom i., p. 825, Notices of the foundation from the Annals of St. Werburg, of Chester, and Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. v., p. 15, p. 826.—A Charter 16 Hen. III. m 6, which recites and confirms the grants of Meredith ap Maelgon, Roger de Mortimer, Howel ap Cadwallon, and others. A Charter 15 John n 3. A Charter 16 John p 2, m 3, n 13. Pat. II. Edw. II. p 2, m 5 or 6. Pat. 17, Edw. II. p 2, m 23.—*At the end of the vols.*

4. From the "Records of the Court of Chancery," preserved in the Tower of London.

A Recital and Confirmation of several Grants, and of a Writ of Protection, for the Abbot and Monks of Cumyhr. 2 Edw. II., A.D. 1318. *Translated.*

The King,

To all, to whom the present Letters shall come, Greeting.—We have inspected the Charter, which Lord Henry, formerly King of England, our grandfather, made to God, and to the Church of the

¹ This notice of the abbey is quoted by Sir William Dugdale, in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. i., p. 825, Edit. 1682.

blessed Mary, of Cumhyre, and to the Monks of the Cistercian order there serving God, in these words:—Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, Earl of Anjou. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all Bailiffs, and his loyal Subjects, Greeting: Know ye that We in the presence of God, and for the welfare of our soul, and of the souls of our Ancestors, and Heirs, have granted, and by this our Charter, confirmed to God, and to the Church of the Blessed Mary of Cumhir, and the Monks of the Cistercian order there serving God, all the lands, which they have, of the gift of Meredith ap Maelgon, namely, The land of Legwythan, Sarsbrin, and Kevenpawl, and Forgekeyl, and Buthigfrc, and Dolugithblyth, and Rutharth, and Naurun, and Dinuanner, and Ruylnynnan, and Crudas, and Belyveyn, and the grange which is called Gwenwen, and Kayroghereun, and Laythde, and the half of Nantu, and Gwerenegofer, and Baghewerith and Dolenghern, and the part which they have, of Keltibeir, and Gwenriu, and Pebblewyth, and Bagwethlon, and the Commonage of Pasture throughout the whole of Melenith and Kerry, and the lands of Maysecragur, and Kayreweton, and Brennecroys sold for the Castle of Cymaron. We have granted, and also confirmed the land of Doleveyn and Pulleremmy, and all the land of Nantu, and common Pasturage in Werthtun, which they have of the grant of Roger de Mortimer, and of the land of Fortun, which they have of the grant of Howel ap Cadwallon; And of the grant of William Fitzalan, Eskyborew on both sides the rivulet Berton, And of the grant of Eineon Clyd, the land of Karnaff, with the Wood which is called Koederevys: And of the grant of Eineon de Port, the land of Kenbalva, and the land of Speis; And of the grant of the same person, the land of Wenn. Of the grant of Ann Meredith the land of Kylwylyf and Lechricht; And of the grant of Llewelyn ap Amaranth the land of Kokylhyr, and Gwernebowys, and Keluruncy, and Cing. Wherefore we will, and firmly command that therefore the said Monks of Cumhir have and hold for ever, well, peaceably, freely, quietly, and altogether, wholly, with all their appertenances, and liberties, and the free customs belonging to such lands, as the Charters of the aforesaid grantors, and the Confirmation of Lord John, the King, our father, which they have, reasonably testify. Those persons being witnesses, H. de Burgo, Earl of Kent, Justiciary of England, Stephen de Segrave, Ralph son of Nicholas, Godefride of Craneumbe, John son of Philip, Geoffry Dispensator, Henry de Capella, and others. Given by the hand of the venerable father, R. Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at Bruges, the first day of June, in the sixteenth year of our reign. We have likewise inspected the Letters Patent, which our grandfather made to the Abbot and Monks of the said place of Cumhir, in these words, Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, Earl of Anjou,

To all Bailiffs, and their faithful men, who shall inspect these Letters Patent, Greeting. Know ye that we have taken into our defence and protection the Abbot of Cumhir, and the Monks there serving God, and all their goods and possessions; and therefore we order, and strictly command that you uphold and protect them, and all things to them belonging, and neither inflict, nor permit to be inflicted on them, any injury, grievance, or molestation; and if, in any respect, they are injured, that it be remedied without delay. We have likewise granted to them that they and their men be exempt from toll, and all other customs to us belonging, throughout all our territories, with respect to all things, which they or their men shall buy for their own use, or what they shall sell of their own property, so that they and their men do what in them lies that nothing of those things which they shall buy or sell shall get into the hands of our enemies. And we forbid, under a forfeiture of Ten Pounds, that no one molest, or presume to molest them in this respect; and we forbid that they be sued, in regard of any matter, except before us, or our Chief Justice. And in testimony of this, we have made to them these our Letters Patent. Witness ourself at Bruges, the first day of June, in the sixteenth year of our reign. And the aforesaid Grants, and Confirmations, and also the Grant, which Gwenwynwyn ap Owain Kyveilauc made to the aforesaid Monks, of the land, which is called Cumbuga, with all its appertences, and of Kellmeigen, with its appertences, and Commonage of Pasture everywhere throughout Arwfch and Kyneilant, and of Garthkerwyt, and Esker Ymaen and Eskyvedw, with all their appertences. The Grant also which Iorwerth Bychan made to the aforesaid Monks, of the land called Legit, in all its bounds, and appertences, and of Pasturage in all land which belongeth to the same Iorwerth by hereditary right, and of the Mill of Biscuant; And the grant, which Maelgon ap Rhys made to the aforesaid Monks of the land which is called Dyffryn Melynduner, which having ratified and enjoying, We for ourselves, and our heirs, as much as in us lies, grant and confirm to the aforesaid Abbot and Monks, and their Successors, as the aforesaid Charters, and Writings of the Grantors, which they have, reasonably testify, and as they have hitherto held the said lands and tenements, and have reasonably enjoyed the said Liberties. In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness the King at Westminster the 9th day of June [1318].

5. From the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas,
A.D. 1291. *Translated.*

The property of Religious Persons in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, in the Diocese of St. David's, as well in temporals, as otherwise. The property of the Abbot of Cumhyr is assessed at £28 14s. 4d. The tenth of which is £2 1s. 5½d.—Page 274.

The assessment of temporal property in the Archdeaconry of

Cardigan.—The Abbot of Comhir has the grange of Nanterrant, two carrucates of uncultivated land, with a Mill, and part of another, £0 13s. 8d.—Profits of Animals. The Abbot has payment for the safe keeping of 128 cows, £7 8s. 0d., and also of 300 sheep, £4 10s. 0d., and likewise of 26 mares, £1 6s. 0d. The amount of which is £13 17s. 8d.—Page 276.

Property in the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Bangor.—The Abbot of Comhir, in the diocese of St. David's, has the grange of Combuga, and Estermeyn, with other privileges, £1 0s. 0d. The amount of the tenth is £0 2s. 0d.—Page 292.

6. From the General Ecclesiastical Survey, 26 Henry VIII., A.D. 1534, in the Office of the First Fruits in the Exchequer.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. iv., p. 437. *Translated.*

Diocese of St. David's, Monastery of Cwmhir.—The Abbot has annually from the Demesne Lands, with the Mansion House, 20s. Also from rents of Lands and Tenements in Golon, £18 6s. 8d. Likewise, rent from Cumbyga in Arustlye, £0 13s. 4d. Likewise annual rent from Cabalva in Elvel, £2 17s. 4d. Also, annual rent from certain lands situate in Brille, in the lordship of Huntington, £0 13s. 4d. Likewise, in Temcetter, £3 13s. 4d. per an. From the grange Farm called Carnaf, which was usually paid to the said Abbot, £6 0s. 0d., but Roger Vaughan held the said Grange for a term of years, by the grant of the said Abbot, for the rent of £0 6s. 8d. a year. From the grange of Gwernygo, in the lordship of Kerry, £8 8s. 0d. which was usually paid to the said Abbot, but as it is said, the said Grange is placed in Mortgage to one John ap R. for a term of years, whereof ten are unexpired, without paying any rent.—Amount, £28 17s. 4d. From these, is payable a fee to the Bailiff of John ap R. £0 3s. 4d. Likewise in cash repaid to the Lord of Temcetter, £0 6s. 8d. and to the Bailiff thereof, £0 6s. 8d. For a Pension to Chirbury, 8s. A Fee to John ap R. 20s. A Fee to Richard Herbert, £0 13s. 4d. A Fee to the Bailiff of Golon, 20s.—Amount of Deductions, £3 18s. 0d. Clear remainder, £24 19s. 4d. The tenth whereof is £2 9s. 11½d.

7. Names and situation of places mentioned as belonging to Cwmhir Abbey, as far as ascertained.

Arustlye (Arwystly). A lordship in the south-west of the county of Montgomery.

Bagwethlon (Mahaithlend), in the parish of Kerry, Montgomeryshire.

Brynycroys. A farm in the parish of Llandrindod, in the county of Radnor.

Caminarum. The castle of Cymaron in the parish of Llandewi Ystradenni, in the county of Radnor.

Carnaf. A farm in the parish of Clirow, in the county of Radnor.
Cing (Cnych). A farm in the parish of St. Harmon's, and county of Radnor.

Cumbyga. A farm between six and seven miles north-west from Llanidloes, in the county of Montgomery.

Cuthas (Crychell). A farm in the parish of Llananno, and county of Radnor.

Dinanner (Dyvanner). A mansion-house and farm, about a mile eastward from the abbey.

Dolelnen (Dolelven). A farm in the parish of St. Harmon's, near Llangurig.

Eskyborew (Usguborau). A farm in the parish of Llanvair-waterdine, in the county of Salop.

Fortun (Forden). A parish in the county of Montgomery.

Golon. A township in which the abbey is situated.

Gwernygov. A farm in the parish of Kerry, Montgomeryshire.

Kenbalva (Cabalva). A farm in the parish of Clirow, and county of Radnor.

Kenenpawl (Kevenpawl). A township south of, and having its boundary near the abbey.

Laythde, Upper and Lower, are farms about five miles north-west from Llanbadarn fynydd, in the county of Radnor.

Lygret, Bythygre. A common in the parish of Llandewi Ystradenni, in the county of Radnor, between the village and the abbey.

Melenid (Melenith). A district or lordship wherein the abbey was situated.

Monaughty Poydd (Mynachty Poeth). A farm in the parish of Llanvair-waterdine, in the county of Salop.

Nantu. A farm in the parish of Llanbadarn fynydd, and county of Radnor.

Nantyrarian. A farm in the parish of Llanbadarn fawr, in the county of Cardigan.

Pebbeliwith, Pebedlewith, in the north-west part of the parish of Llanbadarn fynydd.

Temcettor. A district on the east side of the river Teme, and comprehending the parish of Llanvair-waterdine in the county of Salop.

Werthton (Worthen). A parish partly in the county of Montgomery, and partly in the county of Salop.¹

¹ For the drawings from which the illustrations were executed, the author has to thank Mr. Clayton, of the firm of Clayton and Bell, architects, London, who kindly entered into the subject, visited the ruined abbey, and contributed his good offices with a readiness and ability highly creditable to him in his profession.

ANTIQUITATES PAROCHIALES.

No. XV.

VILLA LLANGFNIL.

TOWNSHIP OF LLANGFNIL.

HÆC villa absque dubio a rivulo decurrente nomen obtinebat sed quamobrem illa aqua Gevenney appellebatur affirmare non ausim : forte a Cav-vanne, i. e. per locos cavatos et detritos aquarum decursus sibi vocabulum conciliavit, hic quidem loci proprietas talem si quis conjecturam obtenderit, non valde abnuat. Cav enim antiquo nostro idiomate aquis detritos excavatosque locos denotat, ut Cavnan, vel Cavnant in hac Insula, et Cavan in Hibernia inde vocari viderentur, ab hac causa alios præter hunc amnes sibi hoc nomen induere mihi plusquam verisimile est, prout Abergavenney, &c. Si hujus villæ antiquum efflagitaveris statum non facile invenies quo olim spectabant ejus jus dominicum et clientela. Extenta vero ex quibus hujusmodi eruntur antiquitates de hac villa ne verbum sonant ; imo in hac re jam traditio ipsa oblita et pene abolita est, nec in notitiam nostram si privatæ quædam siluissent chartulæ, reor unquam reditura fuerit. Ex his chartulis quarum mihi in manus non paucae contigissent, hanc villam ecclesiasticum fuisse Allodium Deo et Sto. Cyngaro consecratum exploratum habeo, talibus enim sacrificiis pia adolevit vetustas, ideoque hæc Sti. Cyngari Villa prædicatur, a quo capitali jure, hujus villæ terræ, ut ex sequentibus patet Chartulis, tenentur.

THIS township doubtlessly received its name from the brook which runs through it, but why that water was called Gevenney I would not venture to affirm. It may be that the flowing of the stream through hollow and worn out places got it the appellation from Cav-vanne ; indeed, should any one offer such a conjecture, the character of the locality would quite admit of it. In our ancient dialect, *cav* denotes places worn and hollowed out by water ; as Cavnan, or Cavnant, in this island, and Cavan, in Ireland, seem to have been so called : for this reason, it is very likely that other rivers, besides the one under consideration, have assumed the same name, such as Abergavenney, &c. Should you investigate the ancient condition of this township, you could not easily ascertain to whom the patronage and manorial right formerly belonged. The Extents, from which antiquities of this sort are extracted, say not a word about the township ; nay, in this matter, even tradition itself is forgetful, and almost extinct ; nor do I think that, had certain private documents been silent, it would ever recur to our knowledge. From these documents, several of which have fallen into my hands, I find that the township was an ecclesiastical allody dedicated to God and St. Cyngar, for with such sacrifices pious antiquity thrived, and, therefore, this township is said to belong to St. Cyngar. It is by this right that the lands of the township are held in capite as appears from the following deeds :—

Chartulæ terrarum Sti. Cyngari. Deeds of the lands of St. Cyngar.

"David ap Dicus ap Evan ap Bleddyn et Gwenllian verch Dicus ap Madoc Anwyl, Lib. tenentes, Sti. Cyngari Villæ de Llangefni in Comoto Mænei et Comitatu Anglesey, &c., concessimus et confirmavimus Willimo ap Gryffydd Armigero, libero tenenti ejusdem villæ, unam virgatam terræ nostræ juxta molendinum aquaticum in prædicta villa, &c., tenend. et habend. &c., præfato Willimo hæredibus et assignatis, &c. Dat. apud Llangefni die Veneris prox. post Festum translationis Sti. Thomæ Martyris, Anno Regni Regis Edw. 4th 4^{to}."

"David ap Dicus ap Evan ap Bleddyn Lib. Ten. Sti. Cyngari Villæ de Llangefni in Comoto Mæne et Comitatu Anglesey concessi, &c. Willimo ap Gryffyth ap Gwiliam Armigero Lib. tenenti ejusdem villæ dimidietatem unius virgatæ terræ, cum uno lofto et suis pertinentiis, juxta Pont Vaen, &c. quæ meæ sunt, in villa prædicta, habend. et tenend. &c., præfato Willimo, &c., in perpetuum. Dat. apud Llangefni, die Ven. prox. post. Fest. translat. Sti. Thomæ Martyris. Anno R. R. Edw. 4th, 4^{to}."

"Morvydd verch Engan goch, &c., de Sto. Cyngari Villa, &c. Sciatis me prædictam Morvydd pro me, &c., dedisse et per præsentis concessisse Willimo ap Gryffyth Armigero licentiam et plenam potestatem levandi, &c., unam fossam pro libitu suo, in et super terram meam in prædicta villa, pro cursu aquæ Molendini in prædicta villa, in perpetuum currendo absque calumnia seu impedimento mei et hæredum vel assignatorum meorum, habend. &c. Dat. apud Llangefni vicesimo die Septembris. Anno

"We David ap Dicus ap Evan ap Bleddyn and Gwenllian verch Dicus ap Madog Anwyl, free tenants of St. Cyngar's township of Llangefni, in the comot of Menai and county of Anglesey, &c., have granted and confirmed to William ap Gruffydd, Esquire, free tenant of the said township, one virgate of our property near the water mill in the aforesaid township, &c., to hold and to have, &c., for the said William, his heirs and assigns, &c. Given at Llangefni on the Friday next after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the fourth year of the reign of Edward IV."

"I David ap Dicus ap Evan ap Bleddyn, free tenant of St. Cyngar's township of Llangefni, in the comot of Menai, and county of Anglesey, have granted, &c., to William ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym, Esquire, free tenant of the said township, the moiety of one virgate, together with one loft and its appurtenances, near Pont Vaen, &c., which belong to me in the aforesaid township, to have and to hold, &c., for the said William, &c., for ever. Given at Llangefni on the Friday next after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the fourth year of the reign of Edward IV."

"I Morvydd verch Engan goch, &c., of St. Cyngar's township, &c. Know ye that I, the aforesaid Morvydd, for myself, &c., have given, and by these presents granted, to William ap Gruffydd, Esquire, the liberty and full power of making a ditch, according to his own pleasure, in and above my land in the said township, for the purpose of conveying water to the mill in the said township for ever, without let or cavil on the part of myself, and my heirs or assigns, to have, &c. Given at Llangefni on the

R. R. Edv. 4^{ti}, 4^{to}."

"Gwenllian verch Evan ap Cynrhig Gethin de Sto. Cyngaro infra Comotum de Mæne in Comitatu Anglesey, &c., concessi, &c., Wilimo Gryffydd Arm. omnia messuagia, loca, &c., cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in prædicta villa, &c., habend, &c., prefato Willimo, hæred. et assignat. suis in perpetuum, &c. Dat. apud Llangefni die Lunæ prox. ante Fest. omnium Sanct., Anno. R. R. Edv. 4^{ti}, 4^{to}."

"Margaretta verch Ievan dew, &c., de Sti. Cyngari Villa de Llangefni in Comoto Mæne, &c., in pura viduitate, &c., concessi Wilimo Gryffyth Arm. Lib. Tenenti ejusdem villæ licentiam faciendi, &c., unam fossam apud Villam de Llangefni, &c. Dat. apud Llangefni die Veneris prox. post. Fest. Translationis Sti. Thomæ Martyris, Anno. R. R. Edv. 4^{ti}, 4^{to}."

Hæc villa ergo Sti. Cyngari esto, a quo tenentes hujus villæ suas terras absque censu aliquo seculari tenent, quodcumque interim ex antiquis temporibus olim istius modi homines suæ Ecclesiæ altari et asylo ibi sancito tuendo debuerunt, jam ex hominum memoria, penitus exolevit. Quasdam ex his terris plus quam ducentis ab hinc annis, Gulielmus Bulkeley, Rowlandi Bulkeley de Bellomarisco filius possidebat. Ille Helenæ filiæ hæredique Thomæ Meredydd de Porthamel matrimonio conjunctus, has cum Porthamelianis conjunxit terras, Domumque juxta Ecclesiam ubi Lares uberrimas constituit, extruxit. Filius ejus Rowlandus Bulkeley suam ad Porthamel mansionem transtulit, ubi et Richardus Rowlandi filius (Brocho-rotundus

twentieth day of September, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward IV."

"I Gwenllian verch Evan ap Cynrig Gethin of St. Cyngar's, below the comot of Menai, in the county of Anglesey, &c., have granted, &c., to William Gruffydd, Esq., all the messuages, locs, &c., with all their appurtenances in the said township, &c., to have, &c., for the said William, his heirs and assigns for ever, &c. Given at Llangefni on the Monday next before the feast of All Saints, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward IV."

"I Margaret verch Ievan dew, &c., of St. Cyngar's township of Llangefni, in the comot of Menai, &c., in pure widowhood, &c., have granted to William Gruffydd, Esq., free tenant of the said township, the liberty of making, &c., one ditch in the township of Llangefni, &c. Given at Llangefni on the Friday next after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward IV."

Grant, then, this township to be St. Cyngar's, whereby the tenants of the township hold their lands free of every secular tax, yet what from ancient times persons of that description owed in defence of their church, altar, and sanctuary, has now utterly escaped from the memory of man. More than two hundred years ago, William Bulkeley, son of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, possessed some of these lands. He having married Helen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Meredydd, of Porthamel, joined the said lands to those of Porthamel, and erected a house near the church, where he lived in a most sumptuous manner. His son, Rowland Bulkeley, removed his residence to Porthamel, where also his son, Richard Rowland (styled Bwckley Glos

dictus, Bwckley Glos crwn) vixit, sed alter Rowlandus Richardi filius huc se retulit, suosque fixit Lares, cujus ex filio nepos Rowlandus Bulkeley ex hac ad Porthamel recessit, ubi diem clausit extremum, cujus vidua Dna Maria Bulkeley ex illustri de Penmynydd Domo oriunda, tandem illius qua possessionem adepta hæres, verum hic cum suo filio Dno Francisco Bulkeley meritissima humanitatis laude jam vitam agit, maxime benignam, eique pro dote est. Proprietarii in hac villa jam existunt Dnus Franciscus Bulkeley Dnus Johannes Edmonds, Dnus Audoenus Hughes, Dnus Audoenus Williams, Richardus Owen, Johannes Williams, Wilhelmus Lloyd, et Margaretta Hughes.

Terra hæc textura ut plurimum gravi constat, et gratissimo gramine vestitur secali et avenæ admodum proclivis, nec hordeum cum fimo temperata respuit; calce conspersa mire lætificatur, fruges inde copiosissime profundit, colonisque pro industria sua cum modico laboris impendio eximie retribuens, ut Dnus Franciscus Bulkeley suo maxime emolumento experiri sategerat.

NANT HWRVA.

VILLA hæc libera est, clientelari jure ad Dnum Episcopum Bangorensem spectat, illique census ac redditus solvit, et Seneschalli sui Curiam sectatur.

TREVOLLWYN.

VILLA perexigua conditione libera est, allodio olim tantum uno constans, scil. Wele Gronw voel, quod tempore Ed. 3ⁱⁱⁱ. Gronw ap Howel ap Gronw, et Howel ap Madoc ap Gronw tenuerunt, reddentes inde Dno Regi, 6s. 6d. per annum, hac

Crwn) lived; but the other, Rowland, son of Richard, removed hither again, where he fixed his abode. His grandson, Rowland Bulkeley went from here to Porthamel, where he died, and his widow, Mrs. Mary Bulkeley, sprung from the illustrious house of Penmynydd, having inherited his property as her own dowry, now spends her life here with her son, Mr. Francis Bulkeley, most benevolently, and with the reputation of the most worthy courtesy. The present proprietors of the township are Sir Francis Bulkeley, Sir John Edmonds, Sir Owen Hughes, Sir Owen Williams, Richard Owen, John Williams, William Lloyd, and Margaret Hughes.

The soil is for the most part of a heavy texture, and is clothed with the most delicious grass; it is well adapted for rye and oats, nor, when tempered with manure, is it unproductive of barley; when sprinkled over with lime it flourishes wonderfully, and yields corn most abundantly, compensating the industry of the farmers exceedingly, at but a moderate cost of labour, as Sir Francis Bulkeley has proved by experiment, very much to his profit.

NANT HWRVA.

THIS township is free, and belongs in right of homage to the Bishop of Bangor; it pays rent and taxes to him, and performs suit at the court of his steward.

TREVOLLWYN.

THIS small township is of a free condition, and consisted formerly of but one allody, namely, Wele Gronw Voel, which, in the time of Edward III., was held by Gronw ap Howel ap Gronw, and Howel ap Madog ap Gronw, on the pay-

quoque conditione quod tenentes semper suam ad comitatum et hundredum faciant sectam, solvantque pro quolibet relevio 10s. totidemque pro quolibet amobro cum acciderint, opusque manerii Dni de Rhossir absolvere præsto sint. Hanc villam suum nomen, Trevollwyn, quasi Tre-avall-Llwyn, i. e. arbutorum vel pometorum silvestrium terram a genio loci, sicut aliæ in hæc insula villulæ compertæ sunt, adipisci videtur, plurimi enim ubique gentium loci a genere arbustorum ex se naturaliter nascentium nomina adepti sunt. Sacellum olim habuit, sancto cuidam Heilino dicatum, jam temporis injuria, antiqua frigescente pietate, in rudera collapsum, inter quæ lapidem longiusculum, OSORII nomine exaratum aliquando deprehendi.

Narratio notanda.—De hoc autem sacrario non ita pridem vir (Richardus Evans) fide dignus et loci proprietarius hoc mihi serio et pro re certissima professus est, viz., se una die, lapides ex hujus Capellæ ruinis ad quoddam ædificium prope Domum suam extruendum devecturum, subito post unum et alterum lapillorum ibi deportatorum plaustra, primo quasi nebulam præ oculis sensisse deinde magis magisque (collyriis contra nihil valentibus) caligasse usque demum lumine penitus privatus erat: cæcus ille hæc dixit: cæcus decessit. An ex casu hoc, aut piaculo venit, ego non sum qui dijudicem, certe superstitiosum minime est a rebus Deo datis temerarias abstinere manus, et quæ sacris dedita non ad profanos usus diripere, sui vindex Deus.

ment of six shillings and sixpence a year to the king; and on the further condition that the tenants should always do suit at the courts of the county and hundred, and pay for every relief ten shillings, and as much for every amobr, whenever they happened, and be ready to discharge the work of the manor of Rhoshir. This township seems to have acquired its name, Trevollyn, or Tre-avall-llwyn, that is, the land of crabs or wild apple trees, from the nature of the place; as other townships in this island are found to have done, for a great many places everywhere have obtained their names from the character of the trees which are indigenous to them. It had formerly a chapel, dedicated to a certain St. Heilin, which now, through the injury of time, and the coldness of ancient piety, has fallen into ruins; amongst which ruins I sometime since found a large stone, on which was inscribed the name OSORII.

A tale worthy of notice.—In regard to this chapel, not long ago a trustworthy man (one Richard Evans) the proprietor of the place, declared to me seriously, and as a matter of fact, that he one day, whilst about to convey stones from the ruins of this chapel for the purpose of erecting a certain building near his own house, suddenly, after carrying one or two loads, perceived, as it were, a cloud before his eyes; that he then grew more and more blind (no remedies availing), until at length he was totally deprived of sight. He was blind when he told me this, and he died blind. Whether it was an accident or a judgment I will not decide; certainly it is by no means superstitious to keep our rash hands aloof from things given to God, and not to plunder sacred things for profane purposes, for God is the avenger of his own.

Qualitatem soli quod attinet gleba hæc a contermina ultime dicta non multum discrepat, aliquanto enim levior et tenerior, ut argilosæ proprius accedens, vomerique ideo facilius reperitur. Ex se cereri propensa modo quovis lætamine repascitur; pratis et pascuis pro modulo viret, nihilque magis eget quam sui extensione, ut quæ arctissimis coercentur terminis. Proprietarii etiamnum sunt Dnus Franciscus Bulkeley, Johannes Griffith Lewis, David Powel, et Margareta Hughes, quæ cæci illius prædicti uxor.

TRE GAIAN.

PARS tantum hujus parochia in Comoto de Mænei existit, quæ vocatur Hamletta de Tregaian ad Manerium vel Dominicam Villam de Arddreiniog in Comoto Tyndæthwy spectans, quacum olim una erat, et a qua tantum possessione tenus, et Comoti cancellis divisa est. Capellam habet Sti. Cyngari Ecclesiæ re animarum subnexa, unamque cum illa Rectoriam constituit.

Hoc cum suo capitali Prædio de Arddreiniog olim aliquando unum erat ex maneriis inclyti illius viri Dni Ednyvedi Vychan, ab intimis Leolino Magno conciliis Præliorumque Præpositi, quodque etiam in hunc usque diem feodo militari aliis hujusmodi villis præcellit. Hic Ednyvedus (liceat mihi in hac Prosapia aliquantisper spatium) ex prima sua conjuge Wenlliana Dni Rhesi Australis Walliæ Principis filia, duos habuit filias, scil. Griffinum et Goronum. De Griffino paulo ante (apud Tregarnedd); Gorono huic tria maneria, scil. Penmynydd, Tre Castell et hoc de Arddreinioc, cum amplissimis

As to the quality of the ground the soil does not differ much from the adjoining land last mentioned, it is somewhat lighter and more tender, as approaching nearer to the clayey state (!) and on that account is found easier for the ploughshare. It is naturally adapted for corn, provided it be cultivated with a certain amount of manure, and is proportionably rich in meadows and pasturages, nor does it want more than its own enlargement, for it is confined within very narrow limits. Its present proprietors are Sir Francis Bulkeley, John Gruffydd Lewis, David Powel, and Margaret Hughes, who was the wife of the aforesaid blind man.

TRE GAIAN.

A PART only of this parish lies in the comot of Menai, called the hamlet of Tregaian, which belongs to the manor and lordship of Arddreiniog in the comot of Tyndæthwy, being formerly one with it, and only separated from it as regards possession and the bounds of the comot. It has a chapel subordinate to the church of St. Cyngar, both of which constitute a rectory.

This, together with its capital estate of Arddreiniog, was formerly one of the manors of that illustrious personage, Ednyved Vychan, the favourite minister and general of Llywelyn the Great, and even to this day it surpasses in military feud all other townships of this description. The said Ednyved (I may be allowed to expatiate somewhat on this lineage) had by his first wife, Gwenllian, the daughter of Rhys, prince of South Wales, two sons, Gruffydd and Goronwy. We have spoken of Gruffydd a little before (under the head of Tregarnedd.) To Goronwy he bequeathed three manors, that is to

prædiis concessit. Goronus hic Parentis æmulus, vir clarus ac potens suum filium Theodorum hæredem constituit. Theodorus filius Goroni, vulgo Tudur hen ap Gronw inter 3 liberos, scil. Goronum, Howelum et Madocum suas dispertivit terras. Ille apud Penmynydd vitam egit percelebram, obiitque nono die Octobris et sepultus in Cænobio, quod ipse condiderat, Bangorensi, sepulchro sibi in Australi Sacelli (apud Friers) muro condito, Anno Xsti 1311. Post Theodorum filii ejus Goronus, Howelus et Madocus toto inter se Patris potiti hæredio; Howelus sine prole obiit. Madocus sacris institutus primo Monæ Archidiaconus, deinde Conovii Abbas celeberrimus, Cænobio Conuensi suas delegavit terras: Goronus natu major Howeli possessiones adeptus Theodorum filium scripsit hæredem, Bangoræ cum Patre sepultus, undecimo die Decembris, A.D. 1331. Theodorus Goroni filius, vir militari virtute eximie clarus, eoque nomine, ab Ed. 3. Equestri ordine honoratus, inter 5 filios sua disposuit hæredia scil. Goronum, Ednyvedum, Gwylimum, Mereduthum, et Rhesum: apud Trecastell vitam prope modum egit, diemque clausit extremum, sepultusque in Cænobio Bangorensi (vulgo Friers) decimo nono Septembris, Anno Xsti, 1367.

De filiis Theodori ap Gronw.

1^{mus}. erat Goronus qui Penmynydd pro sorte obtinebat, ibidemque protraxit clausitque dies, unam

say, Penmynydd, Tre Castell, and this of Arddreiniog, with very extensive estates. This Goronwy, who emulated his father, being an illustrious and powerful man, made his son, Theodore, his heir. Theodore, son of Goronwy, commonly called Tudur hen ap Gronw, divided his lands amongst his three sons, Goronwy, Howel, and Madog. He spent an honourable life at Penmynydd, and died on the ninth day of October, and was buried in the Bangor monastery, which he himself had built, in a tomb made for him in the south wall of the chapel (at Friers) in the year of Christ 1311. After Theodore, his sons Goronwy, Howel, and Madog, enjoyed amongst themselves the whole inheritance of their father. Howel died without issue: Madog, having received holy orders, and become first archdeacon of Anglesey, afterwards a most renowned abbot of Conway, left his lands to his own monastery at Conway. Goronwy, the eldest son, having acquired the property of Howel, appointed his son, Theodore, as his heir, and was buried with his father at Bangor, on the 11th day of December, A.D. 1331. Theodore, the son of Goronwy, a man singularly distinguished in military valour, and on that account honoured by Edward III. with the order of knighthood, distributed his estate amongst his five sons, namely, Goronwy, Ednyved, Gwilym, Meredydd, and Rhys. He lived for the most part at Trecastell, where he also died, and was buried in the abbey of Bangor (commonly called the Friers), on the 19th day of September, in the year of Christ 1367.

Concerning the sons of Theodore ap Gronw.

The first was Goronwy, who obtained Penmynydd for his share, where he lived and died.

tantum filiam reliquit nomine Morvidam quæ Willimo ap Gryffydd ap Gwilim de Penrhyn in Agro Arvonensi nupta Theodorum Vychan post se constituit hæredem: Theodorus Morvidæ filius hæreditatem ab avido Patre (qui tunc aliam conjugem duxerat) vix totam consecutus est suam: quod ejus accepit Oweno suo filio reliquit: idem Owenus Richardo, Richardus Richardo, Richardus Davidi, David Richardo, Richardus Richardo; hujus ultimi filia Margareta Owen sine prole defuncta, Maria Owen penultimi filia Rowlandi Bulkeley de Porthamel vidua, Manerii de Penmynydd jam hæres ac Domina est.

2^{ndus} Theodori ap Gronw filius erat Ednyvedus, qui domum de Trecastell pro suo tulit Patrimonio: ille duas post se reliquit filias cohæredes nempe Angharadam et Myvanuam: Angharada quæ Trecastell habuit Evano ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu de Tegengl in Agro Flinentsi enupta, Evanum Vychan suum ex Evano filium reliquit hæredem, qui Angharadam filiam hæredemque Howeli ap Tudur de Mostyn in eodem Comitatu uxorem duxit: ad quem locum suos transtulit Lares, ubi Posterius ejus in hunc diem sedem fixerunt, et jam per multos annos cum insigni merito ac honore commemorati sunt et Mostyniano agnominem claruerunt.

3^{ius} Filius Theodori ap Gronw erat Gwilim cui pro sorte sua Clorach competebat, cujus Posterius propemodum extincti aut in vulgus vilescebant ignoti.

4^{us} Theodori filius erat Meredithus qui Bangorensis Episcopus olim Scutifer erat, ut quibusdam in Chartulis me vidisse memini; quamnam autem e Paren-

He left behind him one only daughter, named Morvydd, who, having been married to William ap Gryffydd ap Gwilym, of Penrhyn, in the county of Caernarvon, made Theodore Vychan her heir after her. Theodore, the son of Morvydd, scarcely acquired the whole of his inheritance from his greedy father (who had then married another wife). What he did receive he left to his son Owen; Owen left it to Richard; Richard to Richard; Richard to David; David to Richard; Richard to Richard. Margaret Owen, daughter of the last named, having died without issue, Maria Owen, daughter of the last but one, and widow of Rowland Bulkeley of Porthamel, is now the heiress and mistress of the manor of Penmynydd.

The second son of Theodore ap Gronw was Ednyved, who received the house of Trecastell as his patrimony. He left behind him two daughters, coheirresses, namely, Angharad and Myvanwy. Angharad, who had Trecastell, having married Evan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu of Tegengl, in Flintshire, left her son Evan Vychan, by Evan, as her heir, who married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Howel ap Tudur of Mostyn, in the same county; and to that place he removed his home, where his posterity to this day have established their residence, and have now for many years dwelt with distinguished merit and honour, and been illustrious under the name of Mostyn.

The third son of Theodore ap Gronw was William, to whose lot fell Clorach; his posterity are almost extinct, or else have degenerated into obscurity.

The fourth son of Theodore was Meredith, who was at one time shieldbearer to the Bishop of Bangor, as I remember to have seen in some deeds; but what portion he,

tis terris sortem obtinuit hic ille Regum Principumque Progenitor, non invenio. Ille pro homicidio patrato aliquamdiu Patria sua extorris vixit (qua de causa terram suam forte forisfecit aut dereliquit) ubi Owinus filius, stirps illa Regifera, vulgo Owen Tudur, in lucem editus est. Hic Owinus ap Mredydd ap Tudur ex uxore sua Catherina Francorum Regis filia, Henrici Quinti Angliæ Regis vidua, Edmondum filium Richmondæ Comitem, suscepit, qui ex Margareta Somerset, primaria stirpe Lancastrensis Gentis, uxore sua, Britannici Imperii solio Henricum Septimum dedit: ex quo quot Reges, quot Principes, utriusque sexus Britannicas beaurant Insulas, totamque illustrarunt Europam, mea non est recensere. Annales eorum principum optime depingant.

5^{tus} Erat Rhesus, qui pro sua sorte hanc Villam de *Tregaian* et *Arddreinioc* obtinebat, eamque relinquebat Gwervillæ suæ filiæ soli-que hæredi quæ Madoco ap Evan ap Eneon de Pennarth et Abercyn in Agro Arvonensi enupta, illic suam transvexit familiam, suoque filio Howelo ap Madoc hanc terram reliquit. Howelus ap Madoc hanc Villam de Tregaian Rheso suo filio juniore moriturus legavit. Rhesus ap Howel suam apud Tregaian infixit sedem reliquitque filio Rhyddercho a quo Prytherchianum Cognomen Posterij eius ad hunc retinere diem, quam terram etiamnum Dnus Johannes Prydderch una cum Llysdulas jure hæreditario possidet. Hic Rhesus ap Tudur ap Gronw apud Arddreinioc obiit Anno Xsti, 1412, et in Cænobio Bangorensi sepultus ubi sua ac Progenitorum ossa in Sacelli pariete condita usque nuper (cum ea pars muri ab altera divulsa in apicum detexerit) intemerata jacuerunt, (Sacello enim jampridem in Gymnasium publicum

the progenitor of kings and princes, received of his father's lands, I do not find. Having committed murder, he lived for some time an exile from his country (on which account he perhaps forfeited or abandoned his own land), when his son Owen, that king-bearing stock, commonly called Owen Tudur, was born. This Owen ap Mredydd ap Tudur begat of his wife Catherine, daughter of the king of the French, and widow of Henry V., king of England, his son, Edmund, Earl of Richmond, who of his wife Margaret Somerset, the first stock of the Lancastrian race, gave Henry VII. to the throne of the British empire. From him how many kings and princes of both sexes have blessed the British Isles, and rendered all Europe illustrious, it is not mine to recount. The annals of those princes will best describe that.

The fifth was Rhys, who received as his share this township of Tregaian and Arddreiniog, and left the same to Gwervyl, his only daughter and heiress, who having married Madog ap Evan ap Eneon of Pennarth and Abercyn, in the county of Caernarvon, transferred her family thither, and left this land to her son Howel ap Madog. Howel ap Madog at his decease bequeathed the township of Tregaian to his youngest son Rhys. Rhys ap Howel fixed his seat at Tregaian, and left it to his son Rhydderch, from whom his posterity have to this very day retained the surname Prydderch. Mr. John Prydderch now possesses by hereditary right this land, together with Llysdulas. Rhys ap Tudur ap Gronw died at Arddreiniog in the year of Christ, 1412, and was buried in the monastery of Bangor, where his own and his ancestors' bones lay hid and inviolate in the wall of the chapel until lately, (when that part of the wall having been pulled off

converso) ut mihi Riceus Morgan ejus Ludimagister qui ea viderat narrare placuit.

In hac parochia quod minime omittendum duco, ut ego ex plurimorum fide dignorum relatione et ex quibusdam scriptis accepi, Homo quidam vixit Anno 1580, nomine Wilhelmus ap Howel ap Iorwerth centesimum quintum agens annum, quo, reor, fato cessit. Grandavus hic ex prima conjuge nomine Ellena 'ch William viginti duos, ex secunda nomine Catherina 'ch Richard, decem; et ex tertia quam post reliquit quatuor suscepit liberos; septemque ex duabus concubinis, ex una duos, ex altera 5, in summa 43. Primus horum natu nomine Griffinus ap William, Anno 1581, octogesimum quartum agens annum et Alicea 'ch William filiarum natu maxima, septuagesimum secundum tunc quoque agens annum (ex quibus etiam numerosa admodum proles ad quartum usque generationis gradum devenerat) antequam senis hujus natu minimus fraterque suus, nomine Griffinus ap William sesquisecondum attigisset annum, adeo ut inter primum et ultimum ejusdem Parentis natos octoginta et unus intercesserant anni, nec in hoc ætatis intervallo minus quam trecenti homines ex hac stirpe eatenus vivente procreati sunt, quorum octoginta, in hac simul debebant parochia; qui cum aliis suæ originis, hic illic degentibus, eum Patrem, Avum, Proavum, Abavum, Atavum venerabundi salutabant, eique tandem totidem nepotum titulis defuncto parentabant: et valde sane mirum quod non tam multi sed quod tam pauci a 43 (in gradu secundo) simul sumpti ad quintum generationis gradum prodierunt. Vir erat submediocris stature, parci victus Lacticiniorum sæpissime ala-

from the other exposed them to view, for the chapel was some time since converted into a public school,) as Rice Morgan, the master, who had seen them, was kind enough to inform me.

There is a circumstance connected with this parish which I think ought by no means to be passed unnoticed, as I have learned it from the narration of several credible persons, as well as from certain writings; it is this:—A certain man lived in the year 1580, named William ap Howel ap Iorwerth, who had attained his 105th year, when, I believe, he died. This aged person had by his first wife, Ellen verch William, twenty-two children; by his second, Catherine verch Richard, ten; and by his third, whom he afterwards forsook, four children; he had also seven by his two concubines, two by one, and five by the other, in all, forty-three. The first born of these, named Gruffydd ap William, had A.D. 1581, reached his eighty-fourth year; and Alice verch William, his eldest daughter, was seventy-two years old (from them, also, a very numerous offspring had descended, even to the fourth generation), ere their brother, the old man's youngest son, Gruffydd ap William by name, had attained his third year, so that between the first and last child of the same parent there intervened eighty-one years, and, in this interim, no less than 300 men sprang from the said living stock, of whom eighty were living at the same time in this parish, who, with others of the same origin living in different parts, reverently saluted him as father, grandfather, great grandfather, great great grandfather, and great great great grandfather, and just so many at length, under the title of grandchildren, celebrated his obsequies. Truly wonderful is it, not that so many, but that so few

cris ingenii, habitusque corporis satis validi, neque passionibus Iliacis aut Nephriticis, aut aliqua invaliditudine gravatus, quam maxime tellurem colendo occupatus et cum genio nonnunquam demulcendo et a curis domesticis ablegando indulserit, aucupii plerumque ac piscationibus sese addixit, et eis maxime dum istiusmodi inire valuerit labores delectatus erat, cui ad ultimum vitæ terminum sensus omnes affatim viguerunt quæ res omnino sumpta haud parem quod sciam habet sibi conferendam.

Terræ hæc ex se valde inops et infecunda ut quæ crebris ustionibus vegetanti succo minimum depauperata glebam substernit fibrosam et aridam, nec lapillis vomeri molestam sed planam ac facilem, si vero calce, marga vel marinis recrementis repastinetur, neque longe huiusmodi absunt, vegetandi adminicula, nulla forsân in hac Insula fructuosior et majori cum fœnore impendium solveret, quam hæc jam elanguida et effæta terra.

Proprietarii hic solum Dnus Johannes Prydderch et Johannes Griffith Lewis existunt.

LLAN GWILLOG.

PAROCHIA hæc Ecclesiam colit Stæ Willocæ Cavi Britannici (vulgo Caw o Frydain) filiæ, Gildæque sorori sacram: re anima olim ecclesiæ et conventui de Penmon erat adnexa, cui suæ Decimæ solvebantur, revulso Prioratu, Laicis manibus cum vicariâ tenuissime dotata impropriebatur, quam nuper Dnus Bulkeleyus, cujus maxima

descended from 43 (in the second degree) to the fifth generation. He was a man of rather a moderate size, subsisting on spare, chiefly milk diet, of a cheerful disposition, and a very strong constitution, neither troubled with choler, spleen, or any feebleness. He was chiefly engaged in tilling the ground, and when he sometimes indulged in recreation, and abstained from domestic cares, he devoted himself to fowling and fishing, with which he was especially amused as long as he had strength to follow such pursuits. He retained the full vigour of his senses to the last day of his life, which circumstance, altogether, has not, as far as I know, its equal.

The ground is naturally very poor and barren, and as the flourishing sap is impoverished to the lowest degree by frequent burnings, it exhibits a fibrous and arid soil; it is not hard, however, for the plough by reason of stones, but smooth and easy. Indeed should it be manured with lime, marl, or sea dregs, of which there is abundance in the neighbourhood, to aid the vegetation, perhaps no land in the island would be more fruitful and pay the expense with larger interest than this now weak and exhausted soil.

The only proprietors at present are Mr. John Prydderch and John Gruffydd Lewis.

LLAN GWILLOG.

THIS parish has its church dedicated to St. Willog, daughter of Caw of Britain (commonly called Caw o Frydain), and sister of Gildas; it was formerly ecclesiastically annexed to the church and monastery of Penmon, to which it paid tithes; but, at the dissolution of the priory, the vicarage was impropriated into lay hands, and was recently pur-

pars terrarum hujus Paræciæ est, a Smytheo Anglo sibi pretio acquisivit, et nunc pro sua tenet; officiisque sacris Curatum sustentat. Quod ad Comotum de Mæne attinet duæ tantum Villulæ hic mihi recensendæ occurrunt, scilicet, Kerrig Ddewi, et Treyscawen, altera vero hujus Paræciæ pars extra metam mihi positam collocatur, utpote quæ in Comoto de Llivon extensa jacet, eoque describendam relinquo.

KERRIG DDEWI.

HÆC Villa Regis est, conditione libera, tempore Edv. 3, uno duntaxat allodio constabat, quod tunc nuncupatum erat Wele Wion ap Rhys et a Dno Roberto Hanbury Bello Marisci Castellano eo tempore tenebatur, qui Dno Regi pro reddito inde debito 24 solidos quotannis solvebat. Ex Evtenta Delviana patet hanc Villulam Sectam ad Comitatum, et Hundredum facere et pro quolibet relevio 10 solidos, totidemque pro quolibet amobroolvere, opusque manerii de Rossir conficere obligari, nullique molendino sectam præbere teneri, quod privilegium olim haud vulgare æstimabatur.

In Bulkleiana vere nobili familia hæc jam multos annos perduraverat Villa, et nunc Dnæ Saræ Vicecomitissæ Bulkeley Dni Roberti Vicecomitis Bulkeley, viduæ e dote est. Terra hæc pro situ variatur, alicubi subarida, cereri grata, alicubi uliginoso madescens cespite, pascuis viget, quibus ibidem degentes coloni non raro ditescunt.

TRE YSCAWEN.

HÆC Villula conditione libera pro

chased of Smith, an Englishman, by Lord Bulkeley, who owns the greater part of the parish, and who is now the proprietor. Its sacred offices are administered by a curate. As far as the comot of Menai is concerned there are only two townships which I shall have to recount, namely, Cerrig Ddewi and Tre Yscawen; the other part of the parish is placed beyond my proposed scope, inasmuch as it lies in the comot of Llivon, and on that account I shall not describe it.

CERRIG DDEWI.

THIS township belongs to the king, is of a free condition, and in the time of Edward III. it consisted of but one allody, which was then called Wele Wion ap Rhys, and was held at that time by Sir Robert Hanbury, constable of Beaumaris Castle, who paid to the king the annual rent of twenty-four shillings. It appears from the Delvian Extent that this township performed service of the courts of the county and hundred, and paid ten shillings for every relief, and as much for every amobr, and was obliged to do the work of the manor of Rhoshir, but was not bound to perform service for any mill, which was formerly esteemed no common privilege.

This township has now continued many years in the truly noble family of Bulkeley, and is now the dowry of Lady Sarah, Viscountess Bulkeley, widow of Robert, Lord Viscount Bulkeley. The land varies according to its situation; in some places it is rather dry, and good for corn; in other places, the moist turf flourishes with pasture, and the farmers that live there often get rich.

TRE YSCAWEN.

THIS small township is of a free

parte vel Hamletta Villæ de Porthamel, a qua late dissidet, semper censetur, ideoque in Extenta Regia nominatim expressa minime occurrit; cuinam vero de septem illius villæ allodiis in Extenta recensitis hæc collocetur Hamletta, non auctoror. Glebam hujus hamlettæ ejusdem fere qualitatis esse cum villa de Tre Gaian, cui ad latus conterminæ protendit, compertum est. Proprietarios autem hac die Johannem Griffith Lewis, Wilhel mum Lloyd, et jure uxoris suæ Rowlandum Hughes hæc agnoscit villula. De antiquis pactis ac servitiis suo Principi ex hac terra solvendis, ex Villa de Porthamel, cui appendet, quod Wallicis Legibus in hac re fuit statutum, erit eliciendum, quo Lectorem sciscitabundum remitto.

Vacat hic locus quædam adnotare de antiquo ritu antecessorum nostratum præstantioris notæ, Ædium instruendarum (præsertim in illis ætatibus quæ nostrarum ecclesiarum constructionibus e vestigio subsecutæ sunt) qui suum frontispicium, ut pene ubique vidimus, semper ad Orientem cæli plagam dirigebant, observatu forte non prorsus indigna: nihil enim notius est quam primos Christianismi cultores, suas, fronte ad solis ortum respiciente Ecclesias ædificasse, easque eo positas, ad ortum potius hyemalem quam æstivum collimasse, quia juxta antiquam Ecclesiæ observationem, traditionemque Xtus Dus qui dicitur Oriens,¹ Sole in Hyberno Tropico versante, natus fuerit, par est credere.

Ex hoc quoque majores nostri, pietate adhuc vigente, quique in

¹ Zech. 3. 8; & Cor. 12; Isaias 41. 2; Baruch 4. 36. Vid Gregoryum in hoc loco.

condition, and always considered to be partly a hamlet belonging to the township of Porthamel, from which it is widely distant. On that account it is not mentioned by name in the Royal Extent. But to which of the seven allodies of that township, recounted in the Extent, this hamlet is to be assigned, I do not divine. It is evident that the soil of this hamlet is almost of the same quality as that of the township of Tre gaian, by which it is on one side bounded. The hamlet acknowledges as its present proprietors, John Gruffydd Lewis, William Lloyd, and, in right of his wife, Rowland Hughes. Concerning ancient conditions and services due to the prince from the land in question, what has been enacted on that head in the Welsh laws, may be ascertained from the township of Porthamel, of which it is an appendage, and to which I refer the reader for information.

We may in this place notice an old custom of our ancestors, of an excellent character, in reference to the erection of their houses, (especially in those ages which followed the building of our churches), who always turned their front, as I have almost everywhere seen, towards the east—a circumstance, it may be, not altogether unworthy of notice; for there is nothing more clear than that the primitive Christians built their churches with their front facing the rising of the sun; and that they thus looked more towards its rising in the winter than in the summer, because, according to the ancient opinion and tradition of the church, Christ the Lord, who is called the Orient,¹ was born when the sun was in the winter tropic, we may equally believe.

And as our ancestors, whilst piety flourished, appear to have

¹ Zech. iii. 8; vi. 12. Isaiah xli. 2. Baruch iv. 36. See Gregory on this place.

sua Parochia Dei domus formæ ac normæ, suas ad amussim conformare contendisse videantur ut corda Deo sic ædes Templo conformavit antiquitas, antiquitas (inquam) sine fuco pia, sine fastu religiosa. Ecclesiæ vero nostræ, si me non fefellerit observatio, Solstitium hyemale rarissime respiciunt, sed potius ad illum orientis et Zodiaci gradum, quo Sol, in festo solenni cujuslibet Ecclesiæ Patroni, oritur. Ex. gr. die Sti Petri Apostoli sol oritur gradu vicesimo Cancræ, ad quod cæli punctum, Ecclesia Sti Petri Novi Burgi se dirigit. Die Sti Michaelis ex decimo octavo libræ gradu emergit Phœbus, eoque ea respicit ecclesia: Die Sti Danielis filii, i. e. Llanddaniel fab, mane a primo libræ gradu rutilat Apollo, eoque frostispicium ea collineat Ecclesiola; et ut Ecclesiæ eodem modo in Paræciis suis, nostræ quæque se convergunt Domus Antiquissimæ. Ex. gr. si Sti Aidani Fanum ad 17^{mum} Libræ respectaret gradum, eidem orientis puncto itidem vetustissima illius Parochiæ conspiciant Domicilia, ut ex facto patet, scilicet, Bodowyr, Berw, Myfyrion, Trevarthen, aliaque jam ruinis obruta in ea Parochia quamplurima, et quod illic idem in cæteris vix dubium, reperiatur: ex quo colligere proclive est, viz., ita situatas ubicumque gentium sint, ædes fuisse antiquissimas.

endeavoured to make the houses of God in their respective parishes according to exact rule and form, as a thing pleasing to God, so antiquity made private dwellings conformable to the church—antiquity (I say) which was pious without pretence, religious without ostentation. Our churches, however, unless my observation has deceived me, very rarely point to the winter solstice, but rather to that degree of the east and zodiac, where the sun rises on the Festival of the Church's patron. For example, on the day of St. Peter the Apostle the sun rises in the twentieth degree of Cancer, to which point of the heavens the church of St. Peter at Newborough turns. On the day of St. Michael the sun rises from the eighteenth degree of Libra, and thither his church looks. On the day of St. Daniel's son, that is, Llanddaniel fab, the sun sheds its first morning light from the first degree of Libra, and it is there that the front of that little church is directed to. In the same manner, also, as the church, so are the oldest houses in the parish turned. For instance, if the shrine of St. Aidan looks to the seventeenth degree of Libra, the most ancient houses of that parish would look to the same point of the east; this is the fact in regard to Bodowyr, Berw, Myfyrion, Trevarthen, and a great many other houses in that parish which are now buried in ruins, nor would it be hardly found doubtful in other localities. From this it may be inferred that those houses are the most ancient, to whatever people they belonged, which are so situated.

RHOSCOLYN CUM HAMLETTIS SUI
Bryn Gwallan et Sybylltir.

RHOSCOLYN, WITH ITS HAMLETS,
Bryn Gwallan and Sybylltir.

VILLA Rhoscolyn de Comoti Corpore quasi detruncata in occidenta-

THE township of Rhoscolyn lies secluded in the western corner of

tiori hujus Insulæ latitat Angulo, una Parochia est Ecclesiam habens sanctæ Gwenvaennæ Pelkini ex Mannia Insula filiæ, Sti Peulani sorori, dicatam, cui eis fretum duæ re animarum subnectuntur Capellæ, viz., Stæ Mariæ Virgini et Sto Michaeli sacræ. Regio hæc collina et confragosa circumquaque est, parsque occidentalis Kebianæ Insulæ Peninsulæ. Unde suum nomen nacta est, pro re indubitata vix quemque posse assequi puto: a Columna² terminali olim ibi forsan erecta, ut ad limitem Romani Imperii ad occasum hac ex parte ultime positum (talibus enim locis, Dione teste, lapides olim insignes infigebant Romani) Rhos Colofn, vel a forma territorioli, in mare aculeatim procurrentis, Rhoscolyn, denominari, si quis conjectando somniaverit, nil certe tenet, pro re umbras tantum anplectatur, plusquam verisimile est: attamen clarissimus Camdenus antiquam illam Urbem Caer Colyn vel Harlech in Mervinia, a positione Castri abruptissima rupe in mare prætendentis quasi rem, cum nomine ludens denominari putare videtur. Ex loci positione plurima nomen ascivisse loca, vulgatissimum est. Ad Extent.

Ex Extenta Regia villa hæc libera est, 4^o sub se tempore Edv. 3^{ui} complectens allodia. Primum allodium tunc temporis vocatum fuit Wele Rhys ap Cadwgan, quod Ednyved ap Iorwerth et Griffith ap

² Prope hunc locum est mons quidam Terminalis dictus vulgo, Mynydd y Teor, in lingua Hybernica, limes vel terminus audit.

the island, as if it were severed from the body of the comot. It is one parish, having a church dedicated to St. Gwenfaen, daughter of Pelkin,¹ from the Isle of Man, and sister of St. Peulan, to which two chapels are subject, dedicated respectively to St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Michael. The district is hilly and rugged on every side, and forms the western portion of the peninsula of Cybi's Isle. Whence it obtained its name, I do not suppose that any one hardly can find out for certain. Whether it was denominated Rhos Colofn, from a terminal column² which might have been erected there formerly, being thus placed at the extreme boundary of the Roman empire westward (for the Romans, according to the testimony of Dion, used formerly to fix conspicuous stones in such places), or whether it was called Rhos Colyn from the form of the ground, which jutted out pointedly into the sea; should any one conjecture to that effect he is possessed of no certainty, he only embraces shadows instead of the reality, to a degree beyond probability. Nevertheless the most eminent Camden, playing with the name, seems to think, as a fact, that the ancient town of Caer Colyn, or Harlech, in Meirion, was so called from the position of its castle, being on a very steep rock stretching out into the sea. It is notorious that many places have received their names from their local position. I proceed to the Extent.

According to the Royal Extent this township is free, containing in the time of Edward III. four

¹ Gwenfaen was daughter of PAWL HEN, or Paulinus. See *Rees's Welsh Saints*, p. 237.—*Edd. Arch. Camb.*

² Near this place is a certain terminal mountain, commonly called Mynydd y Teor, Teor signifying in the Irish language, a limit or a boundary.

Eneon cum aliis cohæredibus suis tenerunt, reddentes inde Dno Regi ad quemlibet trimestrem terminum 3s. 8d. i. e. 14s. 8d. per annum.

Secundum allodium nuncupatum fuit Wele Tegerin ap Cadwgan quod Tudur ddu ap Tudur voel et Tegerin ap Cadwgan ap Tudur voel alique cohæredes sui tenebant, reddendo quolibet termino Dno Regi 2s. 7d. i. e. per annum, 10s. 4d.

Tertium allodium nuncupatum fuit Wele Arthen ap Cadwgan, quod David ap Evan et Einion ap Iorwerth cum aliis cohæredibus suis, tunc tenuerunt solventes Dno Regi quolibet trimestri termino 2s. 7d. Summa per annum, 10s. 4d. et est, inquit Extenta, in eodem Wele de Arthen ap Cadwgan terra Escheta quæ per æstimationem fuit vigesima pars ejusdem Wele fuitque antehac terra Evani Vychan, quam dicti hæredes hujus Wele tenent prout patet.

Quartum allodium hujus villæ vocatum fuit Wele Kenenor ap Evan (cujus allodii Bryn Gwallan pars erat) quod tunc temporis Madoc ap Adda ap Madoc et Adda ap Eneon Velyn cum aliis cohæredibus suis tenuerunt, reddebantque inde Dno Regi quolibet trimestri termino 16 denarios, i. e. 5s. 4d. per annum.

Sic Extenta: sed quæ servitia qualesque consuetudines, insuper huic villæ ex antiquo more, sicut aliis hujusmodi incubebant, ne *gry* quidem in Extenta Delviana occurrat observandum: an nullæ prorsus fuerint, aut exinde Transcriptoris negligentia exciderint, in incerto res est, nihilque decerno.

allodies. The first allody was then called Wele ap Rhys ap Cadwgan, which was held by Ednyved ap Iorwerth and Gruffydd ap Eneon, with other coheirs, who paid to the king at the end of every three months three shillings and eight-pence, that is, fourteen shillings and eight-pence per annum.

The second allody was named Wele Tegerin ap Cadwgan, which Tudur ddu ap Tudur Voel, and Tegerin ap Cadwgan ap Tudur Voel, and other coheirs, held, paying quarterly to the king two shillings and seven-pence, that is ten shillings and four-pence a-year.

The third allody was named Wele Arthen ap Cadwgan, which was held by David ap Evan, and Einion ap Iorwerth, with other coheirs, who paid to the king every three months two shillings and nine-pence, the whole being ten shillings and four-pence a-year. And there is, observes the Extent, in the said Wele of Arthen ap Cadwgan, an escheat land, which was estimated as the twentieth part of the said Wele, and hitherto belonged to Evan Vychan, which the above mentioned heirs of this Wele hold, as is clear.

The fourth allody of this township was called Wele Kenenor ap Evan (of which allody Bryn Gwallan formed a part) which at that time was held by Madog ap Adda ap Madog, and Adda ap Eneon Velyn, with other coheirs, who paid to the king every quarter sixteen-pence, that is, five shillings and four-pence a year.

Thus says the Extent: but what services, and what kind of customs were, moreover, incumbent upon this township, as upon others of the same character, by ancient usage, there is not the least hint in the Delvian Extent. Whether there were none at all, or whether they are omitted through the carelessness

In hac villa multæ pridem ex-
 titere familiæ, quæ nunc præter
 unam et alteram prorsus deletæ
 sunt: Bodiar vel potius Bod Ior
 i. e. Præfeti mansio, ut alicubi
 conjecturam feci, principalis domus
 est ubi familia, in sua Patria vere
 antiqua, ut a Leolino aureo torquato
 Yalensi oriunda diutius sedebat,
 quam hac die Dnus Johannes Owen
 pro sua tenet, ut filius Owini filii
 Johannis, filii Owini, filii Johannis,
 filii Evani, filii Leolini, filii Deïæ,
 filia Davidis, filii Evani, filii Ior-
 werthi, filii Madoci, filii Goronii,
 filii Kynrici, filii Cassivelani, filii
 Hovæ, filii Ithelis, filii Leolini
 aureo-torquati, i. e. Hywelyn Aur-
 dorchog. Ex hac origine aliæ in
 hac Regiuncula pullularunt familiæ
 quas Ludovicus Dun in hunc re-
 censet modum, viz., Owinus ap
 Rhys ap Davydd ap Evan ap
 Davydd ap Mredydd, ex Leolino
 Torquato: iterum alteram, viz.,
 Meiric ap Davydd ap Evan ap
 Davydd ap Howel ap Davydd ap
 Cadwgan, ex Leolino Torquato:
 Denique ex hac stirpe quartam ille
 deducit familiam (Yalenses hi
 populi paterna origine) viz., Mre-
 dydd ap Davydd ap Howel ap
 Davydd ap Cadwgan ex Leolino
 Torquato. Aliam Genealogus ille
 in suo fasciculo enumerat familiam,
 nempe ex Kynrico Vychan filio
 natu minori Kynrici ap Mredydd
 ddu de Porthamel ortam quam sic
 deduxit, viz., William ap John ap
 Evan ap Howel ap Rhys ap Lly-
 welyn ap Kynrhig, Vychan ap
 Cynrhyg ap Mredydd ddu de
 Porthamel, &c. Non est quod
 putemus has paterna gente, ut
 nomina sonant, in hac villa hære-
 ditasse familias, quia nemo ex his
 viris in Extenta Regia Edv. 3ⁱⁱⁱ
 tempore confecta, quæ omnes ad
 calculum revocat Tenentes, ex-
 presse nominatur, potius mihi vide-

of copyists, is uncertain, and I
 make no decision.

There were formerly in the town-
 ship many families, which, with the
 exception of one or two, are now
 extinct. Bodiar, or rather Bod
 Ior, that is, the lord's abode, as I
 have elsewhere conjectured, is the
 principal house, where a family,
 truly ancient in its country, having
 sprung from Llewelyn with the
 golden torques of Yale, resided
 for a long time. It is now in the
 occupation and possession of Mr.
 John Owen, being the son of Owen,
 the son of John, the son of Owen,
 the son of John, the son of Evan,
 the son of Llewelyn, the son of
 Deio, the son of David, the son of
 Evan, the son of Iorwerth, the son
 of Madog, the son of Goronwy,
 the son of Kynrig, the son of Cas-
 wallawn, the son of Hova, the son
 of Ithel, the son of Llywelyn, with
 the golden torques, or Llywelyn
 Awdorchog. Other families in
 the district sprang from this origin,
 which are thus recounted by Lewis
 Dwn:—Owen ap Rhys ap Davydd
 ap Evan ap Davydd ap Mredydd,
 from Llywelyn with the torques;
 again, Meurig ap Davydd ap Evan
 ap Davydd ap Howel ap Davydd
 ap Cadwgan, from Llywelyn with
 the torques; lastly, he deduces a
 fourth family from this stock, (these
 people are of Yale by paternal
 origin), namely, Meredydd ap
 Davydd ap Howel ap Davydd ap
 Cadwgan, from Llywelyn with the
 torques. The same genealogist
 enumerates another family in his
 compilation, namely descended from
 Kynrig Vychan, the youngest son
 of Kynrig ap Meredydd ddu of
 Porthamel, which he thus derives,
 William ap John ap Evan ap
 Howel ap Rhys ap Llywelyn ap
 Kynrig Vychan ap Cynrig ap
 Meredydd ddu of Porthamel, &c.
 We are not to suppose that these
 families inherited any paternal es-

tur, seculis Extentæ tempus secutis : masculis hujus villæ hæredibus identidem deficientibus, nuptiis alienigenas huc se inseruisse gentes, quo pacto materna relicta, ad paternas origines, etsi ex aliis terris accersitas nuperi suas scalas ascendunt Geneologi. Antiqui juris proprietarii sunt Dnus Johannes Owen de Bodiar : Johannes Jones, Gulielmus Hughes, Johannes Hughes, Richardus Williams, Dd. Williams ; Novitii vero Dns. Vicecomes Bulkeley, Dns. Andoenus Meyrick de Bodorgan, Dns. Thomas Holland, de Berw. Dns. Hugo Griffith, &c. Terra hæc partim saxosa, aspera collibus propemodum circumsepta, qua plana frugibus fecunda, nuper testaceis ex maris littore recrementis, colonorum industria super glebam conspersis, hordeo frumentoque plurimum viget. Ex brevibus ibi maximo loci emolumento, sapidissimæ Incolæ uberiori copia venari solent ostrea, quæ vicinis ac etiam remotis regionibus, ad quas sæpissime deportantur, in pretio sunt.

tates in the township, as the names would intimate, because none of these persons is expressly mentioned in the Royal Extent, which was compiled in Edward III.'s time, which enumerates all the tenants. Rather it appears to me that, in the ages following the date of the Extent, the male heirs of the township failing one after the other, strangers planted themselves here by marriage, wherefore late genealogists trace up their pedigrees maternally to paternal sources, though fetched from other lands. The proprietors of the ancient right are Sir John Owen of Bodiar, John Jones, William Hughes, John Hughes, Richard Williams, David Williams ; the new ones are Lord Viscount Bulkeley, Sir Owen Meyrick of Bodorgan, Sir Thomas Holland of Berw, Sir Hugh Gruffith, &c. The land is in part stony and rugged, and almost surrounded by hills ; where level it is full of corn, and shells from the sea shore having lately, by the industry of the farmers, been spread over the soil, it is very flourishing in barley and wheat. In the fords, with the greatest advantage to the place, the most knowing of the inhabitants are wont to catch oysters, which, both in the neighbourhood and in distant parts whether they are frequently conveyed, fetch a good price.

BRYN GWALLAN.

AN forte a colle ibi muro incincto (murus enim veteri Britannico Gwawl, et margo Glan (Gwal-lan) appellantur) hæc terra Bryngwallan vel ut vetusta scripta habent Bryngwallanog dicta fuit pro re certa non possum affirmare. Hamlettam ad villam de Rhoscolyn appertinuisse, si accolæ ea res fugerit, hæc charta satis antiqua ad memoriam recolat stabiliatque.

BRYN GWALLAN.

WHETHER this land was named Bryngwallan from a hill which is there encompassed by a wall (for in the old British dialect a wall is called *gwal*, and a brink, *glan* (*Gwal-lan*)) ; or whether, according to ancient documents, it was called Bryn gwallanog, I am unable to certify. That the hamlet belonged to the township of Rhoscolyn, should the fact have escaped

the inhabitants, the following sufficiently old Deed would recall to memory and confirm :—

Charta Rhoscolyn et Bryngwallan.

Deed of Rhoscolyn and Bryn Gwallan.

“Davydd ap Griffith ap Davydd ap Eneon de Bryngwallan in Villa Rhoscolyn, &c. concessi, &c. Wilimo Gryffyth ap Gwylim de Penmynydd armigero, omnes terras meas vocatas tir Evan ap Iorwerth ap Roppt et terras Eingan ap Howarch in Bryngwallan, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, et tir Tudur Dailiwr, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in Villa Rhoscolyn, &c. tenend : et habend : &c. Dat. apud Rhoscolyn die Lunæ prox. post. Fest. Sti. Barnabæ Apostoli, Anno Regni Regis Edv. 4^{ti} septimo.”

Hæc Hamletta ergo ad Rhoscolyn e re clientelari spectat et in Parochia de Rhodwydd Ceidio, inter tres Comotos, scil. Llivon, Taly Bolion, et Ty'r ‘Kyhelyn collocata quodam a suâ capitali villâ intervallo, sicut a reliquo Comoto suo recessit.

Hanc in Extenta Regia hæreditatem fuisse Adda ap Eneon Velyn cohæredumque suorum, invenimus. Ab hoc Adda gentis suæ Primpilo vir nuper clarissimus, suæ Patriæ decus, juris Anglicani peritia nulli secundus, Dns. Wilhelmus Williams de Glascoed, miles et Baronetus, suos hic, in hunc modum productos accepit natales, viz.,—Hic Adda ap Eneon de Bryngwallan Evanum filium reliquit hæredem : Evanus has terras Iollino filio legavit. Iollino huic successit Wilhelmus, Wilhelmo Evanus, Evano Wilhelmus Wilhelmus Wilhelmus, hic ultimus Wilhelmus ex Margareta verch John Owen de Llanvaethley duos progeniit filios, scil. Johan-

“I Davydd ap Gruffydd ap Davydd ap Eneon of Bryn Gwallan in the township of Rhoscolyn, &c., have granted, &c., to William Gruffydd ap Gwilym of Penmynydd, Esquire, all my lands called Tir Evan ap Iorwerth ap Robert, and the lands of Eingan ap Llowarch in Bryn Gwallan, with all their appurtenances, and Tir Tudur Daeliwr, with all their appurtenances, in the township of Rhoscolyn, &c., to hold and to have, &c. Given at Rhoscolyn on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward IV.”

This hamlet, then, feudally belongs to Rhoscolyn, and is situated in the parish of Rhodwydd Ceidio, between three comots, namely, Llivon, Tal y Bolion, and Ty'r Cyhelyn, a certain distance from its capital township, even as it is separated from its remaining comot.

We find in the Royal Extent that it was the inheritance of Adda ap Eneon Velyn, and his coheirs. From this Adda, the founder of his race, the late most celebrated man, ornament of his country, second to none in his knowledge of Anglican law, Sir William Williams of Glascoed, knight and baronet, derived his origin here after this wise :—The said Adda ap Eneon of Bryn Gwallan left his son Evan as his heir ; Evan bequeathed these lands to his son Iolyn ; Iolyn was succeeded by William, William by Evan, Evan by William, William by William. This last William had two sons by Margaret verch John Owen of Llanvaethley,

nem et Hugonem, Johannes natu major suas apud Chwaen bach, vel potius Chwaen issa, ut nominari vellent, ubi hæc familia olim insidebat, ampliavit terras posterisque reliquit. Hugo vero, natu minor, SS. Th. D. apud Llantrisant et Llan Rhuddlad Rector, Nantanog cum aliis terris, sibi pretio acquisivit, reliquitque huic percelebri filio Dno Wilhelmo Williams, Militi et Baroneto, qui rem agrariam pulchre ampliavit, suoque filio Dno. Wilhelmo Williams anplissimas reliquit possessiones; et Dno. Johanni minori filio acquisitas, in hac Insula terras, nuptiali pacto conferri stipulatus est. In hac Hamletta multi jam existunt Proprietarii, quos ab his dictis hæredibus prognatos, et suas inde hæredii partes divisim occupantes non dubito, viz., Richardus Parry Watkin, Wilhelmus Thomas, Wilhelmus Williams, Wilhelmus Prichard, utque Dns. Vicecomes Bulkeley et Dns. Dd. Lloyd de Llwydiart, suas hic nuperis emptionibus vindicant terras.

Hic sedet Hydromelis Vicus vulgo Llanerchymedd, situs congruitate Burgo cum Diplomate ibi conficiendo (ut in Insulæ quam meditullio positus) si obtineret, maxime opportunus, hic olim Cantaria missicinis fraterculis extruxta; terrisque juxta se dotata, existebat. Nunc vero Edicto Regio (cum cæteris ejusdem furfuris dissoluta) Rectoriæ de Llan Beulan (cujus hæc gleba est) adnexa reperitur: Rectorique de Llan Beulan, qui forte olim jure Ecclesiæ suæ, Præcentor erat, ex ædificiis super eas Cantariæ terras, nuperrime extructis redditum non modicum exsolvit, Ecclesiæque hujus fabrica, audio, ex antiquo pacto, hæredibus de Llwydiart et de Chwaen issa, instauranda incumbit, qui mutuo

namely, John and Hugh. John, the eldest, augmented his estate at Chwaen bach, or rather Chwaen issa, as they would have it called, where this family formerly resided, and left the same to his posterity. Hugh, however, the youngest, being a doctor of divinity, and rector of Llantrisant and Llan Rhuddlad, purchased for himself Nantanog, with other lands, and left them to his celebrated son, Sir William Williams, knight and baronet, who beautifully enlarged his landed property, and left his very ample possessions to his son Sir William Williams, and agreed that his purchased lands in the island should be bestowed by nuptial contract upon his youngest son Sir John. There are now several proprietors in the hamlet, who, I doubt not, are descendants of the said heirs, and as such, hold their respective shares of the inheritance, namely, Richard Parry Watkin, William Thomas, William Williams, William Richard: Viscount Bulkeley, and Sir David Lloyd of Llwydiart, claim their lands here by recent purchase.

The village of Mead, commonly called Llannerch y Medd, is situated here, being very convenient and suitable as a distilling fort, inasmuch as it is placed in the centre of the island. There was a chantry formerly erected here, and endowed with the adjoining lands. It is now, however (together with other places of the same description which have been dissolved), annexed by royal edict to the rectory of Llanbeulan, of which it forms the glebe: and it pays to the rector of Llanbeulan, who appears to have been formerly its precentor in right of his church, no inconsiderable rent from houses which have been very recently built upon those lands of the chantry. The fabric of the church is, by an ancient agreement,

opere, eam sartam tectam conservant.

Terra hujus Hamlettæ gracili levidensique glebâ, maxima parte substrata est ericis sterilibus propensissima: ubi aratro proscinditur vel ex combusto cespite vel stercore novalibus resperso, vel pecoribus in obseptis fundis noctu discumbentibus, alvumque exonerantibus, secalis avenæque grano satis copiosæ colonis retribuit: fæno stramineoque pabulo non eget, gramine vero alendis pecoribus, pauper admodum et insipida est, hybernique tempore atrocissime riget et horret.

SYBYLLTIR.

HANC quoque Hamlettam fuisse villæ de Rhoscolyn adnexam ex hac sequente Chartula, colligo.

Charta de Sybylltir.

"Ednyfed ap Dio ap Ronkyn liber tenens Dni Regis Villæ de Rhoscolyn, &c., concessi, &c., Wilimo Gryffyth Armigero, &c., omnia messuagia lofta, &c., cum omnibus pertinentiis in Villa Rhoscolyn prædicta, et hamlettis ejus Sybylltir et Bryn Gwallan, &c., habend, et tenend, prædictas terras &c. præfato Willimo et hæredibus in perpetuum. Dat. apud Rhoscolyn 4^{to} die Junii, Anno Regni Regis Edv. 4^{to} 4^{to}."

Hæc terra sat brevibus cancellis inclusa, in medio Llivon et in Paræcia de Bodedern de Corpore Comoti quodam modo præcisa jacet: nomen suum a gleba humida ac lacunosa, i. e. Sybylltir, mihi videtur accepisse: nec præter antiquam in hoc loco familiam quicquam mihi annotandum promitto ergo. Proprietarius hujus terræ

to be repaired by the heirs of Llwydiart and Chwaenissa, who mutually keep it wind and water tight.

The land of this hamlet consists of a somewhat thin and slender sod, and is in most places covered with sterile heath, to which it is very much inclined. Where it is cleaved by the plough, or where the turf is burnt, or manure spread on the fallow, or where cattle, having been fenced in over night, have deposited their dung, it yields to the farmers a great quantity of oats and rye, nor is it deficient in hay and straw. Its grass, however, is very poor and tasteless for feeding cattle with, and in the winter season it is bitterly stiff and rough.

SYBYLLTIR.

THAT this hamlet was also annexed to the township of Rhoscolyn, I infer from the following Deed:—

Deed of Sybylltir.

"I Ednyfed ap Dio ap Ronkyn, a free tenant under the king of the township of Rhoscolyn, &c., have granted, &c., to William Gryffydd, Esquire, &c., all the messuages, lofts, &c., with all their appurtenances in the said township of Rhoscolyn, and its hamlets Sybylltir and Bryn Gwallan, &c., to have and to hold the said lands, &c., for the above mentioned William, and his heirs for ever. Given at Rhoscolyn the fourth day of June, in the fourth year of King Edward IV."

This land, confined within sufficiently narrow boundaries, lies in the middle of Llivon, in the parish of Bodedern, and is in a manner cut off from the body of the comot. It seems to me to have acquired its name, Sybylltir, from its moist and ditchy soil. I do not promise to notice anything connected with the place besides an old family, there-

jam nuper defunctus erat, Dnus. David Lloyd Cler, Rector de Llanrhuddlad, filius Davidis Lloyd de Sybylltir, filii Johannis, filii Davidis, filii Rhesi, filii Wilhelmi, filii Leolini, qui Angharadæ filiæ et hæredi Madoci ap Llewelyn Vychan de Sybylltir nupsit: Is Leolinus Angharadæ maritus, filius erat Evani filii Gryffini, filii Davidis, filii Griffini, filii Leolini, filii Caswalini, filii Howeli, filii Owini Venedotiæ Principis, i. e. Owen Gwynedd. Hanc terram Johannes Lloyd jam infans novennis, filius prædicti Davidis Lloyd Cler. et Rectoris de Llan Rhuddlad jure hæreditario possidet.

fore. The proprietor of this land, lately deceased, was the Rev. David Lloyd, clerk, rector of Llanrhuddlad, son of David Lloyd of Sybylltir, the son of John, the son of David, the son of Rhys, the son of William, the son of Llewelyn, who married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Madog ap Llewelyn Vychan of Sybylltir. The said Llewelyn, Angharad's husband, was the son of Evan, the son of Gruffydd, the son of David, the son of Gruffydd, the son of Llewelyn, the son of Caswallon, the son of Howel, the son of Owain, prince of North Wales, that is, Owen Gwynedd. John Lloyd, a child nine years old, son of the aforesaid David Lloyd, clerk, and rector of Llan rhuddlad, is now, by hereditary right, the possessor of this land.

HAMLETTA VEL VILLA DE CAERNEN UCHA.

HÆC Hamletta vel potius Villa, quia nulli quod sciam Villæ adnexa extitit, nisi pars sit villæ sibi contiguæ ejusdem nominis in Comoto de Tyndaethwy existentis, scil. Caernen issa, vel magis hæbinæ, hæc Regis, illa Episcopi Bangor-ensis, olim antiquam divisæ fuerunt una eademque villa erant, sicut et villæ de Aber Braint idem olim aliquando per divisionem accidisse supra innueram. Nomen suum vere antiquum a situ elatiori sine dubio accepit Caer Nen, i. e. urbs vel Castrum in sublimi positum antiquitatisque ejusmodi vestigia plurimis in locis, reliquiasque relexit. Hæc ergo antiquæ hujus Villæ pars, quæ in comoto de Mæne, sed in Parochia de Penmynydd jacet, conditione olim apud Extentæ Codicem, libera, et e Regis ditone est, duoque allodia sub se complectens, scil. Wele Wyrion Mabon, et Wele Gryffydd Wydd. Allodium vero vel Wele

THE HAMLET OR TOWNSHIP OF CAERNEN UCHA.

THIS hamlet, or rather township, as I am not aware of its being annexed to any township, unless it forms a part of the adjoining township which bears the same name in the comot of Tyndaethury, that is, Caernen issa, or rather the two, the one belonging to the king, the other to the bishop of Bangor, were formerly, before they were divided, one and the same township; even as the township of Aber Braint, of which I have before made mention, were originally one, but afterwards separated. It doubtless received its very ancient name *Caer hen*, that is, a city or fort placed on high, from its elevated situation, and it exhibits traces and relics of such antiquity in several places. This part, then, of the old township, which lies in the comot of Menai, but in the parish of Penmynydd, was formerly, according to the Book of Extent, of a free condition, and under the immediate

Wyrion Mabon tunc temporis occupaverunt Gryffinus ap Madoc et Madocus ap Madoc frater ejus, reddentes inde Dno Regi quolibet trimestri termino unum denarium et unum obolum, i. e. 6 denarios per annum.

Alterum allodium scil. Wele Gryffydd Wydd tempore confectiois Extentæ Regiæ in manus Dni Regis pro Escheta elapsum tunc tenuerunt Philipp ap Davydd et Eneon ap Davydd, alique cohæredes sui ad nutum Dni Regis, reddebantque inde quolibet trimestri termino, 2s. 9d. i. e. 11s. per annum. Primum enim allodium vel quædam pars ejus, aut vendita aut Regia concessione ad Bodowyr-ianam devenit familiam, indeque cum aliis terris Howelo ap Llywelyn ap Davydd ap Evan Wyddel de Berw se contulit, qui hanc proinde terram Willimo ap Gryffydd ap Gwilim de Penmyndd hac sequenti Chartula vendidisse perhibetur, viz.—

Charta de Caernen.

“Howel ap Llywelyn ap Davydd ap Evan Liber tenens de Caernen in Comoto Mæne, &c. dedi et concessi, &c. Willimi ap Gryffydd ap Gwilym de Penmynydd, &c., omnia tenementa et terras meas in Villa de Caernen ucha, in Comoto prædicto, &c. cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quæ quodam fuerunt terræ Rhesi ap Gryffyth ap Madoc, &c., habend et tenend &c. Dat. apud Caernen ucha, decimo tertio die Octobris. Anno Regno Regis Henrici sexti post Conquestum Angliæ, 4^{to}.”

Denique tota hæc villa in Regis manus elapsa est, quibus per aliquot

authority of the king. It contained two allodies, namely, Wele Wyrion Mabon, and Wele Gruffydd Wydd. The allody or Wele of Wyrion Mabon was then in the occupation of Gruffydd ap Madog, and Madog ap Madog, his brother, who paid to the king every three months three halfpence, that is, sixpence a year.

The other allody, namely, Wele Gruffydd Wydd, had at the time of the compiling of the Royal Extent, fallen by escheat into the hands of the king, and was held by Phillip ap Davydd, and Eneon ap Davydd, and other heirs, at the will of the king; and they paid, as rent, the sum of two shillings and ninepence every quarter, or eleven shillings a year. The first allody, or a certain portion of it, being either sold or granted by the king, descended to the Bodowr family, and thence, together with other lands, it came to Howel ap Llywelyn ap Davydd ap Evan Wyddel de Berw, who afterwards sold the same to William ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym of Penmynydd, as stated in the following Deed, namely:—

The Deed of Caernen.

“I Howel ap Llywelyn ap Davydd ap Evan, free tenant of Caernen in the comot of Menai, &c., have given and granted, &c., to William ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym of Penmynydd, &c., all my tenements and lands in the township of Caernen Ucha, in the aforesaid comot, &c., with all their appurtenances, which were formerly the lands of Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Madog, &c., to have and to hold, &c. Given at Caernen Ucha on the 13th day of October, in the fourth year of King Henry VI., after the Conquest.”

At length the whole township fell into the king's hands, whereby

secula, Regiis Tenentibus pro vitæ vel annorum termini, uti moris erat, elocata superfuit, usque quo Dns Johannes ap Robert Vychan, filius minor natu Roberti Vaughan de Talhenbont in Agro Arvonensi, a Comite Pembrochiano, cui e familia fuerat White, cognominatus, una cum Friers prope Bellum mariscum, hanc villam, Regina Elizabetha vendente, sibi pretio soluto, conquisivit, quam ille Johannes suo filio Richardo White, cum omnibus suis terris legavit: Richardus ille hanc terram suo filio Rowlando White post se disposuit: Rowlandus ille Henrico filio reliquit: Henricus White hanc terram Rowlando filio dedit, cujus filius Dns Henricus White hanc terram cum toto asse nunc possidet.

Terra hæc etsi corio suo frigida et austera videatur succulento tamen gramine alendis pecoribus ac saginandis lætissimoque vestitur: qua vomere subacta secalis avenarumque admodum ferax fænoque locuples, quibus rebus coloni vel tenentes qui ibidem non ditescere observantur. Sic raptim per Comotum de Mæne antiquitatibus ejus eruendis et reponendis, sat incite agnosco, cursum absolvi: hoc tantum pro me quispiam causanti, si placet, respondere potest, viz. :—

“Ornari res ipsa regat, contenta doceri.”

for several generations it was let to royal tenants, either for life or for a term of years, as the custom might be, until Sir John ap Robert Vychan, the youngest son of Robert Vaughan of Talhenbont, in the county of Caernarvon, who received the family name of White from the Earl of Pembroke, bought the township, together with the Friers near Beaumaris, of Queen Elizabeth, and left it, with all his lands, to his son Richard White. The said Richard bequeathed this land after him to his son Rowland White, Rowland left it to his son Henry, Henry White gave the land to his son Rowland, whose son, Sir Henry White, now possesses the land with all the property.

The land, though it appears on the surface cold and hard, is nevertheless covered with succulent and luxuriant grass for the feeding and fattening of cattle; where ploughed, it is very productive of rye and oats, and rich in hay, with which produce, however, the farmers and tenants are not observed to grow rich. Thus have I hurriedly (and very unskillfully, I allow,) ran over the comot of Menai, drawing out and recounting its antiquities; and to such as will find fault this answer may be returned:—

“The subject itself, satisfied with being elucidated, disdains to be adorned.”

SYNCHRONISMI QUINQUE LUSTRALES LIBERORUM TENENTIUM IN COMOTO MÆNE.

A. D.	<i>Porthamel</i>	<i>Bodowyr</i>	<i>Plasnewydd</i>	<i>Berw.</i>	<i>Plasgwyn</i>
1300	Meredydd ddu ¹ ap Gronw	Meredydd ddu	Meredydd ddu	Meredydd ddu	Meredydd ddu
1325	Idem M.	Idem M.	Idem M.	Idem M.	Idem M.
1350	Cynvricus filius Meredydd ddu	Evanus Hybernicus als. Evan Wyddel, secundus filius Meredydd ddu	Evanus Hybernicus als. Evan Wyddel, secundus filius Meredydd ddu	Evanus Hybernicus als. Evan Wyddel, secundus filius Meredydd ddu	Evanus Hybernicus als. Evan Wyddel, secundus filius Meredydd ddu
1375	Idem Cynvricus	Idem Evanus	Idem Evanus	Idem Evanus	Idem Evanus
1400	Meredydd ap Cynvric	Davydd ap Evan Wyddel	Davydd ap Evan Wyddel	Idem Davydd	Idem Davydd
1425	Thomas ap Meredydd	Leolinus ap Davydd	Hwlcinus ap Davydd fil. secundus	Leolinus ap Davydd	Hwlcinus ap Davydd
1450	Idem Thos.	Id. Leolinus	Leolinus ap Hwlkin	Id. Leolinus	Leolinus ap Hwlkin
1475	Mereduthis ap Thos.	Rhesus ap Llywelyn	Wilhelmus ap Gwilym ap Griffith de Penrhyn ²	Howelus ap Llywelyn	Wilhelmus ap Griff. de Penrhyn ²
1500	Richard ap Meredydd O.S.P.	Howel ap Rhys	Robertus Gryff. fil. Wilhelm.	Ithel ap Howel	Robertus Gryff. fil. Wilhelm.
1525	Wilhelmus Bulkeley qui Ellenam fil & hæc. Mereduthi ap Thos. uxorem duxit	Rhys ap Howel	Rowlandus Griffith Robti. fil.	Hellena fil. Itheli quæ Johanni Holland enupta	Rowlandus Griffith Rob. fil. Armiger
1550	Rowlandus Bulkeley Wilhm. fil.	Meredydd ap Rhys	Id. Rowlandus	Owinus Holland	Id. Rowlandus
1575	Richardus Bulkeley arm.	Rowlandus ap Meredydd	Mauriti. Griff. qui Do. H. Bagnal impignoravit	Edwardus Holland. arm.	Mauritius Griff. hæres dictus arm.
1600	Rowlandus Bulkeley arm.	Jasper Price, Vic. Llan. Idem.	Arthurus Bagnal. arm.	Owinus Holland	Robertus Griff. qui hanc domum vendidit Epo. Rowl. Bangor

¹ Hic Mereduthus niger primo nominatus vir fuit magnæ possessionis in hoc districtu, qui scilicet omnes terras ad Porthamel, Bodowyr, Berw, Plasnewydd, Plasgwyn, pertinentes, multasque alias tunc temporis possidebat. vid. p.

² Qui emit has terras, &c.

A. D.	<i>Porthamel</i>	<i>Bodowyr</i>	<i>Plasnewydd</i>	<i>Berw.</i>	<i>Plasgwyn</i>
1625	Wilhelmus Bulkeley arm.	Henricus Price	Id. Arthurus	Daus Thos. Holland, Eques. auratus	Henricus Rowlands
1650	Rowlandus Bulkeley, & Richardus Bulkeley	Edwardus Price	Nicholaus Bagnall	Owinus Hol- land	Wilhelmus Rowlands
1675	Franciscus Bulkeley	Anna & Maria Price, Sorores	Id. Nicholaus	Thos. Holland	Id. Wilhelmus
1700	Idem Franciscus	Hen. Price Fitzgerald Gen.	Idem Nic.	Thos. Holland Cler.	Hen. Rowlands Cler.
	<i>Mossoglen</i>	<i>Plascoch</i>	<i>Myfyrion</i>	<i>Sychnantucha</i>	<i>Llan Edwen</i>
1300	Gwrgene ap Iorwerth	Gwynus ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan	Leolinus ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan	Philipp ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan	Philipp ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan
1325	Gwrgentius ap Gwrgene ¹	Howelus ap Gwynus	Iorwerth ap Llywelyn	Madocus ap Philipp	Madocus ap Philipp
1350	Idem Gwrgen- tius	Idem Howelus	Iorwerth Vychan ap Iorwerth	Leolinus ap Madoc	Leolinus ap Madoc
1375	Griffinus ap Gwrgent	Evanus ap Howel	Idem Iorwerth	Davydd Gethin ap Llywelyn	Davydd Gethin ap Llywelyn
					<i>Bodlew</i>
1400	Goronus ap Griffyth ap Gwrgent	Madocus ap Evan ap Howel	Wenlliana fil. Iorwerth vychan, Evan ap Ednyfed nupta	Leolinus ap Davydd Gethin	Robinus ap Griffydd de Cochwillam qui emit hanc terram
1425	Idem Goronus	Evanus ap Madoc	Davydd ap Evan ap Ed- nyfed	Theodorus ap Leolinus	Idem Robinus
1450	Davydd ap Gronw	Leolinus ap Evan	Idem Davydd	Id. Theodorus	Wilhelmus ap Gryffyth ap Robin
1475	Matilda fil. Davydd Rheso ap Llywelyn de Bodowyr nupta	Idem Leolinus	Rhydderch ap Davydd	Howel ap Tudur	Id. Wilhelmus
1500	Hugo ap Rhys	Hugo ap Llywelyn	Id. Rhydderch	Id. Howelus	Id. Wilhelmus

¹ Lapis est prope Brondeg hac inscriptione exaratus—

GVR....FILIVS CUNRICINI EREXIT HVNC LAPIDEM.

A. D.	<i>Mossoglen</i>	<i>Plascoc</i>	<i>Myfyryon</i>	<i>Sychnantucha</i>	<i>Bodlew</i>
1525	Rhesus Wynn ap Hugo	Davydd Lloyd ap Hugh	Richardus ap Rhydderch	Johannes ap Howel ap Tudur	Wilaemus Williams de Cochwillam arm.
1550	Hugh ap Rhys Wynn	Idem Davydd	Id. Richardus	Wilhelmus ap John	Johannes Wms de Bodlew
1575	Owinus Wynn Hugonis fil.	Hugo Hughes, Advocat. Regis N. Wallie	Rhydderch ap Richard	Johannes ap Willm. als. John Wynn	Wm. Williams de Bodlew
1800	Hugh Gwynn arm.	Rogerus Hughes, arm.	Richardus Prydderch Justic. Cestrie	Id. Johannes Wynn	Thos. Williams de Bodlew gen.
1625	Elizabeth Hugonis fil. Hen. Owen de Bodeon nupta	Idem Rogerus	Id. Richardus	Evanus Wynn qui Martham Meredydd de Carreg Wydryn nupsit	Wm. Wms. qui Gwern in Agro. Arvon nuptiis acquisivit.
1650	Anna fil. & heres H. Owen Dno H. Owen, de Bodeon, Bart., nupta	Hugo Hughes Rog. fil.	Godfredus Prydderch & Martha Prydd. Pierco Lloyd de Higny nupta	Johannes Wynn hanc domum Johanni Edwards, Cler. testum. legavit	Thos. Williams Wi. fil.
1675	Hugo Owen, Bart., & Arthur Owen, Bart.	Rogerus Hughes	Piercus Lloyd Martha fil.	Johannes Edwards & Abigail & Ioneta hæredes	Dna. Catharina Wms. Thomæ fil. Johanni Ellis, D.D., nupta
1700	Id. Arthurus	Idem Rogerus	Idem Piercus	Wilhelmus Bold Abigalis maritus	Thomas Ellis Cath. fil.
A. D.	<i>Sychant issa vel Tyddyn Cæsar</i>	<i>Brondeg</i>	<i>Quint et Bryncelli</i>	<i>Rhos potham</i>	<i>Bodiar</i>
1300	Philippus ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan	Gwrgene ap Iorwerth	Mereduthus ap Adda ap Iorwerth	Davyd ap Cadwgan ap Howarch ap Bran	Cynrhicus ap Iorwerth
1325	Madocus ap Philip.	Gwrgen ap Gwrgene	Evanus ap Mredydd	Madocus ap Davydd	Goronus ap Cynrhig
1350	Leolinus ap Madoc	Idem Gwrgen	Idem Evanus	Evanus Llwyd ap Madoc	Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Gronw
1375	David Gethin ap Llywelyn	Griffith ap Gwrgen	Goronus ap Evan ap Evan	Idem Evanus	Evanus ap Iorwerth
1400	Leolinus Dav. fil.	Idem Griff.	Idem Goronus	Idem Evanus	Idem Evanus

A. D.	<i>Sychant Issa vel Tyddyn Cæsar.</i>	<i>Brondeg</i>	<i>Quint et Bryncolli</i>	<i>Rhos potham</i>	<i>Bodiar</i>
1425	Theodor. ap Llywelyn	Cwnws ap Griff.	Evanus ap Gronw	Mredydd ap Evan	David ap Evan
1450	Idem Tudur	Davydd ap Cwnws	Dicus ap Evan	Evanus ap Mredydd	Idem Davydd
1475	Davydd Llwyd ap Tudur	Meyrick ap Llywelyn ap Hwikin has terras conqui- sivit	Howelus ap Dicus	Idem Evanus	Deia ap Davydd
1500	Idem Davydd	Owinus ap Meyrick de Bodeon	Idem Howelus	Davydd ap Evan	Leolinus ap Deia
1525	Johannes Lloyd ap Davydd	Idem Owinus	Leolinus ap Howel	Thos. ap Davydd	Evan ap Llywelyn
1550	David Lloyd de Henblas Vates celeberrimus	Ludovicus Owini minor natu fil.	Rhys ap Llywelyn qui emit Quint	Hellena verch Thomas, uxor Evani ap Rhys de Treveibion Meuric	Johannes ap Evan
1575	Idem Davydd	Id. Ludovicus	Wilhelmus ap Rhys	Rhesus ap Evan	Owinus ap John
1600	Owinus Lloyd de Henblas gent.	Wilhelmus Owen, Lud. fil.	Thos. Williams de Quint	Idem Rhesus	John Owen gent
1625	Idem Owinus	Ludov. Owen Wini fil.	Willm. Thomas arm.	Johannes ap Rhys	Owinus Owens
1650	Anna Lloyd Owini ex fratre neptis Dno Robert Morgan Episcopo Bangoren. nupta	Anna Owen Ludovici filia quæ Dno. Hugoni Owen de Bodeon legavit hanc terram	Thomas Wms. & Rhesus filius	Riceus Jones & Johannes Price	Owinus Owens
1675	Wilhelmus Morgan	Dns. Hugo Owen	Thos. Wms.	Johannes Price	John Owens
1700	Id. Wilhelmus	Arthurus Owen, Bart.	Idem Thos. W.	Maria Price Ricei fil. uxor. Edv. Evans	Idem J. O.

A. D.	<i>Carreg Wydryn</i>	<i>Tre Garnedd</i>	<i>Tregaian Arddreiniog</i>	<i>Bryn Gwallan</i>	<i>Sybylltir</i>
1300	Iorwerth Vychan de Gelli Wydryn	Griffinus Lloyd miles.	Theodore ap Gronw, vulgo Tudur hen ap Gronw obitt. 1313.	Eneanus Vach de Bryn Gwallan	
1325	Eneanus ap Iorwerth	Morvida fil. Gruff. Madoco de Gloddaith nupti	Goronus ap Tudur ob. 1331.	Adda ap Eneon Voel.	
1350	Idem Eneanus	Griffinus ap Madoc Gloddaith	Theodorus ap Gronw. ob. 1367.	Iorwerth ap Adda.	Llywelyn Vychan ap Llywelyn de Sybylltir
1375	Madocus ap Eneon	Idem Griff.	Rhesus ap Tudur ob. 1412.	Idem Iorwerth	Madocus ap Llwelyn.
1400	Lenky fil. Madoci, uxor	Rhesus ap Griffith	Gwervila fil. Rhys uxor, Madoc ap Evan de Penarth	Evanus ap Iorwerth	Argharada. fil. Mad. uxor Leolini ap Evan
1425	Theodori ap Llywelyn	Griffinus ap Rhys	Id. Madocus	Jollinus ap Evan	Idem Leolinus
1450	Mredydd ap Tudur	Margareta fil. Griff. uxor	Howelus ap Madoc	Idem Jollinus	Wilhelmus ap Llywelyn
1475	Id. Mredydd	Howel ap Evan de Mostyn	Id. Howelus	Willhelmus ap Jollin	Rhesus ap Wm.
1500	Rhesus ap Mredydd	Richard ap Howel. Arm	Rheusus ap Howel de Tregaian	Evan ap Wm. de Chwaen issa.	Idem Rhesus
1525	Johannes ap Rhys	Thomas ap Richard, alias Thos. Mostyn	Rhydderch ap Rhys	Wm. ap Evan	Idem Rhys.
1550	Id. Johannes	Thomas Mostyn Arm.	Id. Rhydderch	Evanus ap William	Wilhelmus ap Rhys.
1575	Mredydd ap John	Rogerus Mostyn	Johannes Prydderch	Wilhelmus ap William	Rhesus Lloyd ap Wm.
1600	Thomas ap Mredydd	Thomas Mostyn Arm.	John Prydderch gent	Idem Wm.	David Lloyd ap Rhys
1625	Idem Thomas	Rogerus Mostyn Miles & Bart	Idem John	Johannes Wms.	Johannes Lloyd

A. D.	<i>Carreg Wydryn</i>	<i>Tŷe Garneidd</i>	<i>Tregaian Arddreinog</i>	<i>Bryn Gwallan</i>	<i>Sybylltir</i>
1650	Mauritius ap Thomas	Idem Rogerus	Id. Johannes	Hugh Wms. Arm.	Davydd Lloyd
1675	Lucea Mredydd Gulleim Lloyd de Llandry- garn nupta	Thomas Mostyn Bart	Johannes Prydderch	John Williams de Ty Fry Arm.	David Lloyd Rector de Llanrhuuddlad
1700	John Lloyd soror ejus Ioneta Lloyd	Rogerus Mostyn Bart	Id. J. P.	Idem J. W.	Johannes Lloyd

Pro Coronide adnoto omnem hominem in quindecimo ascensus gradu genealogico a 32768 utriusque sexus personis eodem tempore viventibus, oriundum possibile est, ut ex Arithmetico personarum gignentium progressionem possit demonstrari.

Mae r achau goreu yn grych—drwy gilydd

Iw gweled yn fynych

Wrth adrodd ac wrth edrych

Mae r gwael yn deiryd i'r gwych.

JOHANNES GRIFFITH, Llanddyfraniensis.

We have now come to the end of the Rev. H. Rowlands' MS. of the *Antiquitates Parochiales*, and we cannot again avoid congratulating our readers and ourselves on such an important, and almost unique, document having been first completely published in our pages. To those of our readers who are not connected with the Isle of Anglesey, this document may have appeared long and uninteresting; but, with those who know the localities mentioned, and are able to appreciate the value of copious, as well as accurate, topographical and genealogical information, it must have maintained the high antiquarian character of its author. Upwards of a century has now passed away, we believe, since Mr. Rowlands was gathered to his fathers, and buried in one of the parochial districts which he has been at such pains to describe. We wish we could hear of some other antiquary of the present day who might be equally well acquainted with the remaining portion of Anglesey, and who would carry on such a careful parochial record for the other comots of that island. Materials for it exist; and we feel confident that the antiquarian world would be under a lively sense of obligation to whosoever would devote himself to so good a work. The learned transcriber of Mr.

Rowlands' MS.—an antiquary fully worthy of his predecessor's mantle—though connected with the opposite county, is himself able, from his vast stores of information, to compile a similar work for Caernarvonshire. We earnestly hope that he will not refuse his time to the compilation of a book which would carry down his name to posterity in company with that of the author of the *Mona Antiqua*. Should such works as those we have just alluded to be ever attempted, we would fain endeavour to persuade ourselves that the gentlemen of Anglesey and Caernarvon would feel some degree of interest in what would so nearly concern the honour of their respective counties, and be induced to communicate the papers, and other documents, which they possess, illustrative of the subject. It would, perhaps, be vain to expect that such books, even if compiled and published, would meet with many purchasers in Wales, where too much apathy for national antiquities still pervades all classes of society; but we should be only too proud of our own pages being chosen as the medium of perpetuating such valuable labours; and we therefore take this opportunity of at once declaring our anxious desire to aid in the compilation and the preservation of such works, by all the means that lie in our power. Our pages are entirely at the service of whosoever will join in the attempt.

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED FOR ARTICLES OF BRITISH DRESS AND ARMOUR.

No. IV.

CUNNELLT—Weapons of war; from *cun* (a chief), and *dellt* (splints).

CURAN—A boot, a buskin.

“Should any man strike a slave, he must pay him twelve lawful pence;—that is to say, six for three cubits of white homespun cloth, wherewith to make him a coat in which to cut gorse; and three for trousers; and one for *curanau* and mittens; and one for a hedging bill; and one for a rope, twelve cubits long, or for an axe, if he be a woodman.”—*Welsh Laws*.

CURAS—A cuirass, or a coat of mail. In the middle ages the men of Tegeingl were remarkable for their awkwardness in the *curas*.

"Common in Tegeingl is the awkward in a *curas*
At all times ;—and nobles in city
And plain continually without substance, without grace."
Myv. Arch., v. i., p. 541.

CWCWLL—A cowl.

CWFL—A hood, or cowl.

"Black is thy *cwfl*, thy note is good,
Likewise thy robe, thou bird of harmonious language."
D. ab Gwilym to a Blackbird.

CWFLEN—A cap or hat ; a hunting cap.

CWLBREN—A bludgeon.

CWLEN—A hat.

CWNSALLT—A military garment ; a General's robe ; a cloak, or cassock, worn over armour ; a military cloak on which were set the arms, badges, or cognizance of the Generals or soldiers ; the cloak of an herald-at-arms.

"The maid gave to Peredur armour, and a *cwnsallt* of fine red over the armour ; and he was called the knight of the red *cwnsallt*."—*Hanes Peredur.—Mabinogion.*

"A *cwnsallt* of yellow diaped satin was upon the knight, and the borders of the *cwnsallt* were blue."—*The Dream of Rhonabwy.*

"There was a *cwnsallt* upon him, and upon his horse, divided in two parts, white and black, and the borders of the *cwnsallt* were of golden purple. And above the *cwnsallt* he wore a sword three-edged and bright, with a golden hilt."—*Ibid.*

In the *Llyfr Meddygon Myddfai* (A.D. 1230) the leaves of the asparagus, as well as the fennel, are said to resemble the *cwnsallt*.

CWRAN—Same as CURAN.

"The chief huntsman, if he is not arrested before his getting out of bed, and the putting on his *cwrana*, ought not to answer to any one with respect to a claim that may be demanded of him."—*Laws of Hywel Dda.*

CYFEGYDD—A pickaxe.

CYFLEGR—A gun. Its etymology *cyd* (together) and *llegr* (that braces or clasps) would of course imply something very different to the modern gun.

CYFRAU—Ornaments, jewels.

"Glittering are the tops of the cresses ; warlike is the steed ;
Trees are fair *cyffrau* of the ground ;
Joyful is the soul with the one it loves."—*Llywarch Hen.*

CYFRWYM—A bandage.

CYLCHWY—A shield, or buckler ; as the name implies, of a

circular or round shape. This word is of frequent occurrence in the compositions of the early bards; *e. g.* :—

"His *cylchwy* was winged with fire for the slaughter."

Aneurin apud Gododin.

"The army of Cadwallon encamped on the Wy,

The common men, after passing the water,

Following to the battle of *cylchwy*."—*Llywarch Hen.*

"With the circle of ruddy gems on my golden *cylchwy*."—*Taliesin.*

"On the ridge of Llech Vaelwy they shattered the *cylchwy*."—*Ibid.*

"Gleaming is my sword, swift as lightning it protects the brave,
Glittering is the gold on my *cylchwy*."—*Gwalchmai.*

CYLLELL—A knife. It would seem from Taliesin that in his day the *cyllell* was regarded as an inferior weapon of war, for he says,—

"The swords of the men of conflict will not stab the puny *cyllellawr* (*dagger-drawer*).

In the romance of "The Lady of the Fountain," mention is made of

"*Cylleill* with blades of gold, and with the hilts of the bone of the whale."

In the Laws of Hywel Dda, a *cyllell glun*, or a dagger, is valued at one penny.

CYNFAS—A sheet of cloth; a bed sheet.

CHWAREL—A dart, a javelin.

"When the bones shall receive the pang

Of death, with his swift *chwarelau*,

Then will life be at awful pause."—*D. ab Gwilym.*

DART—A dart.

"Iltyd Varchog bore for his arms, argent, three masts, three castle tops, or, and six *darts*, or. The three masts for the three schools, and the three castle tops for the three colleges of saints, and the six gold *darts* for the six churches, which he founded for teaching the Christian religion."—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 566.

A poet, supposed to be Dafydd Nanmor, A.D. 1460, prays that Henry VII. might be protected, among other things, from

"A stone out of a tower, and the edge of a *dart*."

Again—

"From a leopard, a *dart*, and the teeth of a monster."

Ibid., pp. 313, 314.

DIDDOSBEN—Head-covering.

DIFLAEN—The beard, or beard-point of a dart, or arrow.

Lewis Glyn Cothi says of the point of the sword, which he wished to receive from Dafydd ab Gutyn, (*see CLEDD*)—

"It has a sharp point,
Like that of a needle, or the point of a wing;
A point like the *disfaen* of a dart."

DILLAD—Apparel, or clothes. It is similarly called in the Breton dialect *Dillat*, and in the Cornish, *Dilladzhas*.

"Nobility will lead,
Dillad will shelter."—*Adage*.

DILLYN—A jewel; an ornament.

DURDORCH—The ring of an habergeon.

"Who would make a track when there should be occasion
For the coats of *durdyrch*?"

O. ab Llywelyn Moel, A.D. 1450.

DWGAN—A trull, a drab.

DYRNFLAIDD—A kind of iron club having spikes on the striking end; a halbert. Dafydd Nanmor (as is supposed) says in reference to Henry VII. :—

"Fine is his head, which a whirler or bow,
Or battle-axe, or *dyrnflaidd*, will not dare to strike."

Iolo MSS., p. 313.

DYRNFOL—A gauntlet, or splint; mitten; hedging mitten.

This is the word which we have translated *mittens* in the extract from the Welsh Laws, *sub voce* CURAN. Lewis Glyn Cothi speaks of—

"*Dyrnfolau* of the combat, made of steel."

DYSGIAR—A spear. From this comes the term *dysgiawr* (a levelling or slicing), used by Aneurin in the following line of the Gododin :—

"It was the *dysgiawr* (levelling) of privilege to kill him on the breach."

JOHN WILLIAMS ab Ithel.

Nerquis.

(*To be continued.*)

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, CARDIFF,

AUGUST 27TH TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1849.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Association took place, pursuant to announcement, on the 27th August, at Cardiff.

A Local Committee, comprising most of the gentlemen of note in the county of Glamorgan, had been previously

formed, and every suitable arrangement had been carried into effect, through their care and assiduity.

Members continued arriving during Monday the 27th, and were enrolled according to the regulations. The Assembly Room of the *Cardiff Arms Hotel* had been secured for the occasion, and a collection of antiquities were exhibited on the tables and around the walls.

At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Sir STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, Bart., President of the Association, who spoke as follows :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I shall not detain you many minutes, as the only business which I have at present before you is to resign this chair into abler hands than my own. Having been identified with this Society from the beginning, and having had the honour of filling this chair during the last two years, it is natural that I should feel the greatest interest in its welfare. It gives me great satisfaction to find that this chair will be filled during the year upon which we have now entered by my noble friend, Viscount Adare, who is in every way well qualified to discharge the duties which will devolve upon him. Under so able a President, and with the zealous co-operation that has been shown by the gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, and which I am sure will be continued, I feel satisfied that this meeting is likely to be attended with the most gratifying results and successes. Ladies and gentlemen, all I have now to do is to leave the chair to be occupied by my noble successor.

VISCOUNT ADARE, M.P., President for the year 1849-50, was then inducted into the chair, and addressed the members. His Lordship said that, considering the great and general interest taken in Archæological pursuits, it was unnecessary for him, in opening that meeting, to say anything in the way of bringing forward arguments bearing on the claims of Archæology to public attention. He would rather say a few words on the local antiquities of this district, if he were to enter at all upon the general subject of antiquarian researches; but it would be unnecessary for him to do so, as the Dean of Llandaff had most kindly offered to give some observations upon the antiquities by which they were surrounded, which he (the Dean) was most capable of doing in a way that would prove interesting and instructive to all present. The Meetings of the Archæological Association were intended for business; and, therefore, it was intended to divide the time, devoting the mornings to excursions to places of interest, and the evenings to reading papers, and useful discussions. There was, therefore, no time to be wasted in making long speeches. It was not his intention to depart from that plan by occupying their time with a long speech. The interest taken in Archæology was very great. They were aware that this Society had been formed for preserving and studying the

ancient monuments of Wales. He could not but feel that the time had arrived when some society of this sort was wanting to put us on a level with other countries, where much had been done. In this county (Glamorgan) we had monuments of the earliest Celtic colonists, with interesting manor houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but really, we knew little of them at present. They would form most interesting objects of study. Meetings similar to that at which they were assembled were most cheering and happy prospects for all who felt an interest in the antiquities of this county. There was no place where this meeting could have been held with greater advantages than at Cardiff, as they were then assembled under the very walls of the castle of Fitzhamon, and in the precincts of the venerable cathedral of Llandaff. He trusted that this Meeting would prove a stimulus to young men not only to amuse themselves by wandering about old castles, but by accurately describing what they might see, for the benefit of future readers, so as to lead to what we had not now, but what we wanted—namely, a good county history. His lordship referred to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the articles in which were written in a proper spirit—in a spirit of induction—and worked out the problems which the antiquary had to solve in a scientific manner. His Lordship hoped to see in the columns of that Journal many contributions from the inhabitants of this county. He then called upon the Secretary for the Report of the past year, and sat down amid much cheering.

The Rev. BASIL JONES, Secretary, then read the Report of the Committee for the past year.

REPORT FOR 1848-9.

“THE year which has just been closed, extending from one Annual meeting to another, has not been marked by any striking events connected with our Society. Since the last meeting, which was held at Caernarvon, several of the antiquaries of Wales have been pursuing those investigations which they had previously commenced, or have set on foot new ones; but little is yet known concerning the progress made; some of the results will probably appear in the form of Papers, to be read at the present meeting, but the principal labours of our brethren have been limited to operations in the study, rather than to researches amidst our monuments, whether of earth or of stone.

“One of the most active and learned of our members and officers has now completed the compilation of his Cornish Dictionary, a work bearing the most direct and immediate

reference to the antiquities of Wales. A complete *Bibliographia Cambrensis* is understood to be either wholly, or in great part, compiled by the same antiquary, whose own private library comprises all the treasures of the literature of Wales.¹

"Another of our officers has succeeded in translating the most difficult poem of the 'Myvyrian Archæology,' a work that has hitherto defied the skill of all Welsh scholars.

"One of our Local Secretaries has compiled a learned and laborious dissertation on the state of Agriculture and Arts in Britain during the Druidic period;² while the surviving patriarch of Welsh antiquaries³ continues his researches with a zeal and activity both of mind and body, which may well put to shame the inferior powers of more recent and more degenerate days.

"One of the immediate fruits to have been expected from the Caernarvon Meeting was the publication of the great work of Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. Salvin on Caernarvon Castle. Those gentlemen are in negotiation with some London publishers on the subject; and, as there is no chance of a great work of this nature relating to Wales being encouraged effectually within the Principality, it is to be hoped that the good taste and learning of English antiquaries will enable this important book to issue from the press.

"Researches, by some of our members and officers, have been lately made among the Record Offices in London for Welsh Rolls and MSS.; and the result has been the discoveries of numerous important documents, which, if published, would be of great value and interest. Indeed the publication of a complete catalogue of the Welsh Rolls and MSS., as far as they are yet known and arranged, cannot but be deemed as one of the principal *desiderata* towards a *correct* knowledge of Welsh history and antiquities.

"A few of the English members of our body have been lately prosecuting discoveries of the most interesting kind among the early British remains on the wild hills of Merioneth; and, in South Wales, some of our officers and

¹ Rev. Robert Williams, Local Secretary for Denbighshire.

² Rev. John Jones, of Llanllyfni, Local Secretary for Caernarvon.

³ Rev. W. J. Rees, Local Secretary for Radnorshire.

Welsh members have been extending their examination of the British and Roman remains of Caermarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

“Notwithstanding the recommendations thrown out from time to time by several of our members, no *systematic survey* of the antiquities of any county, except Anglesey and Caernarvonshire, has yet been attempted; but, on the other hand, scarcely a month passes by without intelligence being received of the destruction or mutilation of some ancient building or monument. The study of national antiquities will never be carried on in a scientific manner, nor the preservation of ancient monuments effected in a permanent way, until some degree of systematic order be introduced into such pursuits.

“The Association made great efforts both at Aberystwyth and Caernarvon to promote the restoration of the important churches of Llanbadarn fawr and Clynnog fawr; and a beginning was made of subscriptions to these ends, but we are unable to say whether any progress has been effected in either of these matters.

“We are happy to understand that it is the intention of one of our most influential members¹ to establish an Archæological Society for local purposes in Caermarthenshire. We hope that the example will be followed in other places; and a motion, having a similar object in view, will be laid before the Committee at this present meeting.

“Other important measures of a financial nature will call for the earnest attention of the Committee, while the members of our body are now assembled for the third time.

“The Committee are happy in being able to assure members that in the town and neighbourhood of Cardiff they will find ample materials for exercising their archæological skill, and for gratifying all their curiosity. The county of Glamorgan, more almost than any other in Wales, abounds in every class of antiquities; and the preservation of those remains seems to be attended to in this district with no small zeal and discernment. Nevertheless it should be distinctly understood by all members present, that they are, even yet, only on the *threshold* of Welsh antiquities, and that, the more their researches are extended, the more

¹ The Ven. Archdeacon Williams, of Llandovery.

food are they likely to find for the requirements of their minds. Wales is rich, beyond what is commonly supposed, in antiquarian remains of all kinds; they only demand the systematic labours of scientific observers; but whether such labourers will be again found appears very doubtful.

"The completion of the number of our officers, among whom some vacancies still exist, will require to be effected at this present meeting.

"A change in the tenure of the Presidential Chair has taken place, in pursuance of the regulations of the Association. The whole body of members, but especially the officers, and members of the Committee, are under a debt of gratitude to Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, for having so kindly and so efficiently discharged the duties of President during the first two years of the Society's existence, and members will, no doubt, consider it their duty to make some public expression of their feelings upon this occasion.

"Several of the regulations of our Society may be deemed necessary to receive revision, and it will be the duty of the Committee to profit by the suggestions which any members may have to make upon these matters.

"The Committee hope that the proceedings of this meeting will not be less interesting to the antiquarian world than those of the two former; and that, from this annual reunion of our members, fresh spirit, and fresh vitality, will be derived for our whole body."

After the above Report had been read, the President called upon the Dean of Llandaff to deliver a promised Address on the Antiquities of Glamorgan.

The DEAN of LLANDAFF commenced by observing, that it was the distinguishing character of the present age to impart the life and vigour of its own truly locomotive spirit to the associations which it organised for the promotion of science, archæology, and agriculture. In each of these pursuits the advantages resulting from such itinerant re-unions were great. As the Church of old, on every decline of religion, sent forth her *fratres predicatores* to revive its decaying spirit, so we were commissioned as the preaching friars of our respective lines. But in no other line could such circulating assemblies be more useful than in the promotion of antiquarian knowledge. This was especially a local science; and the local antiquary was ever the only effective purveyor of its materials; he was animated by the keen zeal of local affections; and, in investigating the history and remains of his own district, felt himself

really engaged in elucidating the bygone fortunes of his own immediate ancestry; he alone possessed that full and accurate knowledge of local details which others must want. But these great advantages were compensated by some counteracting influence. His local zeal prompted him to receive with credulous fondness all the traditions of his own spot—to embrace its prejudices—and to sink into a narrow provincialism; and he was too often little trained in the school of that severer criticism, which could alone enable him justly to discriminate the value and genuineness of the materials he accumulated. Now, assemblies like the present threw him at once into contact with new scenes and different minds, and brought to his aid those who had been educated under wider associations, and fully instructed in the mental discipline of true critical investigation. But it was time for him, as Chairman of the Local Committee, to advert rather to our local objects. This district of Gwent was connected with many important names in the literary history of the Kymry. The study of Geoffrey of Monmouth, the great source of our mediæval romance, ever the most engaging branch of national literature, could be shown in his own town; and he would point out on the morrow, if not the very throne on which he sat, yet at least the very arches beneath which he was installed as Bishop of this diocese. His Welsh name, Golfray ab Arthur, ought in the opinion of many to have been rather the Father or Creator of Arthur, from whose teeming brain all his fabulous fame really issued; but in opposition to this, we knew that Walter de Mapes, the jovial, rather than venerable, Archdeacon of Oxford, who was resident in the neighbouring village of Llancarvan, was the friend who supplied Geoffrey with the Kymraeg and Armorican originals of the tales to which he gave such general currency; and the same village also produced Caradoc of Llancarvan, who took up as an historian the narrative of the fortunes of our island from the close of the mythical period, through which his romantic predecessor had traced it; and the contiguous region of Dyfed produced the first true antiquarian of Wales, Giraldus Cambrensis. To proceed from these literary recollections associated with our district to its material remains, these were so numerous and interesting, that there would be no want of objects to engage our time, but of time to examine them, and of choice amidst this *embarras de richesses*. First, as to aboriginal and Druidical remains. Wales generally is poor in those magnificent circles of stone, of which the Belgæ of Wilts boast at Stonehenge and Amesbury. The monuments of Gwent are almost exclusively sepulchral, bearing the impress of the Fúimus of her ancient tribes, cromlechau, carneddau, and tumuli. The cromlechs of St. Nicholas, one of the objects of the morrow's excursion, are of the very first class as to magnitude. There are others at Macross and in Gower. In the latter place, that called Arthur's Stone on Cefn Bryn has been celebrated in a bardic triad as one of the three wonderful works of Britain. That these cromlechs were sepulchral

monuments, the researches and excavations made in those of Jersey had determined; but they may also have been used for religious purposes. It was a most natural association that the memorials of death should be consecrated as altars of propitiatory sacrifice to the powers who preside over that dread change. Carneddau are also abundant, especially in Gower. Of our tumuli, that of Twmpath, north of Whitchurch (which it is proposed to open during this visit), is the most considerable, and those on the Garth the most conspicuous. II.—The Dean next proceeded to the consideration of the military entrenchments of the ancient population. He was inclined to class as aboriginal the round entrenchments circling the summits of many of our knolls, such as the Gaer of Saint Nicholas, and that south-west of Bonvilstone; also the irregular lines of Caerau, of the Lllancarvan Castle ditches, and the bulwarks, as they are called, on Cefn Bryn. The Romans, probably, often reoccupied more ancient works; but we were only authorised to refer exclusively to them the castra æstiva constructed near their undoubted stations, such as those near Caerlleon; and the summer-house camp on the coast south of Boviarton (probably the Roman Bovium) may have been one of these. But the most numerous of these encampments were those obviously designed for the defence of naval stations skirting the projecting headlands along every mile of our coast. There are six of these on only a portion of the south coast of Gower; and further west we observe others at Nash Point, Colhagh, south of Llantwit, Porth Caerau (Porthkerry), the Port of the Camps, and Sully Island. These must have been destined to be the retreats of piratical invaders from the vengeance of the plundered country. They are obviously the “strong hills of the robbers;” and he had often, while standing on a promontory thus fortified, and casting his eye over the channel, now the highway of peaceful commerce, crowded with vessels bearing the mineral wealth of the county to distant lands, reflected on the former contrast of the scene, when the waters swarmed with pirate sails, and Vikings were dividing the spoil of the land in these very entrenchments. III.—But he must again recur to our earlier and more civilized Roman invaders. Gwent offered to us two of their principal stations, Venta Silurum (Caer Gwent), round which the ancient walls were still to be seen in considerable preservation; and in whose gardens tessellated pavements were often discovered; and Isca Legionum (Caerleon), one of the most interesting objects of our excursions. When we remembered the glowing description, by Giraldus Cambrensis, of its amphitheatre, its temples, the remains of its superb palaces, still in his day vying in splendour with those of Rome itself, its baths, and its towers; and while we yet traced the more decayed remains of the very same objects, denuded of their splendour, indeed, but retaining their general forms, we felt impressed with the policy of the ancient mistress of the world in taming the resistance of the conquered by the civilizing arts she imparted, and disguising servile chains under

wreaths of flowers. "The inscriptions, in which this station is beyond example rich, are really its most interesting remains; for through them our minds become familiarised with the Roman legionary, as he dwelt here in the relations, and under the ordinary feelings, of common life: in one slab we see the veteran of the second legion, with his bride, making votive offerings to good fortune and happy events; in another, pouring forth regret for the loss of his wife or child; and we read also the record of the restoration of the Temple of Diana, whose columns we may still trace." IV. From the period of the Romans we must pass at once to those later invaders, the Normans; for our castellated buildings (which may be next considered), as to the structures actually remaining, cannot be referred to any earlier age; their sites, may, indeed, have been previously occupied by Welsh chiefs, but the present buildings are very generally as late even as the age of the first Edward. The Dean instanced Caerphilly, with respect to which he referred to the memoir of Mr. Clarke as a perfect model for such descriptions; this was equally interesting from its military defences, aided by extensive inundations, and as a specimen of the composition of the pomp of a baronial palace with a fortress. He also mentioned Castell Coch as a specimen of a ruder and more simple fortress of defence; but said that Mr. Clarke (who had furnished him with a plan and memoir on it) ascribed it also to the Edwardan age, and believed the earlier Welsh fortress to have occupied the entrenchment on the brow of the hill above. Of the twelve castles of the Norman knights, the companions of Fitzhamon in his conquest, it would be sufficient to examine the remains of the castle of this very town, the principal seat of the governing power, and St. Donatt's, equally distinguished by its picturesque site, and the striking grouping of the towers and battlements which form it—as illustrating the changes of our social state—from the warlike chief of the Plantagenets, to the luxurious gentleman of the Tudors, and the successive progress of our domestic architecture from the fort to the baronial hall, and the state apartments of the sumptuous Elizabethan mansion. Coity Castle also might demand attention from the extent and preservation of its remains. V.—The ecclesiastical remains of our neighbourhood were, like the castles, all of past Norman construction: that proud people, indeed, throughout England, levelled the humbler piles which had satisfied the piety of their predecessors, and substituted gorgeous fabrics in their own style; and this was still more the case in Wales, where the original churches, like those of England, so well illustrated by our distinguished visitor, Dr. Petrie, were of the smallest dimensions. Even the Cathedral of Llandaff itself was found by Bishop Urban, when he determined to commence the present building in 1120, to be only a chapel less than 30 feet in length. Of our conventual buildings, generally founded by our Norman invaders, as the atonement offered by superstition for a life of rapine and violence, Ewenny Priory forms one of the most interesting examples: it is in

the simplest and purest Norman style, being built before 1150. It is half abbey and half fortress, and sufficiently indicates the then disturbed state of the country, and the insecurity felt even by the monastic Norman tenants. The scanty Norman relics, and the beautiful early-pointed chapter-house of Margam, would still, if not so distant, repay attentive examination; this was formerly the most illustrious ecclesiastical foundation of our district. The venerable remains of Llantwit, the earliest college of literary and Christian instruction in South Wales, dating from the sixth century, deserved attention from still higher motives: it would command the same feeling which Dr. Johnson so eloquently expressed on his visit to Iona. VI.—This brief recapitulation of the antiquities of our district would be altogether incomplete if it closed without any allusion to its ancient tongue, the most treasured antiquity of its inhabitants, which they still cling to with the same fond attachment which binds them to their wild native hills, thus exactly fulfilling the prophecy of their own early bard. The general relations of that interesting tongue, in its marked analogies with the class of Sanscrit or Indo-European languages, have been most ably demonstrated by the late lamented Dr. Prichard, whose researches in comparative Philology and Ethnology have gained him an European reputation as the first scholar in this line of research. As the Celtic race formed the first wave of the population flowing from the great central Asiatic source of our race, their languages would, therefore, be found most important, as preserving the very earliest forms of the mechanism of the Indo-European tongues at their first development, and thus illustrating the first steps and very mode of their growth, as well as their original connection with other languages of the earth; not retaining the same features of close family resemblance, but still undoubtedly only remoter cousins of one original race, and so affording confirmation to the scriptural account of the unity of the human species. Of the literature contained in this language—its bardic remains both in the earlier glories of the first poetic period of the sixth century, and its revival in the twelfth; of its historic and romantic remains—its chronicles and its Mabinogion, time would not now suffice to tell; nor was it necessary, for all these points had been distinctly discussed, and brought down *even to the level of Saxon capacities*, by an author who it was hoped would himself be present at our meeting—Mr. Thomas Stephens—in his able work on the literature of the Kymry. In this compilation, a poet of the fifteenth century tells us of

“Those precious volumes still in British hands,
Which Horsa's race may never hope to read.”

The Dean, as one of that excluded race, bowed to such authority; but he still trusted that there was no bar to the literary intercourse of the two intimately connected people. Such intercourse had prevailed even from the earliest period; for the proudest monarch of our Saxon dynasty, Alfred, emphatically termed from his own day, “England's pride and England's darling,” found his chosen literary

companion, and the biographer, whose faithful and detailed narrative had most contributed to preserve his fame, in a monk of Dyfed—ASSERIUS MENEVENNIS; and a friend of the Dean, the especial historian of the Saxons, the late Sharon Turner, had in aid of his historical pursuits found it necessary to master the primitive tongues of the island, and had published the ablest vindication of the genuineness of the early Welsh bardic remains, which formed the great boast of their compatriots.

The Dean was loudly cheered at intervals throughout his address.

The PRESIDENT then rose and said,—Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure I am but speaking your sentiments in offering to the Dean of Llandaff our thanks for the interesting communication he has just made to us. (Applause.) His Lordship proceeded in terms of high but most deserved eulogy to refer to the Dean's speech, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Tea and coffee were then served in an adjoining apartment.

TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

It had been appointed to make excursions this day to Beaupre, near Cowbridge, Llantrithyd, Llancarvan, the Cromlechau at Duffryn, Saint Nicholas, Saint Fagans, and Llandaff Cathedral.

In spite of the unfavourable weather the members and visitors assembled in great numbers about one in the afternoon, at the fine old Saint Lythans' Cromlech, to the south-east of Duffryn House. It stands on a field in Maesyvelin farm, belonging to Mr. Bruce Pryce. Sketches were taken by the Marquis of Northampton, Sir Stephen Glynne, and others; and Dr. Petrie, Mr. Graves, and other antiquaries discussed the objects for which piles of this nature had been raised. The Marquis of Northampton, and Sir Stephen Glynne, went to the church at Saint Lythans, and sketched the font there, and the arch which separates the body of the church from the Duffryn Chapel.

After one cromlech had been minutely examined, the weather became so unpropitious that the party were prevented by rain from visiting the larger one. Mr. Bruce Pryce had then the pleasure of throwing open the doors of his hospitable mansion to a party of not less than a hundred ladies and gentlemen, who partook of luncheon.

A very pleasant hour was spent in this charming locality, which was rendered doubly interesting by the cordiality with which the Duffryn family received their numerous guests.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

On leaving Duffryn the party proceeded to Llandaff Cathedral, which was most minutely explored. After the cathedral had been fully examined, the whole company were invited by the Dean to the Chapter House, to partake of an elegant cold collation that had been provided by him. The fatigues necessarily incident to the proceedings in which the party had been engaged, rendered this act of considerate kindness and courtesy on the Dean's part most acceptable to the guests.

From Llandaff Cathedral the party returned to Cardiff.

At the evening meeting, Viscount Adare, President, took the chair at about eight o'clock.

The Secretary read the following list of persons who have been admitted members of the Society since the last Annual Meeting:—

Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart., Rolleston Hall, Burton-upon-Trent.

JOHN HARFORD BATTERSBY, Esq., Stoke, Clifton.

Rev. T. WATKYN RICHARDS, Puttenham Rectory, Guildford.

Rev. CANON PARKINSON, Manchester.

WALTER D. JONES, Esq., M.D., Lancyeh, Newcastle Emlyn.

Rev. THOMAS LEWES, M.A., Taynton, Oxfordshire.

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and Freestone, Pembroke.

Rev. C. J. WILDING, Claines, Worcester.

Rev. R. O. BURTON, Berse, Wrexham.

Rev. H. L. DAVIES (Prydydd Coch), Troedgraar, Cardigan.

Rev. J. P. JONES, Newcastle Emlyn.

Rev. J. GRIFFITHS, Llangelen.

Rev. H. WYNDHAM JONES, Longhor.

J. PHILLIPS, Esq., Newcastle Emlyn.

J. B. JEFFRIES, Esq., Caermarthen.

R. J. LLOYD, Esq., Exeter College, Oxford, and Bronwydd, near Caermarthen.

Rev. H. P. FFOULKES, M.A., Buckley, Hawarden.

The Dean of LLANDAFF then read a paper on the cathedral, giving a history of its rise, extension, and tracing, in a succinct narrative, its existence to the present day. The repairs which were effected by a Mr. Wood, of Bath, about a century ago, were mercilessly condemned by the Dean, who designated the parts

introduced by the gentleman named as "pump-room architecture," probably in allusion to the well-known place of resort in Bath.

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON, having been invited by the noble President, rose to make a few observations. His Lordship said this was the first time he had been in this part of Wales, and the first time he had ever seen the beautiful Cathedral of Llandaff. He hoped it would not be the last. He agreed with everything said by the Dean except his opening: he (the Dean) was a great deal too modest in the commendation bestowed on the cathedral. Although it was true that it could not, in extent, be compared with some of the cathedrals of England, France, and Spain, as it was built in a country comparatively poor, yet in point of taste and art it might be compared with any of them. He had seen and had admired the fronts of cathedrals in this and in many other countries. The west front of Ely he had admired; the general richness and beauty of the front of the cathedral at York he had admired; he had also admired the sublimity and the magnificence of the arches of the cathedral of his own county; but although he had seen all these, the west front of Llandaff Cathedral struck him as having peculiar beauties of its own. Indeed, he recollected no instance in which the elegance and power of early English architecture had been developed so pleasingly. As far as it went it was supreme elegance. The noble Marquis then referred to the interior, and made some remarks upon the Norman arches that are on the north and south sides. That on the north side was extremely curious; the mouldings were not absolutely unique, but they were most uncommon. With reference to the square window which the Dean had said was not properly defined by precedent, the Marquis said that window was necessary for giving light—it was impossible it could have been made of any other form. Another point which the Marquis mentioned was the filling-up of the tracery in the belfry windows, which struck him as being very rich—peculiarly delicate and extremely rich. His Lordship hoped that the exertions made to restore the cathedral would be crowned with success. He congratulated the Meeting that the time had come when Deans very zealously endeavoured to take care of their cathedrals—when such Deans as those of Llandaff, Ely, and Hereford, endeavoured to preserve and to restore the sacred edifices that had been entrusted to their charge. He rejoiced that the time had come when no Dean would think of applying to "Mr. Wood, the architect, of Bath"—who, probably, finding himself incapable of restoring Llandaff Cathedral in the style in which it had been originally built, had introduced the "pump-room" style which the Dean had commented upon. In conclusion, the noble Marquis said he was much pleased with his visit to Cardiff and the neighbourhood, and he expressed a hope that other parties from England would follow his example—he would do his best to induce them to do so.

The Rev. J. MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE (Chancellor of the Cathedral), explained the reason of the Bishop of Llandaff's

absence, which we believe was the infirm state of the right reverend prelate's health. With regard to the Dean's humorous allusion to the pump-room at Bath, Mr. Traherne observed that it could not have been taken as a copy when Llandaff Cathedral was repaired by the architect that had been named, as that room was of much later date, and was also a handsome building. In this rich district, where vast fortunes were accumulated, Mr. Traherne hoped that not only would means be supplied for finishing the restorations that had been so judiciously commenced, but that the entire building would be restored. But there would then be many parish churches in England larger than it. The Rev. Chancellor proceeded to speak of the discredit which would be entailed upon the diocese if the building should be left unfinished; he then alluded to various objects of interest which were to be found in this county, and exhibited a letter written from Rome in 1456, to the proprietor of St. Donatt's Castle, which letter had been kindly lent to him by Mr. G. G. Francis, of Swansea.

E. A. FREEMAN, Esq., remarked that there were certain features in the cathedral which ought not to be passed by without observation. In the first place, it was the only great church without transepts, in this country at least; and from the western door to the extreme end of the presbytery there was no change, except a slight difference of detail. He wished, also, to call attention to the extraordinary manner in which the later builders had cut through the Norman windows of the choir, how it had been effected he could not divine. Another remarkable fact was the existence of so large a church, not only without vaulting, but without any preparations for it. The roof-shafts were carried up to the wall-plate, and the ashlar of the west end terminated in a straight line at the right of the side walls. He had, therefore, no doubt it was designed to have a flat ceiling, in common with many churches of that date. He had observed that the ritual choir commenced exactly where the present "pump-room" begins. There was no arch to mark the division, but it was determined by a slight change of detail. The eastern part had piers of a different section, and instead of an attached shaft, a small shaft in an excavation; the constructed choir was merely the presbytery. Mr. Freeman wished to ask the Dean if any part of the early English work, in the western portion of the fabric, could have been built as early as 1180? At St. David's there was some work very similar, having the same keel-shaped shafts, but hardly so advanced, which he could prove to have been begun in 1220, although that was late for the style: he also adverted to the peculiar form of the chapter house, which he called "a square playing at polygon."

The Dean said he determined his dates by comparing the work in question with similar work at Canterbury.

Viscount ADARE thanked the Dean of Llandaff for his valuable paper; and in illustration of its value and the value of such communications to societies of this nature, referred to the highly inte-

resting remarks which it elicited from the Marquis of Northampton, the Rev. J. M. Traherne, and other speakers. The Dean's paper disclosed the curious phases of society in various ages of the world, as gradually developed. First, there was the small church without any ornament whatever. The pious missionaries of those days did not care so much for great and gorgeous buildings, but, by ceaseless and never-tiring efforts sought to convert the souls of men. Then the country became Christianized; and it was natural that, when men of high and refined tastes had become converts, they should have erected those noble and stately buildings to the honour and glory of God. They then, in proceeding, came to a different and melancholy state of things: next, to still worse: and then to the "pump-room" style of restoration. It was now very gratifying to find public interest directed to these ancient religious houses; and particularly to find two consecutive Deans evincing their Christian zeal by endeavouring to procure funds for restoring their ancient cathedral to its pristine state.

Dr. Petrie then exhibited an Irish reliquary, which belonged to a class of antiquities very numerous in Ireland from an early period. They contained relics of all kinds, as bones and other parts of deceased saints. But, perhaps, the most common of all were MSS. in the handwritings of early saints. The reliquary which he was now exhibiting was said to contain a tooth of St. Patrick.

The Secretary exhibited an engraving which had been sent by Viscount Dungannon. It represents a curious instrument found in a bog in Ireland some years ago. Dr. Todd and Dr. Petrie had both seen the original, and had no doubt that it was an object of antiquity.

The Meeting then adjourned. Tea and coffee were served as usual to the members and guests who remained enjoying the pleasures of the *conversazione* till nearly eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

The weather this day was delightful; and at eleven o'clock, A.M., a numerous party proceeded to explore the remains of Caerphilly Castle, about seven miles north of Cardiff. An excellent memoir on this castle has been published by Mr. Clarke, and a good outline of the history of this ancient fortress is given in Mr. Cliffe's "Book of South Wales." We found a very numerous concourse of visitors at the place appointed for meeting, including the families of Coedriglan, Duffryn, Cottrell,

Wenvoe Castle, and their numerous guests; also many carriages from Cardiff, Cowbridge, &c., &c.; we also observed there Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., and his nephew, Mr. Millman; Mr. Hunter, of the *Record* office; and Mr. Nicholl, M.P. The Marquis of Northampton, with his usual zeal and industry, was occupied for some hours in taking various sketches of the castle, with the Dean of Llandaff; and Mr. Evans kindly described the plans to the visitors.

After Caerphilly had been carefully examined, the whole party adjourned to partake of a cold collation which Viscount Adare had caused to be provided. The guests found everything prepared upon a scale of great liberality, and must have been deeply impressed with the kindness of the noble Lord.

Castell Coch was also visited, but time would not permit the party to linger at this romantic spot. The view from the summit of the hill was much admired, the flat land all round Cardiff, Cardiff itself, Penarth, Llandaff, the Bristol Channel, the Monmouthshire and Somersetshire hills at a greater distance, all being spread out, as it were, on a huge map, at the feet of the spectators.

At the evening meeting, Viscount Adare took his seat in the President's Chair at the usual hour, and immediately proceeded to business.

HIS LORDSHIP said that a paper on Caerphilly Castle had been expected, but had not been received. He (Lord Adare) had at the last moment spoken to the Dean of Llandaff, who had, without an instant's preparation, consented to give an address upon the proceedings of the day.

The Dean of LLANDAFF observed, that no part of the structure appeared to be anterior to the time of Edward I. In the succeeding reign it was in the hands of the De Spencer's, and Edward II. was himself besieged in it; as to the etymology of the same he was inclined to derive it from *Caer-y-baili*. The castle occupied a low ridge between a couple of brooks uniting in a marshy ground. On this ridge stand the two inner courts; an outer wall surrounds the other side of the marshy ground, which was inundated by the brooks, and the water has discoloured the walls up to a certain height. On the north, outside the inundation, there was a low wall; and to the north-west, we find the remains of modern fortifications, something in the style of Vauban's works. There were similar alterations at Carisbrook Castle; and it is probable that Caerphilly was occupied and strengthened by Welsh cavaliers in the civil war, although we have no record of the fact; the Commissioners

probably dismantled it at that time, and there was little doubt that the leaning tower at the south-west angle was due to the explosive force employed on this occasion. The Dean compared it with certain appearances at Corfe Castle, which was similarly dismantled. On the eastern side there is an outer vallem covered with palisades. Then came a moat and drawbridge; and then the gateway, defended by four or five portcullises. The outer wall has a gallery running its whole length, interrupted by drawbridges, by which the work was divided into sections. Then there was a great parapet cutting across the inundation; then another gate leading to the interior courts, between which there was a gateway of great height. On the south side of the inner court there was a sally-port upon the inner ditch, the water of which must have reached as high as the doorway, as appeared from the discolouration of the walls. At the south-west and south-east angles of the whole building, there were two works, acting as *têtes du pont*, to defend the inlet and outlet of the water. The Dean knew of no other place in which the various modes of defence were so well brought out.

MR. BRUCE PRYCE then said—I will offer a short remark, with all deference to my good friend the Dean, and the accomplished Dr. Petrie, as to the etymology of *Caerphilly*. It is not in conformity with Welsh construction that *Caer Baily* should have been changed into *Caerphilly*. My friend, Mr. Evan Evans, familiar with the traditions of the place, and with the ruins of the castle from his childhood, is of opinion that (its original name being *Castell Senghennydd*) it was called *Caer-Philly*, from Phillip de Bruce, the son of William de Bruce, whose family, as Lords of the Marches, resided there for a considerable period in the thirteenth century. William de Bruce, one of the same family, was bishop of Llandaff; his tombstone, still perfect, was lately exhumed, and is now to be seen on the north side of the altar of the restored chapel of the cathedral. The Alley Bruce (or as the inhabitants call it, *Alley Brés*) is the name of the long covered way on the south side of the castle; and the further tradition is, that Phillip de Bruce added so extensively to the interior buildings of that fortress, that it was called after him, *Phillip's Castle*, or *Caerphilly*. I quite concur with this suggestion of my friend Mr. Evans, who is a safe antiquary, and anything but a rash etymologist.

VISCOUNT ADARE had to offer the thanks of the meeting to the Dean for his interesting speech, and more particularly was he entitled to their thanks as he had given it at a moment's notice.

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON said he could not help wishing that, in addition to the thanks of the meeting which had been so very properly moved and voted to the Dean of Llandaff for his kind and lucid explanation of the interesting ruin that had been visited by the company, an expression of their feelings of gratitude to the representatives of the Marquis of Bute, for having taken so much care of the castle, had not been carried. The public ought to feel extremely obliged to the representatives of Lord Bute for doing so;

yet, at the same time, he (Lord Northampton) could not be surprised at their doing so, as anybody must be proud in possessing such a magnificent ruin.

VISCOUNT ADARE gladly coincided with Lord Northampton; and hoped that the trustees of the Bute estates would give an annual sum towards keeping the castle in repair, and in a due state of preservation.

It is due to Mr. Evans, of Caerphilly, to state that he has for many years been most attentive to this ancient fortress; and much of its present good looks may be attributed to the care taken of it by him.

The Dean of Llandaff then read a paper by Mr. George Clarke, on Castell Coch.

The Rev. J. James (Iago Emlyn) read a paper on the relations subsisting between different dialects of the Celtic language.

Lord Adare thanked Mr. James for his paper, which gave rise to a very interesting discussion.

Dr. TODD expressed his gratification that the paper read by Mr. James was calculated to call the attention of Welsh antiquaries to the very important subject of the analogies existing between the language of the ancient Britons of Wales, Cornwall, and Armorica, and the very different form of the Celtic family of languages spoken in Ireland and Scotland. There was no monument of the trans-migrations of the human race so imperishable as language. Even where a nation had been exterminated, or driven from its original seat, its existence was often recorded in the names of mountains, towns, and rivers—monuments more imperishable than castles, forts, or cairns. It was, therefore, of the utmost consequence to the study of our ancient history to ascertain the exact relation of the various, and now very different, dialects of the Celtic now spoken in these kingdoms. For these reasons, Dr. Todd was rejoiced to find that the subject of Mr. James's paper was likely to occupy the attention of the Society. He wished, however, to caution such Welsh scholars as might direct their researches to the subject against the danger of being misled. Many of the sources of information to which they would naturally look, in seeking for Irish words, will only mislead them. An instance of this occurred in the paper which had just been read. Mr. James stated that the word *crom* was the Irish name of the god *Jupiter*. There was no such word, with any such meaning, in the Irish language. The authority for Mr. James's statement was General Vallancey—a writer who fabricated words for the purpose of explaining them, and had no knowledge of the Irish language, except what he derived from hired scholars, who were as dishonest as himself. As an instance of Vallancey's dishonesty, Dr. Todd quoted a verse from an ancient

Irish poem addressed to Christ, which Vallancey translated as a prayer to the sun, and used as a proof of *sun worship* amongst the *pagan* Irish, although the poem was written by a Christian abbot in the ninth century. Dr. Todd noticed also the word *maol*, which Mr. James stated to mean a *mountain* in the Irish language. But it really signified *bald-headed*, and was applied to those who were *tonsured* in religion. It is applied, metaphorically, to cows without horns, and to those mountains whose tops were stoney and bare, without trees or verdure. But it does not originally signify a mountain. In reference to the word *cromlech*, which Mr. James supposed to mean altars of Jupiter, or level horizontal stones, Dr. Todd stated that he could find no authority for the use of that word as applied to the stone monuments now commonly so called. He believed that the name was first so applied by Dr. Rowland in his "Mona Antiqua," who abandoned the Welsh etymology, and derived it in some absurd way from the *Hebrew*! The word did not exist in Ireland, nor was it of Irish origin. Such monuments are commonly called in Ireland, *leabhaidh*, beds or graves, often giant's graves, or simply great stones. The word *cromlech* was generally believed by Irish scholars to be Welsh; and Dr. Todd thought that Welsh antiquaries would do great service if they would collect all the ancient instances of its use in the writings of the bards, and other authentic remains of British literature. From conversations he had with several Welsh scholars, he found that the general opinion seemed to be that the word denoted an inclined, sloped, or slanting stone. But this he thought was very unsatisfactory. The analogy of the Gaelic dialects would rather lead to the conclusion that the word denoted a hole, or cave, in a rock; and this he understood from some of the Welsh scholars, whose acquaintance he had formed, was its signification in some ancient authorities, and in some passages of the Welsh Bible. Dr. Todd made these remarks for the sake of obtaining information on a subject of much importance to British and Irish archæology; and concluded by expressing a hope that Mr. James would continue the important study which his paper had brought before the meeting.

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON said that the *cromlech* was called *dolmen* in Brittany, and that he believed the word *cromlech* had been applied by French antiquaries to a circle.

Mr. BRUCE PRYCE then said—Our Irish friends are very anxious to ascertain the first appearance of the word *cromlech*, and are sceptical as to its antiquity. I find it in the Welsh Bible of 1588, in the 7th Isaiah,¹ v. 19, and in the 57th Isaiah, v. 5. In both these instances it is followed by the word *creigiau*, and in the first it is translated "holes of the rocks;" in the second, "cliffs of the rocks," in our English Bibles. Now, certainly, neither of these descriptions exactly correspond with our *cromlechs*, which are isolated piles. I mention this on the present occasion, hoping that

¹ It is a curious coincidence that the words *dyffryn* and *cromlech* are both found in this verse of Isaiah (57th chapter, 19th verse.)

some Welsh scholar will examine ancient manuscripts, and if he can find an earlier date, that he would kindly communicate it to the Rev. Dr. Todd, the librarian of University College, Dublin. The Marquis of Northampton very correctly observed that these stones were called *dolmen* in Brittany. *Laveaux* describes *dolmen* as "an isolated rock which marked the *tomb* of a warrior among the ancient Gauls."

Dr. PETRIE observed, that after the very judicious and conclusive observations made on Mr. James's paper by the Dean of Llandaff, Lord Northampton, and Dr. Todd, it might appear presuming on his part to offer any additional remarks. He trusted, however, that, as an Irishman, he would be pardoned for putting in a claim, on the part of the Irish, to the property in words, which, according to Mr. James, had been taken from the Welsh by their Saxon conquerors. He need scarcely remind his hearers that, according to the opinion of one of the earliest and ablest philologists which the British Islands had produced, and who was himself a Welshman,—he alluded to Edward Llwyd—the first family of the Celtæ must have inhabited England and Wales before the Cŵmraeg branch had come in, as the names of places in both countries were often composed of words not known to the Welsh, and which could only be explained through the Irish language. Thus it appeared that, if the Welsh or Britons had been robbed of their topographical names by the Saxons, they had often only lost that which they had, in the same manner, taken from the Irish. As an Irishman, however, of a forgiving temper, Dr. Petrie fully pardoned these ancient appropriations, both of the Saxons and Welsh, and he trusted that the latter would view their losses in the same spirit. Dr. Petrie also expressed his concurrence in the fact stated by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Todd, that the application of the word *cromlech* to a stone monument was wholly unknown in the Irish, and his belief that it was not amongst the Welsh of earlier antiquity than the time of Rowland. And he was glad that the origin of this word had been suggested to the members of the Association by Mr. Bruce Pryce, as a fit subject for investigation, as he found that, notwithstanding all the facts which had within the last few years been obtained to prove the sepulchral character of these monuments, so called, the Welsh antiquaries still clung with a desperate fidelity to the old belief that they were altars of the Druids. In conclusion, Dr. Petrie begged to state that, though he had made these remarks on Mr. James's paper in perhaps too light a spirit, and though he could by no means agree with that gentleman in many of his etymologies, he was far from thinking his paper wanting in learning, ability, or good sense, and he trusted Mr. James, and the antiquaries of Wales, would continue to direct attention to such enquiries, which were of importance to a knowledge of the ancient inhabitants of the British Isles.

After a remarkably pleasant and instructive evening, the company separated about eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

The weather this morning was gloomy, and in the afternoon it came on to rain, much to the discomfort of the archæological visitors who had proceeded to Caerleon, to explore the Roman remains of that locality.

On their return, they were hospitably entertained by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., at his residence, The Friars, near Newport.

At the evening meeting, Viscount Adare took the chair at about eight o'clock.

The Rev. Professor GRAVES made some remarks on the Ogham character, illustrated by drawings. He said that only three stones so marked were known to exist in Wales, but he had no doubt many more might be found. Their antiquity had been overrated, as many bore crosses, and names bearing relation to Christianity, as MARIANI. For the source of the Ogham character we must look to Scandinavia. It was closely connected with the Runic letters, not the early Runes, but from the later and more developed Runic alphabets, and it seemed to have sprung from a pedantic desire of writing secretly; it was, therefore, strictly a cryptic alphabet. It was so arranged as to have been obviously the work of a grammarian. In the Gothic alphabet two letters bore the names of trees, as did six of the Anglo-Saxon letters. In Irish, however, this was the case with all; and this was an additional instance of systematising, and proved that the latter was derived from the former.

The Rev. BASIL JONES asked whether it was not inconsistent with the character of inscriptions in a cryptic alphabet to record only such very simple matters as the names of individuals.

The Rev. Professor GRAVES said that such was the fact.

Lord ADARE thanked Professor Graves for his paper, and said he was glad to inform the Association that the method by which he had interpreted the Ogham writings would soon be published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

E. A. Freeman, Esq., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, read a paper on the architectural antiquities of Gower.

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON complimented Mr. Freeman on his paper, and alluded in high terms of praise to his History of Architecture.

The Rev. J. M. TRAHERNE, Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral, exhibited some drawings, and after a few further introductory remarks proceeded to notice the ancient caves in Gower, in one of which, coins, ivory pins, and the remains of a female skeleton had been found. That female must have been buried there with considerable difficulty, because the cave was only accessible at low

spring tides. The general features of this primitive district were briefly dwelt upon; after which, OXWICH CASTLE was described as having been built in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by Sir Rice Mansel. A local tradition, which Mr. Traherne shewed was incorrect, said that, during the building of this castle, a stone fell from the wall, and struck and killed the wife of Sir Rice Mansel, whereupon he determined not to finish the house, considering it a bad omen, and went to reside at Margam. Mr. Traherne said that a serious affray had taken place near the spot between the respective parties of Sir Rice Mansel and Sir George Herbert, the cause of which was a trifling wreck—a vessel containing figs having been stranded on the coast. The dispute was a question of right to the property. Sir George Herbert went down to Oxwich with his followers, and a serious affray took place on a Sunday. During the fight, Lady Anne Mansel was killed by a stone, hence the origin of the tradition. For his part in the affair, Sir George Herbert was put in the Star Chamber and severely punished. The Court of Star Chamber had received an unfavourable character; but in all the suits that had been determined by it which Mr. Traherne had examined, he had no hesitation in saying that substantial justice had been done. The sentences were very severe, but strict justice seemed to have been done as far as he could judge from the perusal of the evidence in certain cases relating to this county.—WEBLEY CASTLE (also in Gower) had a good situation; and, altogether, the fabric was composed of superior masonry—better than the usual run of castles in Gower.—SWANSEA. Mr. Traherne referred to the church of this place, which was rebuilt in 1739 in an inelegant manner, the former building having fallen down. He adverted to the monuments in the chancel, namely, an interesting altar tomb, on which are to be seen the effigies of Sir Matthew Cradock and the Lady Catherine his wife, the widow of the famous Perkin Warbeck. Respecting her history, Mr. Traherne gave some interesting information.—NEATH ABBEY was briefly noticed, after which Mr. Traherne passed on to MARGAM ABBEY, into the early history of which he entered at some length. He was understood to say that the Mansel family (now represented by Mr. Talbot) acquired it in the reign of Henry VIII.—that ancient Papal Bulls and a vast quantity of interesting documents had been preserved by the family, and that there were pedigrees extant which went back so far as the reigns of Henry II. and Edward I. The first Papal Bull which the Margam family possessed was dated 1203, and the last, 1423; they related to ecclesiastical matters. There was also preserved a list of the abbots of Margam from the year 1153 to 1534, which was just on the eve of the Reformation.—COITY CASTLE was remarkable, and in a good state of preservation. The tenure on which it was held was curious. Whenever the Lord of Cardiff Castle came to the neighbourhood to hunt, the Lord of Coity was to follow the Lord of Cardiff wherever he went, and in return was to receive wine, &c. The daughter of John

Gamage, the lord of this castle, was a great heiress; and was married in the reign of Elizabeth to Sidney, a younger brother of the celebrated Sir Philip. Mr. Traherne exhibited a curious drawing of this lady and her family, which was copied by Mrs. Traherne from the original at Penshurst.—SAINT DONATT'S CASTLE next came under notice. Its situation was very good, but it was the historical associations that were connected with it that made it interesting.—EWENNY was remarkable for the remains of the Norman church. Mr. Traherne gave a few interesting particulars of the life of Sir Edward Carne, of Llandough Castle, who also held the Priory of Eweny. Sir Edward was buried at Rome, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory. When the French occupied that city they littered their horses in the cloister where the monument stood, and the Carne arms were defaced. Mr. Traherne, when he visited Rome, having observed the injury that had been inflicted, had commissioned Dr. Grant, the head of the English College in Rome, to have the tomb restored, and it had been done. He (Mr. Traherne) was probably the first English Protestant that had been allowed to restore a monument in a church of that description. Incidentally to his references to the antiquities of Cowbridge, Llantrithyd, and Lantwit Major, the ancient families of the Tubervills, the Bassets of Beaupré, and the Lloughors of Tythegston (from whom the Rev. Robert Knight is descended), were alluded to.—CARDIFF, and its ancient Castle, were then described; and some curious facts mentioned with reference to the early history of the place. The fight between the Welsh and the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell, near St. Fagans, in which the latter were victorious, was briefly mentioned; and the various points of antiquarian interest which the neighbourhood possesses were rapidly sketched, Caerphilly Castle receiving a greater amount of attention than other remains, on account of its importance. This gave rise to a fresh discussion about its history and etymology. Mr. Traherne mentioned two fanciful derivations for the name, viz.—“Phili, the son of the giant;” and “Cara filia” (!) a Roman governor having left his daughter there. Philip de Breos he considered to be a hypothetical personage.

Mr. RHYS STEPHEN confirmed Mr. Bruce Pryce's etymology, and said that he could prove the existence of Philip de Breos, and that before his time it was called *Castell Senghenydd*.

The Dean of LLANDAFF objected that Powel had placed Castell Senghenydd about fifteen miles to the north of Caerphilly.

The Rev. H. HEY KNIGHT questioned the existence of Philip de Breos, and denied the connection of that family with Caerphilly Castle. The Castell Senghenydd is first mentioned in the *Inquisitio post mortem*, after the death of Gilbert de Clare (the *Iarll Coch*), in 1295. On the death of his wife, Joan, daughter of Edward I., in 1307, we find the *Castram Caerphilly* as part and parcel of the possessions of the Lady de Clare. Again, upon her son's death at the battle of Bannockburn, we have a more accurate account

given, and mention is made of the two castles of Senghenydd and Caerphilly; and, from that time, wherever Senghenydd and Caerphilly are mentioned together, the *Castrum Rattrum* (*Castell Coch*) is left out; and wherever *Castell Coch* is mentioned, *Castell Senghenydd* is omitted. Mr. Knight had, therefore, little doubt that the *Castell Senghenydd* was no other than *Castell Coch*.

The PRESIDENT then said, in offering the thanks of this meeting to Mr. Traherne for his very interesting paper on the various antiquities of this county, observed that it was perfectly clear that Mr. Traherne had the means at his command for furnishing a complete history of Glamorganshire. He (Lord Adare) hoped that as Mr. Traherne had in some measure committed himself, that he would, before the next annual meeting of the Society, have a full and valuable paper prepared upon the subject.

Dr. Todd exhibited a model of a cromlech constructed for the occasion by Sir Robert Gore Booth, Mr. Bruce Pryce, and himself. It consisted of seven upright stones supporting an inclined slab, and surrounded by a circle. It was designed to show how a cromlech, which, in fact, differed only in size from a cistvaen by losing some of its supporters, came to look like an altar.

Mr. TRAHERNE moved, and Mr. BRUCE PRYCE seconded, a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Northampton for his attendance at the meetings.

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON thanked the company for the kind way in which his name had been received. He proceeded to remark, upon Mr. Graves's request, to the antiquaries of this county, that if they found any of those curious ancient stones with inscriptions, to send rubbings or copies to Ireland, and to send a cast to some museum in Wales, where it might be preserved. A second cast might also be made without much trouble; and antiquarian science would be promoted if it were sent to the University of Dublin. In reference to Mr. Freeman's paper on the antiquities of Gower, Lord Northampton remarked at some length upon the "horrible custom of whitewashing ancient monuments," by which their appearance was marred, and all traces of their origin obliterated.

FRIDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

The members of the Association proceeded to St. Donatt's Castle and Lantwit Major, and thence to Llandough Castle, where a collation was hospitably provided by Captain Boteler, high-sheriff of the county. In the evening,

F. Fox, Esq., who had kindly undertaken to superintend the opening of the tumulus at Whitechurch (for which a special subscription of £10 10s. had been raised), announced to the meeting the results of the excavation. It had been opened to the centre,

and even further, and they had met with a black peaty matter excessively offensive, about two feet in depth, in this there was something like a piece of iron. The grass and broom on the original surface of the ground were quite green at first, but were discoloured upon being exposed to the air.

The Secretary stated that W. W. Ffoulkes, Esq., had discovered some British and Roman pottery in certain tumuli on the Clwydian hills.

The Rev. Dr. Todd exhibited some magnificent drawings, the property of the Royal Irish Academy, representing ancient Irish ornaments. He also exhibited and described an ancient reliquary of St. Columba, the gift of the President, Lord Adare, to the Warden and Fellows of the College of St. Columba.

The Rev. H. Hey Knight read a paper on the insurrection of Llewelyn Bren.

Dr. PETRIE made some remarks on some inscribed stones at Merthmawr. He said that they belonged to a class of monuments of a very ancient date; they bore inscriptions in the Latin language, and were evidently Christian monuments, bearing the names of patron saints, and of kings who are recorded to have lived since the introduction of Christianity. Dr. Petrie concluded by observing that the Welsh gentry should be very careful of these monuments, as they were of a kind not to be found in England, and he mentioned that he had found the masons at Lantwit in the act of cutting one up for the repairs of the church.

The President announced that Sir Stephen R. Glynne had been elected a Vice-President—that the following members of Committee went out of office at the present meeting, viz.:—

A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P.,

The Rev. HENRY HEY KNIGHT,

J. VIVIAN, Esq., M.P.;

And that the following gentlemen had been elected in their place, viz.:—

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P.,

The Rev. JOHN MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE, F.S.A.,

The Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Holyhead.

It was also announced that Dolgelley had been selected as the place of meeting for the next year.

Mr. WAKEMAN proposed, and Mr. DEARDEN seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir Stephen Glynne for kindly undertaking the office of President during the first two years of the Society's existence.

SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE returned thanks, and said, any assistance which he may have given to the Association had afforded him much pleasure; but there were other persons who had taken more

trouble in the formation of the Society than he had, to whom the thanks of the company were due much more than to himself. He named Mr. Longueville Jones and Mr. John Williams, whom he might call the Society's original founders. This year's meeting had been most efficiently presided over by Viscount Adare, who had the able co-operation of the gentry of Glamorgan. There had also been the attendance of distinguished antiquaries from Ireland, to whom the meeting owed much for the valuable information given on the interesting subject of archæology. Sir Stephen concluded by expressing a hope that the meeting at Dolgelly, next year, would be equally successful.

The following votes of thanks were also moved and carried:—

To the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, and to the other gentlemen of the Local Committee.—To the museums at Cardiff, Neath, and Swansea; and to the gentlemen who had contributed articles to the museum.—To the ladies and gentlemen of the county of Glamorgan for their unceasing and cordial co-operation.—To the Royal Irish Academy, for the use of their drawings; and to Drs. Todd, Petrie, Stokes, and to Professor Graves, for honouring the meeting with their attendance.—To the Lord Viscount Adare, President; to the Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Officers of the Association.

The President then dissolved the meeting.

The Museum, humble as it was in comparison with the extensive collections of larger places, served to fill up a blank in the proceedings, and to furnish topics for conversation. The walls of the room were covered with plans, rubbings, drawings, &c., all having reference to the peculiar science of the Association—Archæology. The following are a few of the articles exhibited:—

JAMES DEARDEN, Esq., sent an Arch-Druid's collar of office; four Celts; stone mould for spear heads; two flint arrow heads, and one ditto from New Zealand; seal of John Prior of Dunkeld; common seal of Bristol, in gutta percha, three impressions.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., sent sixteen specimens of antique enamel—very curious.

G. GRANT FRANCIS, Esq., F.S.A., sent a complete set of rubbings from the brasses in Westminster Abbey; rubbings from several brasses in Wales; rubbings from several fine modern brasses; several original drawings, by Buck, of ancient castles, abbeys, &c., in Glamorgan; several original deeds relating to the eastern part of Glamorgan from twelfth to fifteenth centuries; the original letter of Sir Harry Stradling, and of "J. D.," relating to the removal of the See of Llandaff; several interesting paving tiles from Margam Abbey; an early lock; curious tripod bronze jug, with inscription thereon; specimens of apostle spoons;

knives and forks; snuff-boxes, &c.; a ewer, supposed to have belonged to Queen Mary, with many other items of considerable archæological interest.

Mrs. PRICHARD, of Neath, sent an ancient and curiously worked counterpane, bearing the date 1576.

The Dean of LLANDAFF sent three models of sculptured stones at Llantwit Major.

THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq., sent Kitchener's Roll of Tewkesbury Abbey; drawings from Priory at Usk, with other things.

J. C. LEE, Esq., of the Priory, Caerleon, Local Secretary for Monmouthshire, exhibited drawings, and a ground plan, of the Roman discoveries at Caerleon, with the two exquisite ivory carvings from the same place.

The Rev. J. MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE was a most liberal contributor from his stores at Coedrigian, many things sent by him being objects of great interest to the antiquary. One case from him contained seals; another contained curious or rare miniatures of eminent persons, casts of medals, ancient brasses, ancient seals, &c., &c. There was an exceedingly curious side model or representation of an ancient English man-of-war, called the "Sovereign of the Seas," built 1637, by Phineas Pett, at Woolwich, afterwards called the "Royal Sovereign," the expenses attending which caused the raising of "ship-money."

The Cardiff Literary Institute contributed various objects of interest.

The Neath Museum, through the kind intervention of the Rev. H. H. Knight, contributed several articles.

The other contributors were A. W. Franks, Esq., and some local residents.

SATURDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

In accordance with an invitation which was politely given by the Rev. J. Montgomery Traherne, of Coedrigian, a very large party, comprising nearly all the principal ladies and gentlemen who had attended the excursions and meetings of the Association, proceeded to the grounds near his residence at two o'clock, P.M., and were most cordially received by Mr. and Mrs. Traherne.

Upon an eminence commanding one of the most enchanting views in the kingdom—a view which probably is not excelled in point of variety and general loveliness—a spacious tent was erected, in which an elegant cold collation was provided. Numerous objects of interest were exhibited, all present seemed to enjoy themselves, and a most pleasant day was spent. The company took their departure at about six in the evening, and thus ended the meeting of 1849 of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

Correspondence.

ANTIQUITIES IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

DEAR SIRS,—I hope that the highly interesting paper of Mr. Wynne, on Castell y Bere, in your last Number, will prove a means of drawing attention to the comparatively untrodden district to the south-west of Dolgelley, between the Barmouth estuary and the river Dyssynni. I have recently partially investigated it, and have been richly rewarded by its store of antiquities, and the wild beauty and grandeur of its scenery. The "little church of Llancgryn" contains one of the greatest gems in Wales—a rood loft of extraordinary beauty, (query from Cymmer Abbey?) which has recently been restored with singular judgment, under the directions of Mr. Wynne, who has also commenced a complete restoration of the church, and has thus set an example to Welsh landlords that cannot be too highly praised.

I discovered on a hill which rises on the north side of the Dyssynni, close to the sea, a chain of fortified posts, or camps, only one of which is laid down in the Ordnance Survey, viz., that near the farm houses called *Castell mawr* and *Castell bach*. The position of the two other posts was most skilfully chosen. One occupies the southern summit of the hill, and is of small size. There are double ditches to the south, the lower of which is cut out of the solid rock. A few hundred yards below is the main camp, a steep headland, fortified on the land side by a vast rampart of stones. Remains of huts—I made out fully eleven—can be traced within and without, and on the apex of the rampart there are rude relics of a look-out. This unfrequented district was, until a comparatively recent period, almost inaccessible, except on foot, but the local landowners have constructed tolerably good roads.

I had heard, before my visit to this part of Wales, some indistinct rumour about a vast assemblage of Druidical remains on the mountain waste, called *Gwastad Meirionydd*; but I was assured by a local antiquary that these antiquities stood on a slope below Penmorn, a lofty hill about three miles to the north-east of the village of Llwyngwrl (eight miles from Towyn, on the coast road to Dolgelley). I did not therefore explore the *Gwastad Meirionydd*, but I was fortunate enough to stumble on some remains, of the existence of which I had not been told, on the right of the old road from Llwyngwrl to Dolgelley, about a mile from the village, just beyond the first mountain gate. Here are circles, *Meini Hirion*, and other remains. They may easily be overlooked by a passer-by, as they are hidden on ascending by the elevation of the ground; and they appeared to me to merit a much more minute survey than I was able to bestow upon them. A road to the right, about a third of a mile onwards, along a wall a mile long, leads to

the summit of Penmorn, on which there is a vast cairn (called by the country people an ancient castle), supporting the Ordnance mark, and some rude remains, including a huge stone with remarkable indentations. Those who have the imagination of a Stukeley or a Borlase (I am not ashamed to say that I reverence the names of those good old antiquaries), may be able to trace evidences of design in a vast assemblage of rocks and fragments that occupy the ground at the western base of Penmorn, and are also scattered on its eastern side. The mountain, however, is chiefly worth ascending for its scenic beauties. I know few prospects in Wales to compare with that from its summit.

Those who are in quest of antiquities should, after entering the open by the mountain gate I have mentioned, keep straight onwards along the road, which is distinct. About a mile and a half from this gate are three upright stones in a line in a field; that in the centre is about five feet and a half high. A little further on is an oblong, constructed of regular stones, about twenty paces by six, standing north and south. You next arrive at a large circle, hollowed out, with two inner circles at its south-west end. This is connected with another circle, at the northern side of which are four or five smaller ones; and near at hand, divided by the present rude public road, are four remarkable ovals, three of which are very perfect. Many tumuli are scattered about. A hundred yards or two onward is a very large, but imperfectly formed circle, much the most important of the series, with an elevated double circle at its south-west end. On the north side, about forty-seven paces apart, stand, in the midst of the line of stones, two *maen hirs*, the largest of which is about 7 feet high; the other forms one side of an entrance which is still nearly perfect. Several similar stones have been thrown down. There are many tumuli near this circle, and I saw one or two cists, but I was, owing to the lateness of the hour on which I discovered these impressive memorials of the dim Past, unfortunately unable to do more than make a hasty survey, and as my ground plan is not drawn to a scale I cannot forward you a sketch. I trust, however, that other and more competent antiquaries will explore this wild and fascinating district, including circles near *Creigenen*, and *Llys Bradwen*, of which it is desirable to have an accurate ground plan.—I remain, &c.,

C. F. CLIFFE.

Cheltenham, August 15, 1849.

THE DOL YR ORSEDD STONE.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—About 35 or 40 years ago, when the Mold and Wrexham turnpike road was being made, it was found necessary, in order to give it the width required by statute, to remove a venerable *Maen Hir*, which stood in a meadow called *Dol yr Orsedd*, near *Pentre hobin*, about one mile and a quarter from *Mold*.

At its base a dagger and some human bones were found, which were then taken possession of by the late Mr. Matther, owner of the meadow. I was recently informed by this gentleman's widow, that the dagger measured about 5 or 6 inches in length, and that it was appropriated by some person unknown several years ago. Mrs. Matther kindly gave me the bones, requesting that I would bury them. They were enclosed in paper, which had an endorsement in Mr. Matther's hand-writing, stating that by supposition they were the bones of a British warrior.

The stone now lies prostrate, close to the hedge at the north-east corner of the meadow. It measures about 9 feet in length, and appears to have been sunk about 3 feet in the ground. It is of quadrangular form, measuring in breadth about 2 feet across the part which was inserted in the ground, and above that part, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in depth across the part which was inserted in the ground about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and above it about 1 foot. The part of the stone which was buried in the earth appears to have been roughly splintered or chiselled down, on two sides, thinner than the rest.

Whose burial place this venerable monument was intended to commemorate I leave to others to suggest. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that about a mile and a half eastward are some meadows called Bryn Grono, in which is a mound called Bryn y Castell. Several Welshmen of renown bore the name of Grono.

W. W. Ff.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—Having noticed the review in the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of *The History of the Parliamentary Representatives of Cardiganshire*, by John Hughes, Esq., and the list of those of Merioneth, by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., in a former Number, I am induced to enquire whether it might not be possible, in the progress of the *Journal*, to give complete lists of the Parliamentary representatives and sheriffs of each county, from the earliest period downwards; and, by means of notes, to add not only short biographical sketches of many of them, but also to trace the descent of no inconsiderable portion of the landed property within the Principality.

This idea has been suggested by the loan of a MS. list of the sheriffs of the county of Pembroke, belonging to Mr. R. Mason, of Tenby, extending from the 32nd of Henry VIII., to the 31st of George III.

I have no means of testing its accuracy, nor am I at all conversant with the lives and characters of the individuals whose names appear in it. Many of the families are extinct; of others, representatives only, in the *female* line, remain; but, under either circumstance, it seems impossible, (if we only regard the course of *public* affairs), to suppose that nothing remains beyond the bare enumeration of their names.

I have not yet seen the volume published by Mr. Hughes, but it appears from the review of it, that if the notes are confined to the subject of *disputed returns* only, Mr. H. has left a field open for more extended investigation, and one perhaps better adapted to the interest of the general reader. Could Mr. H. be induced to lend his assistance in the prosecution of such an enquiry?

From the earliest period, down to the restoration of Charles II., both the county representatives and the sheriffs must frequently have had onerous duties imposed upon them. Neither Henry VIII., or Cromwell, were light task masters: the axe of the former, and the cannon of the latter, were swift in removing everything like opposition. The highest in point of rank, and the most wealthy in landed estate, were equally insecure; whilst the caprice of the monarch, and the interest of the republican general, raised up, as it were by magic, from the lowest grade, such tools as were best fitted for the purpose either of ambition or despotic rule.

If we only regard with common interest the ruined castles and mansions which meet the eye in every direction, we can hardly avoid wishing to know something of their former owners, and of those scenes of stirring interest which have been enacted within the walls of many of them. True it is, that *after* the Restoration there may be little worthy of record; still the circumstances which led to any change in the county representation, and the dates of birth, marriage, and death of the different individuals, might convey information not otherwise easy of access, and certainly not devoid of attraction to those who pride themselves on their ancient descent.

I remain, &c.,

J. O.

PRINCE OF WALES.

To the Editors of the Archaeologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—In the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 142, is a communication relating to the title of Prince of Wales, in which the author expresses his conviction that "Edward of Caernarvon" was made Prince of Wales, not, as is generally believed, upon his birth at Caernarvon, in 1284, but on or after the 29th of September, 1300, and before or on March the 26th, 1301.¹ In one of the later Reports of the deputy-keeper of the public records is the translation of a letter from the young Edward himself, in which he states that the "land of Wales" was conferred upon him in the twenty-ninth year of his father's reign. The twenty-ninth year of Edward I. commenced upon November 20th, 1300, and ended upon November 20th, 1301. It is gratifying to the writer of the communication mentioned above, and will be

¹ Erroneously written in the former communication 1307. See note at page above referred to.

interesting to the historian to learn that the arguments then adduced are now confirmed by this letter, of which a copy is subjoined :—

"26 Oct. [33 Edw. I., 1305]. To Walter Reynald : Whereas the King had, in the 29th year of his reign, granted him the land of Wales, and afterwards all the debts due to him in those parts. He had received from Joan, widow of Owen de la Pole, £120, as part of a fine due to the King on her marriage, and yet she was distrained for this debt by a Writ from the Exchequer. Directs him to go to the Barons of the Exchequer and obtain the release of the distress."—*Ninth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*, Appendix ii., p. 249.—I remain, &c.,

ANTIQUARIAN.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—As Local Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association for the county of Glamorgan, I think it is right that I should endeavour to enlist your kind offices with the noble proprietor of *Neath Abbey*, to prevent, as far as practicable, the serious inroads which time is effecting on this venerable and interesting ruin. The refectory, which has always been so greatly admired, has recently received great damage from a portion of the groining giving way, and unless *speedy repair* be effected, I greatly fear that some mischievous person may be induced to knock out a stone of the *single rib* of Sutton stone, and thus destroy, possibly, one-third of the roof of this beautiful room. I am told that money has absolutely been devoted by Lord Dynevor to this object, but that some misplaced delicacy prevents its use ! The interference of the Cambrian Archæological Association may yet be in time, ere winter sets in, to save this interesting relic.—Yours, &c.,

G. GRANT FRANCIS.

Burrows Lodge, Swansea, August 29, 1849.

AN OLD CROSS AT BANGOR ISCOED.

To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

GENTLEMEN,—The following letter in reply to certain inquiries made by me relative to the discovery of an old cross at Bangor Iscoed, in the county of Flint, will be of interest to many of your readers.—Yours, &c.,

W. WYNNE FFOULKES.

"Marchiel, Wrexham, Aug. 20, 1849.

"DEAR SIR,—The information you received relative to discoveries having been made of remains of the monastery of Bangor Monachom̄ is not correct.

"In a bulwark of the river, scarce two furlongs from the church, there has been found a rectangular cross. The *base* is a rough

unornamented stone; the *shaft* is octangular; the *arms* of the cross are broken off; the *top* is circular; the date, I suppose, is about 1150, and could have no connexion with the ancient monastery. I observe in Llanarmon the shaft of an octangular cross, and also at Crudley, and at Malvern, and elsewhere, but no one has seen this cross on whom I could place any reliance for dates. This cross found at Bangor has been much mutilated since it was found, and I have removed it for safety to my own garden, where it ceases to be dishonoured by the careless blows of the ignorant.

"I am disposed to think it was probably a terminal cross marking the sanctuary boundary.

"I have been often over the monastic lands at Bangor Monachōm, at different periods of the year—late in autumn, and in snow, and early in spring—with a friend of much acuteness (now removed), but we were unable to discover any traces of ancient ruins, or mounds of rubbish, and there is no tradition in the village to lead or mislead us.—Yours faithfully,

"I. H. MONTAGU LUXMORE."

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—It gives us great satisfaction to state that, in consequence of the energetic representations made by Lord Adare, Mr. Archdeacon Williams, Mr. Bruce Pryce, and other gentlemen, members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, the destruction of the ancient tombstones, &c., at Llantwit Major has been stayed. We are given to understand that the parochial authorities have become aware of the serious mistake they were on the point of committing, not, however, before one, if not two, sculptured stones had been broken up. Had the meeting of the Association not been held at Cardiff this year, and had not the Secretary included Llantwit in the list of places to be visited, these antiquities had perished, and the damage done had been as incalculable as it would have been irreparable.

PEMBROKESHIRE TOWERS AND FONTS.—It is much to be desired that some competent antiquary would make a complete survey and admeasurement of all the church towers and fonts that abound in the county of Pembroke. They constitute a class of antiquities *sui generis*, and of the highest architectural value.

GLAMORGANSHIRE CASTLES.—One of the desiderata in Welsh antiquities is a series of good architectural views of the castles of Glamorgan. If each owner of a castle in that county would only cause his own building to be drawn and illustrated at his own expense!

LLANBADARN FAWR CHURCH, ABERYSTWYTH.—We understand that the projected restoration of this valuable edifice is entirely

cushioned and abandoned, notwithstanding the exertions made by the Cambrian Archæological Association to set it on foot. Few persons in Cardiganshire apparently care about matters of this kind, though if any work would demand the efforts of the whole county it would be this. So far from *restoring* the church, some more whitewash has been ordered—not, as at Tenby, outside—but copiously enough within. The races at Aberystwyth are tolerably well supported; but as for church restoration, that is quite another matter, to be postponed to the Greek Calends!

CLYNNOG FAWR COLLEGIATE CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—Should any of our readers be tempted to ask how the projected restoration of this edifice is progressing, we must refer them to what we have said above about Llanbadarn fawr—*mutatis mutandis*. The state of archæological feeling in Caernarvonshire and Cardiganshire is very much the same—plenty of talk, but no money.

KIDWELLY CASTLE.—Some repairs are again wanted in the interior of this beautiful remain. A few pounds, judiciously expended at once, would effect a great deal. Here, as in the case of Pembroke, we would take the liberty of suggesting to its noble and munificent owner, whose taste in all matters of art is only equalled by his liberality, that the example of the Duke of Beaufort, who entrusted the repairs of Oystermouth Castle to a competent person, is a very encouraging one.

KIDWELLY CHURCH.—A fund is forming by subscription for the restoration of this fine old edifice. We intend calling special attention to the subject at a future period. Meanwhile we would recommend the building to the consideration of all the gentry and clergy of Caermarthen, especially to those who own property in the neighbourhood of that ancient town.

BRITISH ROAD IN MERIONETH.—A Correspondent informs us of his having discovered a British line of road, hitherto unobserved, running from near Llanelltyd, across the mountains, to near Harlech. It follows the natural windings of a series of mountain valleys and gorges; and it will, we hope, be fully explained by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association when they visit Dolgelley next year.

CORS Y GEDOL, MERIONETH.—In this old mansion—one of the most interesting places in all Wales—there is a fine *Wilson* on the staircase, almost unknown. The series of family portraits is highly interesting, and some of them worthy of the engraver's burin. The gateway is said to have been built by Inigo Jones, but we do not know on what authority the tradition rests. Can any Merionethshire antiquary supply us with a good account of this fine old mansion? If so, we will print it, and illustrate it, as the place deserves.

CROMLECH, ST. NICHOLAS, CARDIFF.—Last February one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association when examining the great cromlech in the wood near St. Nicholas (figured in Cliffe's excellent "Book of South Wales,") found under

it three recesses branching off from the main chamber, one of which was still lined at the sides with slabs of stone. They had evidently been made to contain bodies, and the earth within them was of a dark colour, such as would be made by the decomposition of animal remains. In one to the north-east he found part of a human lower jaw, with one of the teeth in it in good preservation, and presented it the same day to Mr. Bruce Pryce, the owner of the monument. It is probably still in possession of that gentleman.

VAUGHAN OF PORTHAMAL, COUNTY BRECON.—Can any of our correspondents direct us where to find a pedigree of this family? Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan, married Richard, Mynors of Treago, who died in 1592. John, supposed to have been a younger son of Thomas Vaughan (query if the same as above), married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Sir Christopher Pickering, Knight, widow first of Sir Francis Weston, who was beheaded in 1536; and secondly, of Sir Henry Knyvets. At the visitation of Yorkshire, A.D. 1584, John Vaughan was described of Sutton-on-Derwent in that county.—See *Harl. MSS.*, No. 1420, f. 75.

NEATH ABBEY.—We feel great pleasure in informing our readers that a new edition of Mr. G. Grant Francis's curious and valuable work, "Materials for a History of Neath and its Abbey," will be shortly published. We hope this spirited undertaking will meet with the support it so richly deserves.

STEPHENS'S LITERATURE OF THE KYMRY.—This work is the learned and able production which obtained the Prince of Wales's prize at the late Abergavenny Eisteddfod, on the award of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams; and seldom, indeed, has a prize been more deservedly obtained. In literary and historical merit it comes into the same class with the work of Professor Rees on the "Welsh Saints"—with Mr. Williams's "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry," and other standard books of our national collections. It contains a large fund of literary lore, and ought to be well examined by all Welsh students and antiquaries. It is just the kind of book to obtain much celebrity among continental scholars, and we gladly profit by this opportunity of recommending it to the careful notice of our brethren in Brittany. Unfortunately our space is so limited, owing to the accumulation of matter, that we cannot, in the present number, profess to give anything like a review of the work, but we will recur to it in our next.

ERRATA.—Philologus calls our attention to two typographical errors which crept into his letter in our last Number, p. 226. *Gerrig*, he says, should have been *Gemig*, there being places bearing that name at "Llan St. Sior, Abergele, Bettws, Rhuddlan, and almost everywhere." The other mistake consists in the substitution of *Ffynnon Eulo* for *Ffynnon Evlo*. Our Correspondent observes on this head, that though he does not think *Evlo* to be Welsh for *Elf*, yet "the well had formerly much to do in popular estimation with *Elves*."

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